

Census of India, 1931

VOLUME IV

BALUCHISTAN PARTS I & II.

PART I.—Report.

PART II.—Imperial and Provincial Tab.

BY

GUL MUHAMMAD KHAN,

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IN BALUCHISTAN

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Bound together in this Volume

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INTRODUCTION.

CENSUS HISTORY

This report deals with the results of the 1931 census of Baluchistan which was technically the fifth but in reality the third complete enumeration of the whole province

The first attempt at a census of this province was made in 1891 The enumeration was fragmentary, covering an area of only 20,568 square miles out of a total area of 134,638, and consisted of a synchronous enumeration on the Standard Schedule of only the alien settlements in towns and cantonments and railway premises and a rough non-synchronous estimate of the population of the Quetta-Pishin District and of parts of the Sibi, Loralai and Zhob Districts The second census was taken in 1901 It covered an area of 82,950 square miles, Makran, Kharan and Western Sanjrani country being left out of the count The third census took place in 1911 first real census in view of the fact that for the first time it embraced the whole province on a comprehensive schedule The operations of the two succeeding censuses were identical with those of 1911 m respect of area and procedure

The population is so thin and widely scattered that a synchronous census of the whole province in the present state of its advancement is physically impracticable. An enumeration within a reasonable time limit is rendered possible only by splitting the province into Regular and Tribal Areas. The former consisting of towns and cantonments, railway premises and head-quarters stations are subjected to a synchronous census while the Tribal Areas comprising the rest of the province are enumerated non-synchronously. In the Regular Areas the census has been taken from its inception on the Standard Indian Schedule. The dates on which the various synchronous censuses were taken are given below —

February 26, 1891 March 1 1901 March 10, 1911 March 18 1921 February 26, 1931

In the Tribal Areas the Schedule has undergone gradual change. It began in 1891 with merely an estimate of human heads, for, complete figures even for each sex were not recorded, children of both seves being entered as females. In 1901 the scope of the enquiry was enlarged so as to include tribe, sex, religion and occupation, the record of age being confined to a distinction between under 12 and over 12 years of age. The enumeration was conducted not by individuals but by families in British and Administered territory, the numbers in the States and Tribal Areas being based on estimates for each section and sub-section arrived at with the help of Tribal Chiefs and headmen. Similarly the occupation of the head of the family in British and Administered territory and of the head of the tribal group in the States and Tribal Areas was assumed to be the occupation of all members of the family or group concerned. No information was collected in respect of subsidiary occupations, birth-place, language, literacy, infirmities and civil condition. In 1911, however, a more

Previous Censuses

It Forms of Schedule

comprehensive schedule was introduced in the Tribal Areas. It fell short of the standard schedule only in regard to the record of individual ages and onvil condition while on the other hand it went a step further in adding a column for bilingualism.

Cuarus of 1931,

The Consumes of 1921 and 1931 followed the model of their producers of 1911. A special feature of the Consus of 1931 however was described in the searching measurement and encoosefully to break tribal projudice against the searching inquiries of the standard schedule by enumerating the whole of Kharan in full detail of the standard schedule. At the same time the principal and subsidiary corrupations as well as mother torques and secondary languages were, for the first time in the census history of the province, recorded for each individual throughout the Tribal Areas as distinguished from the Regular Areas. Special statistics were also compiled in 1931 for educated unemployment while fertility and mortality statistics were collected for 39 744 families against 6 641 and 3 582 families at the two preceding consules respectively.

HOW THE CENSUS WAS TAKEN IN 1931

Conem Divisions and Conem officers For purposes of taking the census the whole province was divided into census districts which were conterminous with the civil administrative divisions. With the exception of the Bolan and Chagai Districts where the Extra Assistant Commissioners were appointed District Census Officers under their respective Political Agents the Assistant Political Agent for each district and State was appointed as District Census Officer under the control of his Political Agent who was rebered of all routine census work. All instructions and orders were, however forwarded through him to the District Census Officer who was instructed to keep his Political Agent informed of progress of work or other important questions relating to census operations.

Ballway Crimes Officer A separate Reilway Consus Officer was appointed for the consus of railway premises within the limits of the province. He was made responsible for the organization and conduct of census operations within railway limits and lead instructions to work in direct communication with the Provincial Census Superintendent in regard to instructions and the upply of forms sets and to co-sperate and work in consultation with the District Census Officer concerned for delimitation of boundaries and submission of provisional total.

Military Consus Officers

Similarly the cores of Strutly Military Areas which actually compresed persons subject to military law was placed in the case of each canti nment or sutpost in the Ouetta Vilitary District under the charge of a Military Course Officer who received instruction and forms to direct from the Provincial Censu Superintendent but worked for purposes of delimitation of boundaries and advice, in co-operation and direct consultation with the local Civil District Censul Officer and Chargo Superintendent of each station. In the Zhob Independ at Military Area the Officer Communiting each station or outpost ir an officer isomusted by him was appointed the Clarge Superintendent Ti censu of the pulation not comprised in the Strictly Military Area was taken by the Excutive Officer of the Cantonment or the person appointed ly Im under and in accordanc with the lirection of the Civil Census Inthority This distinct in between Strictly Military and Non-Stratla Military Area prox I extremely inconsent to the officers in harge of both area ming t v rlapping & harges and the precedure need improvement at fatur censuses.

Duties of Census

The first thing that a District Census Officer was required to do was to prepare a village register showing all towns and inhabited and uninhabited villages and handets as well as all inhabited or uninhabited camping grounds of nomads. After delimitation of boundaries in consultation with the Military and Railway Census Officers he proceeded with the division of his census district into Charges and selection of Charge Superintendents who in turn were required to subdivide their Charges into Circles and Blocks and prepare lists of officials and non-officials whom it was proposed to appoint Supervisors of Circles and Enumerators in charge of Blocks. The indents for forms were based on these lists and the forms were obtained from the Provincial Census Superintendent. The same procedure was followed by the Military and Railway Census Officers.

In the Regular Areas a Charge usually corresponded to a town or cantonment or a headquarters station. A Circle was a compact block of 10 to 15 Enumerators Blocks while a Block consisted usually of 30 to 50 houses. In the Tribal Areas, a Charge usually corresponded with a recognised administrative division such as the Tahsil in British territory, or a whole State or a Division of a State. A Circle was usually conterminous with the Kanungo's jurisdiction of a Niabat etc., while a Block coincided with a Patwari's oircle or other recognised administrative of tribal unit. The division of the province into Census Districts and Sub-Divisions was made with the advice of the Provincial Census Superintendent in each and every case.

As soon as forms were received from the Provincial Census Superintendent, steps were taken by District and other Census Officers to give a thorough coaching to the enumerating and supervising staff at meetings held at central places. Then followed the numbering of houses in the Regular Areas and the preparation of House Lists. Houses were not numbered in the Tribal Areas where lists of families living in villages and its hamlets were prepared at a meeting in which all headmen and the majority of the heads of families were required to be present at a place and time previously notified. House-numbering was commenced and completed in some places in January 1931. In a few places it was put off till the last moment in order to prevent damage by winter rains, but experience has shown that winter rains cause but little damage and it is therefore, advisable to finish house-numbering as early in the summer as possible.

Altogether a staff of over 82 Charge Superintendents, 443 Supervisors and 2 784 Enumerators was employed for the Census of 1931. Of these, 58 Charge Superintendents 300 Supervisors and 1 347 Enumerators were employed in the Regular Areas and 24 Charge Superintendents 143 Supervisors and 1,437 Enumerators in the Tribal Areas or altogether 1 604 men including supervising officers for an area covering 134 438 square nules of country which was subjected to a non-synchronous census extending over nearly three months. All this staff was drawn from amongst officials of all departments and private individuals including school-boys.

In the tracts not subject to inter-provincial nugration the enumeration was commenced about the end of August 1930. In the greater part of the province subject to autumn ingration, however, enumeration was not started until after the close of the seasonal ingration. It was commenced about the middle of November 1930, and completed by January 15th 1931. The enumeration books with summaries giving totals for Blocks Circles and Charges in each District were forwarded to the Central Tabulation office at Quetta, where the

Census Staff

Preliminary record Tribal Areas. entries were checked and the totals incorporated in a statement in copy of which was supplied to each Political Agent before the date of final census

Preliminary Record-Regular Aress. As elsewhere in India the operation was divided into two processes, the preliminary record and the final census. The preliminary record commenced three to six weeks before the date of the final census, and was completed one to two weeks before the comms might. The schedules were filled up for each person ordinarily residing in each house. Bet ween the date of the commencement of the preliminary enumeration and the final census the record was checked oud corrected where necessary by all grades of supervising officers. At sumsot on February 26 the might of the final census, the commentum revisited each house in order to bring the record up-to-date by striking out all persons who had left the house ond entering those who had newly arrived omitting residents of Tribal Areas who happened to be unavoidably procent within the Regular Areas on the census night. All supervising officers remained on duty till after midnight inspecting and checking the results of the enumerators second visit to cool house.

Raffery trains and dailerse (Monsersper,

For the persons in trains on the census night and for platform emimoration detailed instructions were issued by the Railway Census Officer in consultation with the Provincial Census Superintendent. Six up and down trains expected to run within the limits of the province were eminerated on the night intervening February 26 and 27 1931. Two femaleenumerators were detailed by the Railway authorities to enumerate the females in these trains. A couple of trained clarks were also deputed by the Provincial Census Superintendent to help in enumeration work. For the enumer ation of ballast trains the guards in charge were held responsible. The Station Masters at all railway stations were instructed to enumerate all possengers who bought tackets at their stations after 7 p.m. on February 90 and before 0 a m. on February 27 and to give them enumeration passes supplied by the census office to show that they had been enumerated. For platform enumeration of the Sibi Railway Station additional instructions were issued in consultation with the Extra Amistant Communiconer Sibi for the enumeration of the passengers who slighted or entrained at Sibi.

Previsional must-

On the marning following the final check on the night between February 26 and 2" 1931 all enumerators of a Circle met in a central place and under the supervision of the Supervisor checked the number of enumeration books due from each Circle and the household schedules due from each Blook, and examined every entry in each enumeration book to correct obvious mistakes and supply omissions. Two enumerators then made totals of males and females in each enumeration book and filled up the enumerator a abstract from which the Circle Summary was prepared and handed over to the Charge Superintendent together with the enumeration books. The same procedure was followed in the Charge Superintendent's office who compiled the Charge Summary giving the number of occupied houses and of males and females and forwarded it to the District Census Officer the books with copies of Charge and Circle summaries being forwarded direct to the Central Tabulation office at Quetta. The District Census officer consolidated the figures for each Civil District including the Military end Railway premises and the totals for the Tribal Areas previously supplied to hun, and telegraphed the figures to the Censu Commissioner for India and the Provincial Census Superintendent by the 4th of March 1931. The only exception was the halit State whose

totals were delayed till the 8th of March owing to the alleged return from Sind on the last day of a large number of Jhalawan nomads The provisional totals for the province thus telegraphed disclosed a variation from the final figures by 0 1 per cent which was due to the omission of a whole tribe by the Kalat State enumerators The mistake was discovered by the Central Census office and the tribe was enumerated a few days after the provisional totals had been telegraphed

TABULATION OF THE RESULTS

The second phase of the operations opened with the tabulation of the Tabulation. results of enumeration This consisted of three stages namely Slip-Copying, Sorting and Compilation. All enumeration books were forwarded by the various Charge Superintendents direct to the Central Tabulation office at Quetta immediately after reporting the provisional totals Full details of the procedure followed in the Tabulation office have been preserved in the Census Administration Report It will suffice to give here merely an outline of the process On receipt in the Tabulation Office the books were examined and after carrying out corrections where necessary were passed on to the Shp-Copying Branch of the Tabulation office where all entries were copied on to slips, a separate slip being used for each individual for the Regular Areas A special slip was devised for the Tribal Areas where the basis of enumeration was the family After entries on the slips had been compared and corrected by the Checking Branch, they were passed on to the Sorting Branch where they were sorted according to the requirements of the various Imperial or Provincial Tables and for purposes of revision of the B Volumes of District The results were entered in the Sorter's tickets which after being cheeked by the Cheeking Branch were handed over to the Compilation Branch to compile the statistics in the prescribed forms of tables

CATTLE CENSUS AND REVISION OF GAZETTEERS

The census of cattle and the compilation of material for the revision of the B Volumes of District Gazetteers were carried out pari passu with the population census Owing to financial stringency, however, the Gazetteer work The results of the cattle census were tabulated and the was discontinued information was supplied to the Director of Statistics in accordance with the orders of the Government of India

COST

The total expenditure in connection with the census of 1931 amounted to Rs 1 37,271 against Rs 1 28 111 for the census of 1921 showing an increase of Rs 9,160 or 7 per cent The increase would have been greater but for the tact that the allotments were cut down considerably as an economy measure m view of financial stringency, which entailed considerable hard work on all concerned in the Central office Several causes contributed to the increase, the principal ones being the increase in wages varying from 18 to 34 per cent since 1921, the larger size of the report including the addition of two large scale maps, 11 smaller maps, 24 diagrams and the printing of the Administrative Volume which was not printed in 1921 In 1921 the report was printed at the Government of India Press free of all over-head charges In 1931, it was printed at a private press and all charges for printing the two reports and preparing and printing the maps had to be debited to the census grant besides the additional expenditure thrown on the census by a change in the method of accounting

Excluding the additional expenditure this debited against the consus budget the cost of the operations in 1931 was decidedly lower than in 1921 in spite of the increase in wages.

THE REPORT

This brings me to the last phase of the operations namely the analysis of the statistics which appear in the form of this report. Unlinekily I was not so fortunate here as I had been during the first two stages. I took over charge as a temporary measure on March 1 1930 when I was acting as Assistant Poli tical Agent Kalat, pending the arrival of Captain Burnett of the Political Department who had been nominated as Census Superintendent. I was relieved of the additional duties of Assistant Political Agent Kalat on June 4 1930 and it was only on November 20, 1930 that I was informed that Captain Bornett a services could not be spared and that I had been appointed Provincial Census Superintendent for the duration of the operations. I thus had the misfortune to lose, marking time, nearly nine months during which I could have done a great deal to prepare the frame-work of my report. All Imperial. Provincial and Subadiary Tables had been completed and the Tables Volume had been printed off by the end of February 1939 and I had been able to complete only the first three chapters of the report when on March 1 1932 I was appointed Waxir | Agam Kalat State In spite of the Local Administra tion a representation to relieve me of census work, it was decided by Govern ment that I should complete the report in preference to a new officer. I did my best but the multifarious duties of Wasir 1-Asam which had multiplied with the inauguration of the new regime in Kalat accompanied by the activities of the new generation left me but little time to devote to census work which needed continuous and concentrated attention to study and translate masses of dull, deceptive figures into facts. This was not all. The two fat Jail Mannals for the Province which I had been compiling since 1929 still needed my attention and I was grateful to the Hon'ble Sir Norman Cater who not only reheved me of this duty when the time came to send the volumes to the press but also, through his timely intervention as Revenue Commanoner prevented a possible fallure of the census operations at an early stage in the Kalat State owing to some meapprehension on the part of the State authorities. At the same time His late Highness a prolonged tours followed by his prolonged illness kept me fully occupied so that I was able to complete altogether three more chapters. Thus the rest of the seven chapters including the Introduction besides the Census Administration Report were written by me after my official demise both as Wazir i Azam and a poid servant of Government

Acknowled years).

So much for an explanation for this rather belated report which I close with applogues to the friendly critic who I doubt will, excepting a few ever read this dry discussion of statuties bereft of that fascinating fund of athographical and other valuable information that is contained in the 1011 report. Standing as it does shoulders high above consist reports with reputation as the best report ever written, the report for 1011 has been my giking star with its wide range of illuminating information, its searching enquiries and unavailable prophetic conclusions, and its perfect diagnosis and infallible pre-criptions for social, conomic and political allments. I owe its author the Rt Hon. Sir Denva Bray Fig. K. C. C. E. K. C. V. C. both my apologies and my grateful schook-definents

I now turn to my duty of recording my obligations to those whose efforts and co-operation were instrumental in bringing the first phase of the operations to a successful issue First and foremost are the Political Officers Although they were relieved of all routine census work, the responsibility for the successful conduct of the operations continued to rest on their shoulders and it was due entirely to their personal influence, co-operation and constant vigilance that the enumeration was completed so smoothly and well without a single untoward incident throughout the province The actual duties of organisation, selection and training of the staff, complete and correct enumeration, the prompt collection from all Departments and from all parts of their Districts of the provisional totals and their compilation and timely submission fell to the lot of the District Census Officers 87 per cent of the population lives in widely isolated villages and nomadic encampments constantly shifting from place to place Most of it is subject to inconvenient waves of seasonal migration so that an accurate census is rendered extremely difficult Thanks to the zeal and intelligent interest taken by the whole revenue staff that the results proved to be as satisfactory as could be expected in such adverse curcumstances and I do not hesitate to place on record the fact that the hon s share of the obligations under which the census department is placed at each successive census goes to the District Census Officer and his staff who have to bear the heaviest burden While speaking of the census of the Tribal Areas, I cannot help singling out a couple of individual cases Sardar Bahadur Nawab Habibullah Khan, Chief of Kharan, realising the benefits of the census inquiry voluntarily undertook to census the whole of Kharan on the Standard Sche-He came to Quetta to receive personally practical instruction in filling up the various census forms On return to Kharan he sent for the enumerating staff from distant parts of the country, gave them practical instruction at his headquarters and personally supervised and checked their work from start to finish He has set an admirable example for tribal Chiefs in the rest of the Province who will it is to be hoped, benefit by his example at future censuses

The Jam Sahib of Las Bela evinced similar personal interest in the operations and under his keen and constant guidance the Wazir of Las Bela—K S Mir Yakub Shah and the Tahsildar, M Ahmadali Khan, did everything in their power to make the operations a success. And I should be failing in my duty of expressing my acknowledgments if I did not place on record the valuable assistance rendered by the Mari and Bugti Chiefs, K B Nawab Mehrulla Khan Mari and K B Nawab Mehrab Khan Bugti, CIE, CBE, in whose ribal territories a census of the population is still beset with peculiar difficulties. The successful termination of the operations in the rest of the Tribal Areas speaks highly of the public spirit shown by all Sardars and headmen who have now ome to look on this inquiry with amusement instead of resentment. Without the good humour infused by them into this inconveniently searching inquiry, the tribesmen would not have entered into the spirit of this periodical stockaking with alacrity.

Speaking of the Regular Areas here, the census, though covering only bout 13 per cent of the population, is by no means less difficult than that of the ribal Areas. In fact it is more confusing in some aspects and needs greater itelligence and care for both organisers and the enumerating and supervising aff. Quetta with its continual encroachments on surrounding villages will soon are to be treated as a City with a separate set of tables and a report. The

Cansas work for the Munaupality with its suburbs which formed the largest and most difficult charge throughout the synchronously consused area was rendered to K. B. Sardar Mir Ahmad Khan, City Magnérata. His task was rendered more trying owing to the inclusion in the regular cansas of the Kan and Nichari villagos inhabited by local tribesmen who resented the questionnaire of the standard schedule. He had to work hard in the rams and severe oold of January and February to complete the house-numbering and the praliminary and final census. Ably seasted by Wasirizada Abdul Ahad Khan Assistant Munaupal Secretary and Arbab Mohammad Umar Khan in have and tactfully securing the co-operation of all communities he acquitted himself oreditably and I am indebted to them all for the successful conduct of work in the area.

In the synchronous operations however the Mildery Department has placed the census authorities under a special debt of gratifule. The courtesy shown by the highest local Military Authorities and their rank and file, their willing co-operation and the manner in which they entered into the spirit of th mounty were most admirable. If a Centus Superintendent could be assured from all parts of the province of efficiency and accuracy such as that displayed by the Military Department he could confidently say that the enumeration of his province was accurate to a man. Captain D E Murray in charge of all Military census arrangements in the Quetta Military District who displayed extraordinary ability in respect of organization and enviable energy efficiency and keenness all through the operations deserves special mention. Captain Dayrs Charge Superintendent of the Non-Strictly Military Area, had a difficult task in his limited area in consequence of the confining distinction between Structly Military and Non-Structly Military Areas introduced at the consus of 1931 He spared no pains to overcome his difficulties and personally to train his staff and to check their work

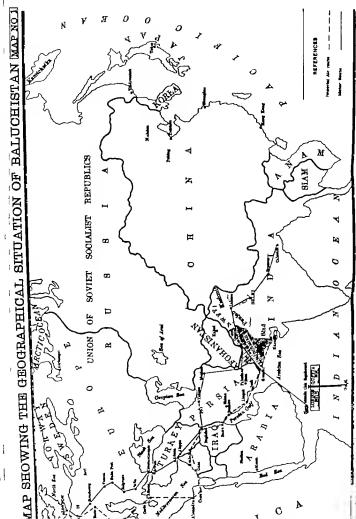
The Railway Census Officer Caytain A. N. Simmer R.E. had difficulties of his own. At the most critical moment in the operations a portion of his harge bocame snow board while another was readered impassable by freeacher caused by floods rendering enumeration and check at cut-stations and outlying gaing into extremely difficult. Thanks to the energetic action taken by him and his European and Indian colleagues, the situation was handled quite successfully. I am grateful to Captain Simmer and his staff for all the trouble they took to make the Railway Census a success over a wide area which passed through a large number of administrative units and rendered the work of organisation and allocation of dutues so perplexing.

It now remains for me to acknowledge my obligations to those who have actively helped me in connections with my. Report. I am specially indeleted to Dowan Bahadur Dowan Jamat Rai, C. I.E. who with his previous experience of census work and his wate and intimate knowledge of the country and its people came to my help at a time when his tipe experience was most needed. It very knolly xamined the whole Report within the shortest spar of time and made valuable suggestions for which I am deeply grateful. Mr. C. I. Skrine, Political Agent. Kalat with all his precompations, very kindly gave finishing touches to my first of Chapter I. Dotor II. I. Holland. C. I. H. H. was kind enough to examine the Chapter on Infirmities. Major J. E. Indietth. Major A. Assistant Ferretary to the Local Government and Major II. J. Ford of the Grammar School examined the proofs of the Report for which they have extractly inner gratitude. I em elso mideled to

Sheikh Abdul Samad, BA, Superintendent of Education, for examining the Chapter on Literacy and to K B Maulvi Najmud-din for his note on educational progress which is printed as an appendix to Chapter IX K B Mirza Sher Muhammad Khan, my Deputy Superintendent and colleague in three censuses, and Lala Choith Ram, my Assistant for gazetteer work, helped me whole-heartedly and I acknowledge with great pleasure their loyal co-operation and devotion to duty But my special debt of gratitude is due to L Sunder Dass Johar of the Revenue Commissioner's Office who was in charge of the Tabulation He was selected by me for his general experience of office routine and for his previous experience of census and revenue work both in the Punjab and Baluchistan He worked as Head Clerk for one year when the work of drafting and translating the instructions was heavy. Later on he was appointed as Assistant Superintendent in charge of Tabulation which is the most intricate and tedious stage in the Census Operations requiring technical knowledge of the processes of Slip-Copying, Sorting and Compilation which in this province keep changing at every census owing to the dual system of The Officer in charge has to control a large low-paid temporary establishment not easily amenable to discipline and is expected to get the maximum amount of work out of every one under him L Sunder Dass not only discharged his arduous personal duties with remarkable diligence and ability but also continued to help me without remuneration, while on leave, in completing the Report for about six months. Of my Ministerial Staff I have specially to thank my painstaking Head Clerk, Sheikh Bashir Ahmed, for running the office smoothly throughout the period. He lightened my task appreciably by rendering valuable assistance in preparing a large number of difficult maps and diagrams to illustrate my Report

In conclusion I must express my indebtedness to the Civil and Military Gazette Press, Lahore, where the Report has been printed, for the excellence of this difficult work. Many of the tables were most unwieldy and difficult to compress into suitable sizes. They were rearranged in the press, and the clear and compact forms in which they have been finally printed are due entirely to the keen personal interest taken in the work by Mr Wollen, the Works Manager, and the intelligent manner in which his instructions were carried out by his painstaking Foreman, Shaikh Mohammad Ashraff

GUL MUHAMAD



REPORT

ON THE

CENSUS OF BALUCHISTAN 1931.

CHAPTER I.

DISTRIBUTION AND MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION

Total Area of Baluchistan
Total Population

134,638 square miles 868,617 persons

1 The statistical data will be found in the following tables —

Reference to

Particulars	Table	Part I of this Report Page	Part II Page
Area, Houses and population	Imperial Table I		1
Variation in population	Imperial Table II		3
Race, Tribe or Caste	Imperial Table XVII		107
Population by Political Agencies and	Provincial Tables I and II		125 & 127
Density, Water Supply and Crops	Subsidiary Table 1	18	
Density	Subsidiary Tables 2 and 4	18 & 20	
Variation in Indigenous population by Districts and States	Subsidiary Table 3	19	
Vital Statistics for Quetta Town	Subsidiary Table 5	20	
Racial Variation	Subsidiary Table 6	21	
House Population in Regular and Tribal	Subsidiary Tables 7 and 9	22 & 23	
Distribution of Indigenous and Alien Population in Regular and Tribal Areas	Subsidiary Table 8	22	

2 Map No 1 on the opposite page shows the geographical situation of Geographical Baluchistan evoluting the small inlet of territory round Gwadur which is at present in the possession of the Sultan of Muscat but to which the Khans of Kalat have never waived claim. It also excludes, as at previous censuses, the interesting little Island, Haptalar, known to the Arabs as Astalo, to the Meds

as Astalu and to the Hindus as Satadep. It is situated in the Arabian Sea about 16 miles off the Makran coast and 26 from the Pasni Port. It is about three miles long and one mile broad. An atmosphere of mystery and legend has always surrounded Haptalar It has been identified with the Nosela of Arrian the weird accounts of which frightened the superstations seamen of Niarchus. In Hindu mythology it is believed to be the abode of the goddess Kalidevi who is said to remain there for seven out of eight periods into which the day and night are divided. Only m the morning is she believed to leave it to take her bath at Hinglas some 100 miles away in the Lasbela State of Beluchistan. The place is held in extreme veneration by the Hindus, and pilgrims from all parts visit it m small numbers. The island has never figured before m the census returns evidently owing to its isolated situation. It nearly met the same fate at the Census of 1931 and only came to notice through a Bengali mendicant whom I met m Pasmi in the course of my tours when it was too late to include him in the oensus returns. He assured me, however that he had been m the island for a year all by himself and that there were no pilgrims or other visible human beings there on the Census night. An int-resting account of this little island is given in Mr Hughes Buller's Gazetteer of Makran.

3 With these two exceptions the province includes the whole of the remaining area within the boundaries indicated on the map and consists of British Balnohistan and British-administered territory. Tribal Areas and the States of (1) Kalat including Kharan, and (2) Las Bela. Its geographical and physical features are described in provious Census Reports and Imperial and Provincial Gasetteers. With a frontier of 620 miles with Persus 723 miles with Alghanistan 38 with what was formerly no-man a-land in the criterion North 471 miles of coast line several miles of the Imperial Airways route and finally a long and important link in the Calcutta London Motor road which in hear future promises to become the high road to the Hedjas and beyond Balnohistan enjoys a prade of place which justly entitles it to high rank among Indian provinces as India's sentingle on the most engantso historical gateway to India.

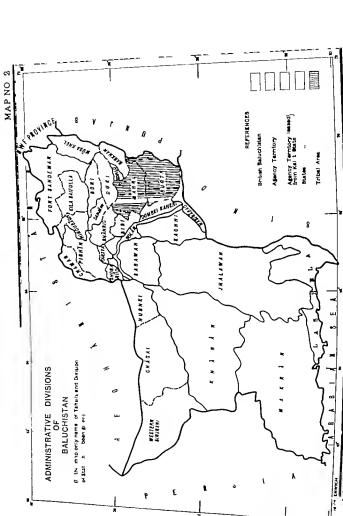
Pelitical Divisions,

- The province is composed of the following political divisions —
- I British Baluchistan (including British-administered territory).
- II Tribal Areas.
- III. Balnohistan States, namely (i) Kalat moluding Kharan and (ii) Las Bela.

Legally, only two divisions are recognised under British Baluchistan namely British Baluchistan and Agency Territories. The smaller units included in each category are shown in the subjoined table with their respective areas and population.

	TOTAL PARTS IN PRITIS		IN BALLOUSUTAN.		Parts in Astrcy Territories,			
Administrative Devisions.	Area (Square miles.)	Paper lation.	Divisions,	2	Popu- latzu.	Division.	Area (repeate makes)	Personal lation.
BALUCHISTAN	134,635	944,617		9,014	136,793		37,864	371 491
LBurren Bago.	\$1,278	463,603		9,764	134,793		37,861	271 491
DISTRICTS 1 Quetta-Pakin 1 betret,	4,674	167,541	Piakss-Tahad Chamas Sah- Dir som	3,857 1,274	03,373 17,617	Quetta Tabel	818	76,819
	ĺ		7/47 *SER	4,258	70,101			
2. Lordet Die- trick	7,053	85,767	Publicated	3,/146	17,900	Bori Takeli	1,671	18,832
	ì	1		'		Barkhen Tabell	1,390	20,434
	1			!!		Musekhel Takeli	2,101	27,219
	1	l l				Sanja Sol-Tabal	676	6,213
				! ;			8,637	61,969





	Tor	AL	PARTS IN BRITISH BALUCHISTAN			PARTS IN AGENCY TERRITORIES		
Adm ₁ nistrative Divisions	Area (Square miles)	Popu lation	Divisions	Area (Square miles)	Popu lation	Divisions	Area (Square miles)	Popu lation
3 Zhob District	10,315	57,963				Fort Sandeman Tahsil	6,458	32,989
						Hındubagh Tahsil	1,459	11,580
			•			Kılla Saıfullah Tahsil	2,398	13,394
							10,315	57,963
4 Chagai Dis	20,036	24,224	Shorarud Sub	414	2,219	Nushki Tahsil	2,361	10,820
triet			Tahsil		į	Dalhandın Tahsil	17,261	11,185
							19,622	22,005
5 Bolan aud Kachhi Rail way District	359	4,689					359	4,088
6 Sibi District	11,187	143,005						
Administered	3,907	87,781	Sibı Tahsil	1 148	27,507	Nasırabad Tahsil	821	36,634
area			Shahrig Tahsil	1,576	19,177	Kohlu Sub Tahsil	362	5,463
				2,724	45,684		1,183	42,097
II —Tribal Abeas	7 280	55,224						}
Маті "	3 404	24,860						* *
Bugtı "	3,876	30,364		1				ز
III —States	80,410	405 109						
1 Kalat	73,278	342,101						
Sarawau	5,230	28,464						
Jhalawan	20,795	88,978			į			
Kachhı	4,060	105,886						
Dombki Kaher	1,359	26,953						
country Makran	23,269	68,462						
Kharan	18,505	23,358						
2 Las Bela	7,132	63,008					İ	

^{*} For administrative purposes these form part of Sihi District

The distinction between British Baluchistan and Agency Territories is however only nominal. For practical purposes they are one and the same Chagai was the only tract in which administration was carried on by executive order on the lines of Agency Territories until 1924 when it was declared to be Agency Territory and formally included in that category

5 The Tr	ibal Are	as consis	3
Tahsil	4rea	Population	
TOTAL	4,089	128,791	
Quetta Tahail Nushki Tahsil Nasirabad Tahsil Bolan Tahail	548 2 361 821 359	76,649 10,820 30 631 4,688	

administered by the tribal Chiefs under the administered by the tribal Chiefs under the political control of the Political Agent, Sibi It may be mentioned that the term "Agency Territories" includes the tracts named in the margin which are held on lease from Kalat and are shown in green in Map No 2 facing this page

6 British Baluchistan proper represents 7 per cent of the total area and 16 per cent of the total population of the Province Including Agency Territories, Tribal Areas and areas leased from Kalat the figures rise to 40 and 53 respectively but evoluting Tribal Areas and areas leased from Kalat the percentage of both area and population falls to 32

4 CHAPTER L-DISTRIBUTION AND HOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION

Administratīve Diviniems.

7 The administrative divisions of the province including States with their respective areas and population are shown in the subjoined table —

	Area	Population
BALUCHISTAN	134,638	868,617
DISTRICTS	54 ,22 8	463 508
Quetta-Pishin	4,806	147,841
Lorsla	7,525	86,087
Zhob	10,315	57 963
Bolan	859	4,688
Chagui	20 036	24,324
Eiba	11 187	143 005
(a) Administered area	3,907	87 781
(b) Man and Bugti Tribal Areas	7,280	55,224
STATES	80,410	405,100
Kalat	73,378	342,101
Sarawan	5,230	28,464
Jhalawan	20,796	88,978
Kachha	4,000	105,886
Dombki-Kaheri country	1,359	26,953
Makran	23,969	68,462
Kharan	18,563	23,358
Las Bels	7 132	63 008

8 The total area of the province covered by the Census of 1931 was 134 638 square miles which is the same as in 1931 and 1911 The areas and population of Districts and States are given in Imperial Table I Those of minor divisions will be found in Provinceal Table I The external boundaries of the province remained unchanged but the following inter-district transfers of area and population tool place during the decade 1921 1931.

Ease of unit or area transferred.	Arms transferred.	Peculation (1931).	Unit from which transferred.	Unit to hich transferred.
Shorared Sele-tabell .	ett	1,273	Quetta-Pinkle Distract	Chagal Dustrict
Kashli Rails y the be- issue Jinipat and Penk	•	1,256	Bibl District	Bolen Dutriet,
Radwey statuma. Quat-Mandal Valley	12	823	Schi District, Administer ad arra.	Said District, Mart Tribal country

Internal changes of area within a unit are confined to the Sibli and Chagni districts. In the farmer the Pur Valley overring an area of 9 aginare inlies with a population of 1 052 and forming part of the Sibli Taheil in the Bibli District, was transferred to the Shahirg Taheil of the same district. The Quat Mandai Valley with an area of 12 miles and a population of 925 was transferred from the Sibli Taheil to the Man Tribal area. The Western Sanjrani country a part of the Chagni District which had formerly been treated as a separate unit was smalgamated with the Chagni (Dalbandin) Taheil in the same district and declared as Agency Territory

Population, Definition 0 The term population as used in this report means all persons who were present within the limit of the proxime on the night of February 20, 1031 the date of the final Census—whether in houses or tents, in trains or in boats or on the march. The statistics collected at the Census thus represent the de facts population which the Indian Census aims at and not the de pure population. Every effort was made to awertain the correct numbers but this is no easy task in a province covering a vast area with a surprisingly small population living in seat terred villages and handets or constantly wandering over difficult immunitians and through deserts grating their flocks or flocking for means of livelihood. A syn

This is particularly so because the average distance to be covered by an enumerator ranges from 50 to over 150 miles while private literate enumerating agencies are practically non-existent owing to educational backwardness

- To overcome these difficulties the province was divided for purposes Enumeration of Census into (a) Regular Areas and (b) Tribal Areas In the Regular Areas the Procedure. Census was taken synchronously on the Standard Schedule This category covered only 200 square miles The inhabitants of this region are almost entirely aliens with a negligible admixture of local tribesmen On the other hand, the Tribal Areas inhabited practically exclusively by indigenous tribesmen extend over 134,438 square miles These divisions are shown in Map No 6 The tracts shown in black on the map represent the Regular Areas in which the Census was taken synchronously on the Standard Schedule excepting Kharan which though censused on the Standard Schedule for the first time, had, for reasons explained above, to be subjected to a non-synchronous enumeration map indicates plainly the manifold dangers to which a synchronous census is exposed In the first place the synchronous and non-synchronous areas are inter-mixed and great care has to be exercised to prevent double enumeration. In the second place the population keeps constantly shifting in considerable numbers from one part of the country to another, in search of work and pastur-Again in the autumn, a regular exodus of the local population takes place towards India and the plains of Kachhi and Sibi as well as towards Afghanistan, and to a small extent to Persia, while in winter an enormous wave of migration sets in from Afghanistan bringing down large caravans of nomads some of whom winter in Baluchistan and some drift into Sind, the Derajat and beyond The chances of double-counting in Sind and other adjoining provinces were further increased at the Census of 1931 owing to the fact that the final date of the Census was fixed about three weeks earlier than in 1921 The emigrants to Sind and other Indian provinces do not begin to return before the beginning or middle of March and it was certain that if enumerated in Baluchistan they would also be included in the census of Indian provinces in which they were present on the Census night (26th February 1931)
- In the Regular Areas censused synchronously, the enumerators were instructed to enumerate only such tribesmen as were actually employed and were living within synchronous areas. All tribesmen not living within these areas were prohibited from entering them on the Census night. Where their presence was unavoidable they were scrupulously excluded. On the other hand enumerators in non-synchronous areas were told to exclude from their papers tribesmen and others who were employed in the synchronous areas and were actually living there. The local shifting population was enumerated wherever found. The heads of families were supplied with enumeration passes. To prevent double-counting, copies of these passes were supplied to the enumerating staff of the areas which they were likely to visit before the Census night.
- ever, a more difficult matter This disturbance sets in motion at the fall of the year. To enumerate these migrants within the province would have resulted in double-counting both in the plains as well as in Indian provinces for the reasons already explained. The best way out of this difficult position was found in putting off their enumeration until after the shifting part of the population had filtered through the passes to settle down in their winter quarters within or outside Baluchistan. The actual enumeration for these reasons was commenced in areas subject to this disturbance as late as the first week of December 1930 and was completed by February 26, 1931.
- 13 A different method was employed in respect of nomads from Afghan territory passing through Baluchistan on their annual winter excursions into Sind and the Derajat The enumerators were instructed to ignore them altogether Such families or individuals however as were actually wintering in the province or were found within the limits of the province on the Census night on their way back to their homes in Afghanistan were included in the census of the population

of Baluchistan. Such of these nomads as were sure to cross the border before the Census night were not taken into account. Under instructions from the Census Commissioner for India a separate modified schedule for their census was issued to all enumerators at the outports through which these nomads commonly known as Powindahs cross into India. The statistics thus collected will be dealt with separately. Another factor which affects the accuracy of the figures in non-synohronous areas is the number of births and deaths that coordinating the interval between the commencement of enumeration and the final census. In order to reduce the loss from this source to a minimum instructions were issued to all enumerators in non-synohronous areas to call upon the headmen to collect and report figures of births and deaths a few days before the Census night. The results I am afraid are not very satisfactory but the resultant Jose is magnificant.

14. On the whole, the instructions mentioned were faithfully carried out to the best of the enumerators' ability and I am satisfied that the results presented in Part II of this volume are normally accurate. The enumerators work was subjected to a variety of tests by a number of supervising officers. These tests need not be discussed in detail. One of them is however noteworthy. In the course of our tours to check non-synchronous enumeration my assistants and impact as well as the supervising staff encountered travellers and food-conners and questioned them at random. All particulars relating to them, the heads of their families and other details as to tribe, religion and occupation in rappert of themselves and the other members of their families were noted. On arrival at the enumerators beadquarters the enumeration book concerned was eximined and in almost every case the entries were found to taily.

De Facto Population.

- 15 The total de facto population in 1931 was 868 617 persons. This converts of the following
 - Indigenous resident population (760 125).
 - (2) Semi-indigenous population (21 922)
 - (3) Aliens from India and all other orientals and foreigners (86,5"0).
 - (4) Seasonal nomads from Afghanistan who winter in Baluchistan and were present in the province on the Census night (included in (2))

The population thus excludes -

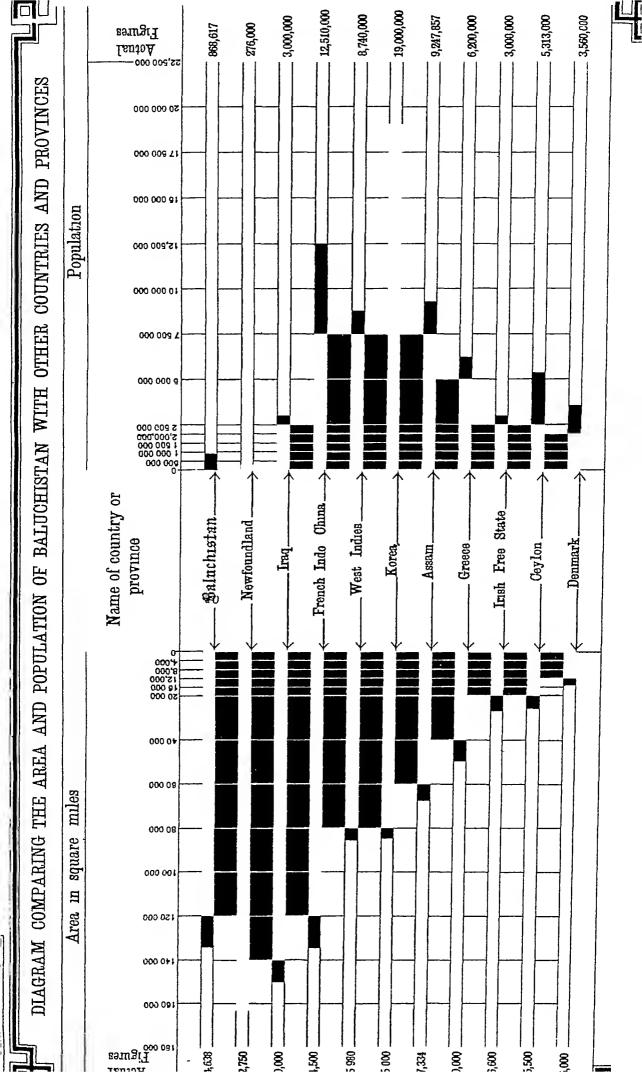
- (1) The permanent indigenous and semi-indigenous residents away in India and beyond on the Census night
- (2) The permanent indigenous and semi indigenous residents away in Afghanistan or Persus for the winter months,
- (3) Aliens or their families ordinarily residing in the province but away on the Census night to except the winter
- (4) Temporary spring and summer visitors from Sind and elsewhere.

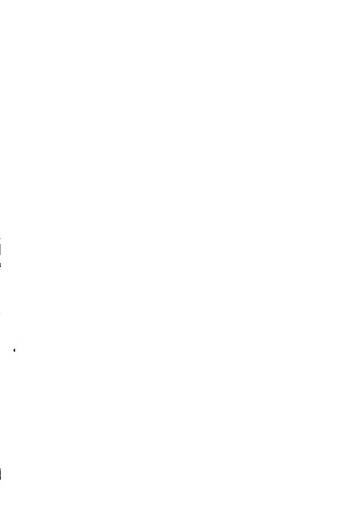
The statistics, actual and estimated for each of these classes are given in the subjected table

I	Indigenous population	60 123
2	Semi indigenous	0.900
3	Aliens	80,570
4	Scasonal Afghan nomads	14,053
5	Temporary emigrants to India	42.594
б	Temporary emigrants to Foreign countries	Not known.
7	Seasonal emigrants to Afghanistan (estimated)	1 000

By adding the enugrants (43,594) to the total (803 617) and subtracting the Aghan seasonal normady (14,032) we get a total of 807,298 which based on the ordinary methods of gauging the normal population represents the normal population of the province. Yearn if the after population (80,570) were deducted from the balance the actual resident propulation would (210, on 19,00 mill).

	t t	- Marian
0		
	Diagram showing ratio of area of each district and division to total area of province	Diagram ahowing ratio of population of each district and division to total population of province
ire Dirision	Percentage of total area of province	Administrative Division Assesso so reseases of total population of province to
lan		Baluchistan Districts
		1 Queta Plenin P BIN 3 Loraul 4 2000
e la		6 Chagui
		(1) KANKT
1 2		J. Pachres
Copperatory of		J Dealst Extending () Labbits





with the exception of 6,969 semi-indigenous residents, the purely resident indige-The birthplace statistics supplied by the Indian nous population of the province provinces, however, are not very encouraging as pointed out in the Census Report On the one hand they include children of parents from Indian provinces and foreign countries who happened to be temporarily sojourning in Baluchistan at the time of the birth of their children And these are not few, for Quetta has become a summer health resort especially for Sind from where large numbers visit the province to escape the heat of the plains, for health, and for the On the other hand, questions as to birthplace are sake of expectant mothers difficult for the ignorant indigenous inhabitants of Baluchistan to answer and more difficult to record for the enumerator of Sind and elsewhere owing to lack of detailed geographical knowledge A resident of Makran found in India would call himself a Makrani, and that of Las Bela, a Lasi Similarly a resident of Jhalawan would either give only the name of his country or of his village which are difficult for the enumerator to locate Baluchistan thus loses many of the indigenous inhabitants which it should rightly claim as its own. The gain from the source first named 19 comparatively small but the loss from the second 18 considerable, amounting I believe to several thousands Another source of error which is inseparable from birthplace statistics is that large numbers of Makranis from Makran, Lasis from Las Bela, Brahui, Baloch and Jatts from Jhalawan and Kachhi have migrated into Sind and settled down there temporarily or semi-The birthplace record automatically gives births in these families permanently to Sind which means a corresponding loss to Baluchistan

should not however be lost sight of that the population has been subject to a tion regular winter migration ever since the restoration of peace and prosperity with British occupation. This emigration will not cease so long as economic conditions in the Kalat State do not change for the better. In the winter the population moves down en masse to the plains and into Sind to escape the winter in the highlands, and to find grazing and more lucrative employment. In the spring the tide turns and it flows back through the old channels into its summer quarters. So long as the process continues the de facto population as disclosed by a winter census must be taken to be the normal winter population. The normal population for the summer, however, would be considerably larger.

Defacto population inclinding 86,570 868,617 Deduct—Afghan nomads who re turn to Afghanistan in the sum 14,953 mer 853,664 Balance Add-I Emigrants who return in the snmmer 42,594 Omissions due to mistakes in birthplace return of other provinces and due to emigra tion to Afghanistan and Per sia, etc (estimated)
3 Summer visitors from India,
etc, and seasonal immigrants
in Regular Areas approxima 32,742 45,000 974,000 Total

at an approximately correct estimate of the normal summer population we should include not only the emigrants but also the large crowds of summer visitors from Sind and elsewhere who have been causing so much anxiety every year to the local authorities of Quetta owing to pressure on the limited accommodation available and an inadequate The marginal supply of drinking water calculations put the normal summer population at close upon one million souls the water difficulty proves insurmountable, this is likely to continue to grow rapidly in future years, for, Quetta has acquired considerable popularity as a sanitorium amongst residents of Sind and adjoining districts

17 The administrative divisions of the province with their respective Area and areas and population, in 1931 have been given in paragraph 7 Diagram No 1 illus-Population

Z	ame of Country or Province	Area	Population
1	Assam	67,334	9,247,857
2	Baluchistan	134,638	868,617
3	Coylon	25,500	5,313 000
4	Denmark	15 000	3,560 000
5	French Indo China	134 500	12,500,000
Ğ	Greece	50,000	6 200,000
7	Iraq	150 000	3,000,000
8	Korea	85,000	19,000,000
ค	Newfoundland	162 750	276 000
10	West Indies	\$5 980	\$ 740,000

trates the proportions per cent of each unit to the total area and population of the province. The population and area of Baluchistan are compared with some of the other Indian provinces and foreign countries, etc., in the marginal table and are illustrated in a more convenient form in Diagram No. 2. Taking the area and population of Baluchistan as 100—the

proportions which these provinces and countries bear to Baluchistan in point of area and population are exhibited in the subjoined table

	Area.	Population.
Balnehistan	100	100
Assem	50	1 067
Bengal	62	5,831
Bombay	113	3 024
Central Provinces and Berar	74	1 783
North-West Frontier Province	27	539
Punjab	101	3,290
Sind.	34	448
Ceylon	19	61
Denmark	ii	410
French Indo-Chris	100	1,534
Greece	37	714
Iraq	111	345
Korea	63	2,187
Newfoundland	122	32
West Indies	64	1,006

Density

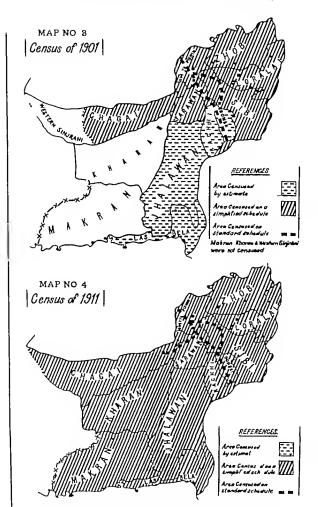
In the marginal table are set forth statistics of density for Baluchistan and its main political divisions as well as some of the Indian 4 90 provinces and States and a few try foreign countries with approximately corresponding dimen-L-BALUCHISTAN 134,636 BELE17 0 ssons. Strange to my Baluch DISTRICTS 64.23 443,500 1.5 147,641 80,647 usan can best in density of ij population two countries at 13 least namely Nejd and Hedjaz, and Tibet which have only two and four persons respectively Mari-Burts country to the square mile A glance STATES 80,410 406,100 at the last of Indian provinces 73,278, 117 MI and States will show that 7 122 Baluchistan stands at the lowest IL-INDIAN PROVINCES AND rung Looking from another STATES. angle one can clearly see that) Provinces. North-West Frentier Pardensity is comparatively higher 120 34,350 133,496 191,000 21,490,837 in almost all areas under direct 210 173 British control where the 81.83 KI 067 338 41E 2217.037 137 67 734 magnetic charm of European civilization, safety of life and 18,507,722 153 property medical facilities, TAR 5,003,973 industrial and agricultural 3.013.070 134 1444111 improvements, more lucrative 173 2,442,001 207 employment and other ameni 0.437,302 221 1.301.016 tres are attracting people from all directions and are slowly POBLICA COUNTRIES. 310,000,000 but surely breaking down the 1,000 000 ė walls of that 130,000 traditional 10,000,000 insularity which has been a characteristic of the people

10 The mean denote for Baluchistan is 6 persons to the square miles. Excluding allen settlements it falls to 8 Taking the political divisions separately. British Baluchistan including British Administered territory as well as Tribal Arcas has a density of 9 In the States it is only 5 Splitting the province again into the three main natural divisions—the uplands, the plans and the barren sandy deserts, the most densely populated part in the highlands is the Quetta taking with 140 persons to the square mile. This is largely due to the presence of the Military garrison in the Quetta Cantoment and the alien population of all classes in the Quetta town, the larger thus means and the alien population of all classes in the Quetta town, the larger thus means and from an errors the Afghan and Person borders. Without the Quetta town and cantomment the density of the Quetta tabuli falls to 30.

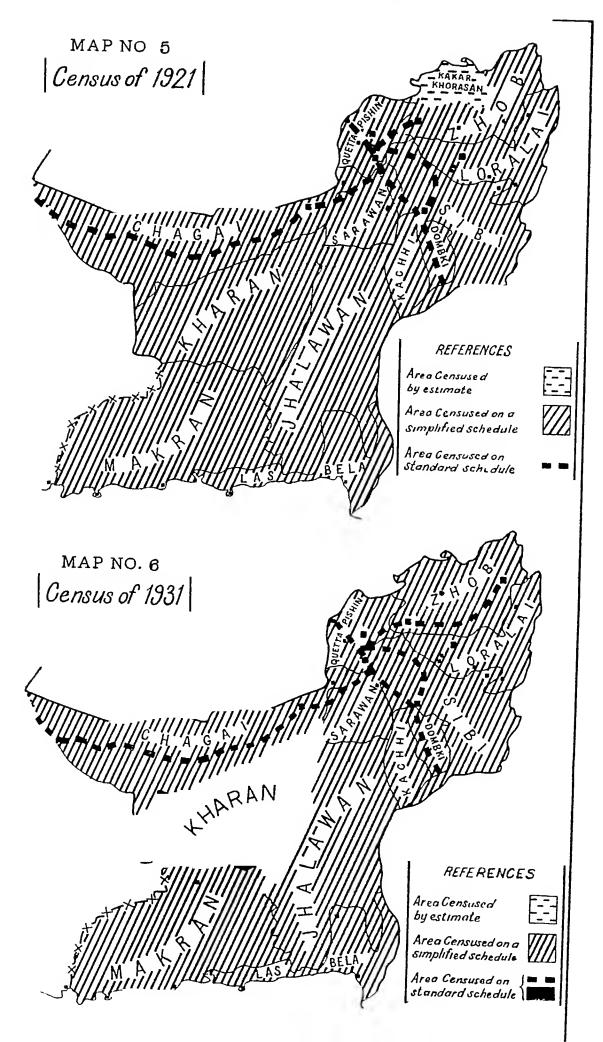
of this province



HOW THE CENSUS WAS TAKEN IN BALUCHISTAN



IN 1901, 1911, 1921, AND 1931.





- In the plains which include the Sibi and Nasirabad tahsils of the Sibi district and the Kachhi division of the Kalat State the most densely populated area lies in the Nasirabad tahsil with 45, followed by Kachhi 26, and the Sibi tahsil with 24 persons to the square mile The figures for Kachhi and Sibi fluctuate chiefly owing to seasonal immigration of Brahuis from the highlands, and Powindahs from Afghanistan The numbers would have been considerably smaller had the Census been taken in the summer In Nasırabad, however, the density is This is the only part of the province which possesses canal mainly permanent irrigation from the Indus and where agricultural facilities are largely responsible for the comparatively higher density In the third natural division which in the main comprises the Chagai district and Kharan, the density is only 1
- The first attempt at a Census was made in 1891 A regular Census Variation in was taken synchronously in all cantonments, railway stations, railway gang-huts Population, A rough estimate of the resident popu- Census of 1891 and the town and cantonment of Quetta lation was made in the remaining parts of the Quetta-Pishin district in 1890 and A similar estimate was prepared for the old Thal Chotiali district which has since been truncated and formed into the Sibi and Loralai districts the Zhob district, estimates were framed for only Bori which now forms the headquarters tabsil of the Loralai district. There was no Census Superintendent No report was written and no records are available

The total area covered was 20,568 square miles against 134,638 in The population was 171 752 against 868,617 in 1931 The Census was too fragmentary and the estimates were incomplete in as much as they included estimates of the resident population only and ignored nomads. Moreover children of both sexes were classed as females. Comparisons in these circumstances with statistics collected at subsequent censuses will only yield misleading results and

POPULATION ENUMERATED Ares in square On a On the modified Standard Estima schedule Schedule ted Year of Census miles dealt Total 48 707 63 007 94 836 810 746 834,703 799 625 82 950 134,638 134 638 302,311 771 696 702 558 439 728 1901 1911 1921 2 231 868 617

have therefore been avoided Maps Nos 3, 4, 5 and 6 show the various methods, standard and modified, synchronous and nonsynchronous bу w hich Census was taken between 1901 1931 Figures of area and and population for each of these categories are shown in the marginal table

The Census of 1901 went far beyond its predecessor It embraced Census of 1901 province excepting Makian and Kharan, and the Western Sanjrani the Chagai district The alien population living in towns and cantoncountry in the Chagai district mouts, in railway limits, at District and other headquarters stations and in all alien settlements was censused synchronously by regular methods on the Standard The indigenous population in British and British-administered districts was enumerated non-synchronously on a simple family schedule The population of the States was estimated still more roughly on a tribal basis. Age, marriage, subsidiary occupation, means of subsistence of dependents birthplace, language, literacy, knowledge of English and infirmities were not recorded in respect of the indigenous population both in the Districts and in the States

The Census of 1911 was the first real Census and covered the whole Census of 1911 It was taken by actual enumeration In the Regular Areas inhabited practically entirely by aliens the census was carried out synchronously by actual enuncration of individuals on the Standard Schedule Elsewhere the enumeration was conducted on a modified schedule adopted to suit local susceptibilities The schedule together with supplementary enquires fell short of the Standard Schedule in so far as the record of Civil condition and age was omitted eoudition was omitted on political grounds, age on account of ignorance of individuals or headmen to furnish even approximate ages The 1911 Census, however, went a step further in collecting a mass of statistics of considerable administrative value for the very wide range of clans, sections and sub-sections of all indigenous tribes while it stole a march on the Indian Census in respect of bilingualism Denys Bray, my far-seeing piedecessor of 1911, brought within the range of enumeration stitistics of bilingualism which in subsequent decades attracted considerable attention of scientists and eventually in 1931 figured in the Standard Indian Schedule at the special request of European scientists

25 Comparing like with like, that is to say excluding from the population of 1911 the areas not censused in 1991 the decennium ending with 1911 disclosed a decrease of 2,268 persons or 10 per cent of the total population. This decline was not due to any pestilence nor to any other unusual disturbing influences, for conditions during the decade were on the whole normal. It was due chiefly to over-estimates in 1901. In his report on the Census of 1901. Mr. Hughes Buller remarked that the Extra Assistant Commissioner who was in original charge of the operations in the enumeration stage thought that the numbers of the Brahui tribes were excessive and that those for the Jhalawan country should be received with The numbers in Jhalawan sa subsequently pointed out in the special cantion. were generally felt to be pitched too high Theides that there 1911 Report was a tendency among tribal chiefs to exaggerate numbers of their tribesmen cannot be brushed ande without giving it due weight. The larger the number of followers the greater was the importance of the Chief according to the enterion of strength of those backward days. The secret of tribal prowess was being exposed to the public eye for the first time so the temptation not to look small among rival chiefs was irregistible. The real strength was thus possibly magnified. And in doing so they evidently not only included in their estimates the numbers present but also all those families which had migrated to Sind permanently or to both Sind and Kachhi for the winter season.

In 1921 the final Census was taken on the 18th March The division

Centrus of 1931

as in 1911 excepting a small portion of the Fort Sandeman Tahail (Kakar Khura can) where owing to the disturbed condition of the borderland after the rising of 1919 statistics were collected by estimates. Thus, for practical purposes, the operations covered the whole province. The total population as shown in the margin revealed a drop of 35 078 persons in the decade ending with 1921. This was largely due to 1911 | 19.1 the mfluenza epidemic of 1918 followed by a serious outbreak of oholers scarcity and famine in 1000 and 1921 The influenza epidemio alone claimed 61 452 victims which is believed to be exclusive of a considerable number of unrecorded deaths in outlying areas. All told the total loss from this cause was not less than 0 000. The death roll from cholera and famme and exarcity was not very large but famine and scarnity induced temporary emigration

of the province into synchronous and non-synchronous areas, the forms of the Standard and Local Schedules and the procedure adopted for enumeration were identical with those of 1911 The Census was carried out by actual enumeration

on an extensive scale and large numbers escaped enumeration within the province But for the presence of large numbers of alien immu Immegrant to 1911 = 1921 grants composed of troops and followers railway gangmen and other employees, traders and immigranta

from Afghan territory in consequence of the Great world war and subsequently the Afghan war the decime disclosed by the Census of 1921 would have been considerably greater

Census of 1931 Conditions of the Decade

27 The past decennum (1921-31) opened under unfavourable conditions. The Sherams and other tribesmen of Zhob who had been driven across the border into Vighanistan and the Waziri country during the troubles of 1919 had not all returned to their homes before the end of the last decennium. In subsequent years some of them gradually come in and actiled down again. drought of 10°0-21 resulted in searcity which culminated in famine in 10°1 22 In 1922 °3 the rainfalf was generally timely and well distributed and conditions on the whole were better. The years 1923-94 and 1994 25 were comparatively prosperous ones except that grazing was scarce in the Mari-Bugti country in 1924 25 In 1925-20 the rainfall was below the average and the winter rains were d ficient and untimely. The crops were damaged by severe cold. Parta of the province capetially the Mari and Bugtl tribal areas and the Chagai district were threatened with scarcity. In 1990-27 rainfall was above the average. Crops were better and grazing and folder facilities were generally adequate Locusta appeared about the end of the year and did some damage to creps. In 102" 28 and 1028-00 the ramfall was below the average. In some parts locusts did some damage in 1927 °8 and there was acarety in the M ri and Bugti country. Flowwhere agricultural conditions were unfavour. able Spring crops were below the average owing to damage caused by locusts and cold wind an I grazing was poor 1979-30 and 1930-31 were years of fitful rain-

TO E CO 1881 C.

- fall In some parts it was above, in others below the average where it adversely affected the autumn crops Conditions were bad in Chagai where both autumn and spring crops failed. The Sibi district, however, suffered most from deficient rainfall and ravages of locusts. In other parts of the country agricultural conditions were on the whole normal
- Thus the unfavourable conditions under which the decennium commenced continued more or less unmitigated, though in a milder form, throughout the period in one part or the other. The scarcity and famine which prevailed throughout the province in 1920-21 and 1921-22 and partly in 1922-23 caused serious devastation among the flocks. Emigration naturally set in, as always happens, and scattered large numbers in all directions across the provincial frontiers. Shifting sands brought in from the deserts of Chagai by clouds of sand-storms laid waste a considerable area of arable lands in the Mastung Valley and closed down a large number of perennial sources of irrigation. Down in the plains of Kachhi, many villages were deserted owing to the inability of cultivators to utilise flood water on which the population mainly depends. It is difficult to estimate the numbers that left their homes to save their lives outside the province, but there is no doubt that they amounted to several thousands.
- 29 Several parts of the province were declared famine-stricken areas during the earlier years of the decennium Relief works were opened in British territory which cost over Rs 2,16,000 Gratintous relief amounted to over Rs 1,37,000 Special Takavis to the extent of over a million rupees were also distributed in each and kind, in addition to the ordinary Takavi loans, amounting to Rs 23,62,000 A considerable portion of the special Takavi loans was eventually written off besides remissions of revenue amounting to over Rs 1 50,000, a sure proof of the fact that economic conditions during the decade were bad enough for the natural growth of population
- 30 Diagram No 3 shows the rise per cent on the wages prevailing at the end of the preceding decade. It seems that the rise was the lowest in the case of the Civil Junior Clerks but this is not the case, for, this class of employees had received their due share just before the commencement of the decennium under review. Prices ruled high during 1921-22 and 1922-23. There was a sudden drop during the following two years. They began to rise again in 1925-26 and remained practically stationary when in 1930-31 they fell to a level which had never been reached before.
- 31 Except in the urban areas which are well supplied with means of Public Health medical relief, the standard of health was generally low in consequence of scarcity and famine and the general economic conditions after the famine years. To make matters worse, before the rural population had time to show signs of recovery, another serious visitation of cholera coupled with outbreaks of small-pox and measles caused considerable loss of life in the beginning of the decade. In the latter part of the decennium, however, public health regained normal proportions
- During the decade under review, motor traffic almost completely displaced wheeled traffic and pack animals in the Districts except intemote areas. In the States, motor traffic continued to increase. All headquarters stations both in British territory and the States were connected by metalled or fair weather roads fit for motor traffic. Mechanical transport is becoming more popular for transport of passengers, agricultural produce, and trade goods in rural areas and is causing some anxiety to the Railway Department. By the extension of the Zhob Valley railway from Hindubagh to Fort Sandeman, 132 miles of rail-road were added during the decennium.
- 33 As has been explained, the conditions of the past decennium were Movement of not very favourable to the normal growth of population Yet the Census of 1931 Population discloses an increase of 68,992 persons since 1921 The actual and percentage increases are exhibited below —

ţ	ACTUAL POPULATION			DECREASE OR			PERCENTION INCREASE OF DECREASE			
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1931 1931	1631 1011	1921 1931	1931	1031	1921 1931
Baluchistan Districts States	\$10,746 3\2 106 428 640	414 412	420 648	463 708	+57,571, +81 402 -23 531	+49 098	±42 860°	+7 +21 -5	+12°	+9 +10 +7

The main causes which can contribute to an increase are threefold, namely double-counting, balance of immigration, and natural growth. In a province which is subject to constant waves of migration double counting is inevitable. Special measures were taken in 1931 to reduce errors from this source to a minimum and I have no doubt that the numbers have not been inflated to an extent which would vittate the results. The various tests to which the statistics have been subjected tend to confirm this conclusion. We have thus to look to balance of immigration and natural growth as the two main causes of increase

34. Eliminating the gam by unmagration and adding the loss by emigration we find that the increase in the past decennium due to natural growth was 30,505 but that compared to the previous decade (1911) there has been a decline amounting to 31,318. Details are shown below—

	ACTUAL NUMBERS.			VARIATION AS COLS.		
	1911.	19-1	1931	1911 1	1921-31,	1911 [191
Total Consus population	EDIL, TUD	790,823	205,017	-4	+9	++
Add-Loss by emigration	10,213	€0 413	4.,894	-31	-20	-41
Total	830,976	940,016	911,211	-8	+4	
Delvel-Geln by prompretson	58,300	"9,397	90,033	+34	+13	+54
Palance-Xatural population	132,678	T\$1 633	821,138	-8	→ #	- 4

It will be seen that the rate of natural growth between the intercensal period 1921 31 was 5 per cent but compared to the population of 1911 there was a decline of about 4 per cent. These figures do not disclose the true state of affairs. The natural population of Balochistan in 1911 was 852 4 6 If we add to our natural population for 1931 the "0 000 lives which Baluchistan lost in its recorded and unrecorded victims of the influence epidemic we get a total of 891 158 which means an increase of 4.5 per cent, instead of a decrease of 4 per cent since 1011 as shown above. The fact is it is not safe to commit oneself to any definite conclusions in view of the serious disturbance which is caused by migration at each successive census. We have no record of vital statistics to measure the growth of population. The ordy locality where registration of vital statistics is supposed to be compulsory is the town of Quetta statistics for which are given in Subsidiary Table 5. This record is hardly of any use owing to the shifting nature of the population which is almost entirely alien. An attempt was made in 1911 to collect statistics of births and deaths for 6 841 families from all parts of the country. In 1991 figures were collected for 3,582 families but in 1931 a more elaborate form was used for this purpose and the number of families examined for fertility and mortality was 30 "44. The results are exhibited in the subjoined table --

Counts Year	हें कम्पीरक स्टब्स सर्वे	Euronala per thousand children born	
1911	6,611	613	
19*1	3,582	6	
1931	39 74 1	689	

Though the rate of survival is fairly high and shows a steady increase to the hardly seer women useful purpose for early alchinite deductions. I gain we have no mean of a secretaining the number of comprants into Alghanistan and I rais which have a fronter of L281 miles with Baluchistan. Similarly we lose all our fish mean traditional results of the Makran contribution which have a fronter of L281 miles with Baluchistan waters. And lostly I am convinced that our loss of population is considerable owing to incomplete record of birthpla. For emigrant's who are mirally generally and of the correct and the provided the state test of Baluchistan emigrants and I flashing and Brahuistan proved by the state test of Baluchistan emigrants and I flashing and Brahuis.

	Baluchistan emigrants	Brahuıs by caste	Brohus language speakers	
	[
1881			24 510	
1891		29,907	28 984	
1901	1 1	47,758	47,898	
1911	69,373	60,389	28 930	
1921	54 352	54,391	45 000	
1931	35 449	71,827	79,561	
	{ {			

speakers censused in the Bombay Presidency shown in the marginal table. While the number of emigrants from Baluchistan censused in Bombay has fallen by 35 per cent, the number of Brahus and Brahus-speakers has risen by 32 and 77 per cent in ten years. This enormous increase cannot possibly be attributed to natural growth without additions by immigration, and the anomally only serves

to strengthen the suspicion that emigration statistics are unreliable as a guide

- of population of this province, it is hopeless to draw any definite conclusions and I cannot do better, after a fruitless struggle, than leave the subject by repeating the opinion formed by Sir Denys Bray after a laborious research in 1911 that "the more clearly the nature of the problem is realised, the more hopeless it appears to attempt to measure the increase or decrease that has occurred in the population of Baluchistan during the past ten years'
- 36 The historical, physical and economic factors influencing the distri-Variation by bution of population have been fully discussed in the 1911 Report Here I shall Districts and confine the discussion to a brief analysis of the more important factors concerning States and their the variations in respect of each district and the states

37 Statistics of variation in population and density for districts since Districts

	Poru	VTIOY	Varia	DENSITY		
Districts	1921	1931	tion.	1921	1931	
DISTRICTS Quetta Pishin Loralai Zhob Bolan Chagai Sibi Administered Area	420,648 135,809 82,473 56 668 4,874 22,616 118,208 80,249	147,541 86,087 57 963 4 688 24 224	+1,295 -186 $+1608$ $+24797$	5 14 1 11	31 11 6 13	
Man Bugti Country (a) Man Country (b) Bugti Country	37,959 14 501 23 458	55,224	+17,265 $+10,359$	5 4	8 7	

1921 are shown in the marginal sibitable. The Sibi district tops the list with an increase of 24,797 persons or 21 per cent. The Mari-Bugti tribal area of the Sibi district shows the highest increase of 17,265 or 45 per cent. Taking the two areas separately, the Mari country alone accounts for an increase of 71 per cent. This high rate of increase is discounted partly by a decrease of 24 per cent.

the adjoining tahsil (Kohlu), which is inhabited chiefly by Maris who step across into the Mari country in winter in search of pasture. The Bugti area has been content with a more digestible increase of only 29 per cent Both Maris and Bugtis are pastoral tribes Both lost large numbers in 1921 by emigration due to famine and scarcity the Maris perhaps in a much larger measure, and recovered their emigrants with the return of normal conditions in the decennium under review Both are turbulent rival tribes with an historic record of insatiable jealousies which year in, year out end in the spilling of valuable Baloch Their jealousies have so overgrown normal proportions that, despite the evident disadvantages of exaggeration or suppression of numbers, a rival section is liable to succumb to the temptation of looking large by its numerical strength I suspected the accuracy of the figures and personally interviewed the I was assured that the numbers at the previous Censuses had been understated and that at the Census of 1921 they were necessarily low owing to Amongst the Maris, as amongst some other tribes, the the causes stated above periodical division of agricultural land is based on the number of males of all Similarly, in criminal cases compensation is assessed on the numerical strength of sections or clans or even on the whole tribe The Mari Chief assured me that only in the year preceding the Census he had an opportunity of estimating the strength of the tribe which was very near that disclosed by the Census The argument, I am inclined to admit, deserves consideration Nevertheless, the recovery appears surprisingly rapid for both tribes

38 The administered area of the Sibi district as distinguished from the Mari and Bugti tribal area shows a gain of 7,532 persons or 9 per cent to which the Sibi tahsil contributed 5,067 persons. This was due to temporary immigration on a larger scale consisting mostly of Brahuis from the Sarawan and

Jhalawan divisions of Kalat and the enumeration of the train population which had the train not been late on the Census night would have been enumerated in Bolain. The Nasirabad tabus shows the next higher increase, namely 6178 persons or 20 per cent. Here, as elsewhere, the increase is not entirely natural, for numbers were swelled to a small extent by a law gangmen working on irrigation works and by indigenous labourers from adjoining areas who move down to the plama to escape the winter in the highlands or from the plama of Kachhi to earn a living. The decrease in the Kohlin and Shahring tabula is due entirely to the annual winter migration.

des tin-Pinkin.

and whiter migration.

39 Next among the districts stands Quetta Pishin with an increase of 11 782 or 9 per cent followed by Lorals and Zhob with 3 614 and 1,929 persons or 4 and 2 per cent. respectively. The Quetta taball accounts for an increase of 8429 persons or 12 per cent. The actual increase however in the rural population which is the natural resident population is only 3. The Quetta town slone which has a floating population occurred an increase of 9 per cent. The Pishin taball shows an increase of 7 per cent. The loss to Chaman of 5 per cent, should have been actually greater for the Achakasais were command after some of the families who winter in Afghan limits had left British territory but this loss was nearly counterbalanced by immigration due to the expansion of the town which shows an increase of 1,824 since 1921.

Belon.

40 Bolan in spite of gam of population by the opening of a Central Jail at Mach and the increase in the number of indigenous inhabitants amounting in all nearly to 2,500 persons abows a decrease of 188. This is entirely due to the absence of temporary workmen on roads and railway gangmen and employees who were ducharged after the olose of the Afghan war.

Londi

41 In the Loralar durinot which as a whole shows an increase of 3 614 or 4 per cent the Duki tabul contributes the highest percentage increase of 14, Barkhan with 18 follows next, the moreuse being due largely to Afghan nomada. Born and Musakhel have an increase of 4 each. These two tabuls are subject to Least disturbance from migration and the increase in their cases represents approximately the normal rate of growth. The increase in Duki is due partly to internal migration from Sanjawi as well as a larger number of Afghan nomads. The absence of Afghan Powindahs at the Crossis of 1931 as well as the winter emigration of its permanent summer population account for the decrease of 17 per cent, in the Sanjawi tabul.

Zhob sad Chugal 42. In Zhob with an increase of 2 per cent, only Killa Saifullah shows an increase of 13 per cent. Hinduhagh a decrease of 12 per cent, and Fort Sandeman an increase of 4 per cent. Here also winter migration is mainly responsible. The same remarks apply to Chagai which abows an increase of 7 per cent.

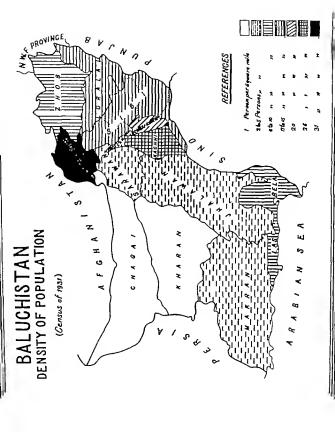
43 Variations in the population and density of States are exhibited in

States. Kalek

States and	POPULATION.		_	Deserte		the margi
Drygoma.	1921	1931	Term- time.	HTL.	1931.	a modest
STATES Caba	378,977 329,281 84,381	3(2,10)	+24,727			the division accounts f Dombki ar
Paravisa Jinderisa Kashhi Dombid Kaheri	76,710 73,183	\$1.876	-33,734 +8,295 +37,733	4	1 4	wan 12 pe
Country Maksun Khatan	19,856 ⁾ 71,867 27 738	94,933 64,442 63,344	-121	1 3		followed by
Las Dela	#0,00G	83,004	+12,313	1		cent resp

the inarginal table. Kalat in cluding Kharan has contributed a modest 4 per cent. during the ten years 1921 31. Taking the divisions individually kachh accounts for an increase of 41 Dombki and kaheri 93 and hala wan 12 per cent. while Sarawan beads the lust with a fall of 48 followed by Kharan and Makran with decreases of 18 and 5 per cent respectively. The loss of

and the Dombid Kaheri country where Brahus from Sarawan and Jhalawan own agricultural lands and find grazing for their flocks in winter Not only do the land-owning Brahuis, their satellites the Loris and other labouring classes find abelter in the plains but also nomads from Shorawak and other parts of Afghanistan and from the Chigal Agentr follow suit in considerabl numbers, thus causing an almoranal rise in the resident population of the plains. The increase would have been larger but for the fact that about 20 000 Brabuls returned much earlier to Jhalawan from the plains of Kachhi and Sind owing to timely rains which accounts for the increase of 12 per cent



DENSITY 15

The decreases in Khaian and Makran are due to the annual winter migration into Sind and elsewhere

44 Las Bela shows an increase of 24 per cent against 4 of Kalat An Las Bela

POPULATION Variation Race 1931 1921 +2,204 +985 +7,823 +1,848 4,293 7,292 23,052 6,497 Baloch 8,277 Brahui 30,875 Lası 2,475 3,363 4,323 Jatt 3,962 $+599 \\ -882$ Angaria 4,279 6,658 5 027 Burra 3,397 5,104 4,617 4,261 Jamot -1,554-410 +536 +2,555 +1,305 Runjha 3,725 Sheikh 2,555 Mangu Shahok 1,305 3,231 2,443 +3231Mondra. +2,443

increase of 12,312 persons in ten years in a total population of 50,696 in 1921 is remarkable. The principal contributions by indigenous races to this apparently abnormal increase are shown in the margin. The increase (1,874 persons) among the Baloch is contributed mainly by the Sangur tribe and is due either to a change of classification or the emigration in 1921 of a

large number of members of this tribe to Sind. The increases among the Brahus are due to seasonal migration which vary from year to year. It is difficult, however, to trace the causes of the abnormal increase among the Lasis which amounts to 7,823 or 34 per cent. The marginal table gives the strength of each of the Lasi tribes in 1921 and 1931. The classification of tribes no doubt underwent some change in 1931 owing to the separation of some of the minor tribes and their amalgamation with the five main tribes called the Paul Ral but it is difficult to account for the large increase of 34 per cent. unless the decline in 1921 is attributed to their wholesale emigration to Sind owing to scarcity and subsequent famine in 1920 and 1921 which is most probable in view of their close proximity to Karachi.

45 Map No 7 illustrates the density of districts and states for 1931 Density

Districts and	Persons per square mile in					
States	1911	1921	1931			
DISTRICTS	8	8	9			
Quetta Pishin	26	28	31			
Loralai	11	11	11			
Zhob	7	ត	6			
Bolan	8	14	13			
Chagai	1	1	1			
Sibi	10	11	13			
STATES	5	5	5			
Kalat	5	5	5			
Las Bela	9	7	9			

In the marginal table are given statistics of density for three censuses. These figures do not represent the actual state of density in the countryside, for miles and miles outside town areas and railway premises not a soul, not even a bird is to be seen over many parts of the province while in some tracts there are more grave-yards than inhabited villages. Excluding the Regular Areas occupied by the shifting population living in towns and

cantonments, railway premises, headquarters stations, etc., the figures of density for 1931 shown in the following table will be found to be interesting —

	Persons per square mile excluding Regular Areas (1931)	Persons per square mile including Reynlar Areas (1931)		Persons per square mile excluding Regular Areas (1931)	Persons per square mile including Regular Areas (1931)
DISTRICTS	7	9	Chagai	1	1
Quetta Pishin	16	31	Sibi	12	13
Loralai	11	11	STATES	5	5
7hob	5	6	Kalat	5	5
Bolan	1	13	Las Bela	9	9

The Chagai district is the most sparsely populated with a density of 1 The Quetta-Pishin district is the most densely populated tract in the province with 31 persons to the square mile—Compared with districts of adjoining provinces these figures present an interesting contrast—The most thinly populated district of Sind, Thar Parkar, has 3 more persons to the square mile than the most densely populated district (Quetta-Pishin) in Baluchistan—In the Punjab, the minimum density is 56 in the Dera Ghazi Khan district—In the North-West—Frontier Province, Dera Ismail Khan, the most thinly populated district, has 79 persons to the square mile against 31 of Quetta-Pishin

46 In the Regular Areas "House" was defined as the dwelling place of Houses a commensal family including its resident dependents such as widows, servants, guests, etc. This term also included hotels, serais, cooley lines, encampments, religious places, mosques, temples, etc., shops, godowns and garages where, in the majority of cases, a single person was found sleeping on the Census night. In the Tribal Areas censused on a modified schedule, the termhad a much wider application. It included not only the houses made of sun-dried and baked bricks.

as defined in the Regular Areas but also mud buts of a primitive type, the Kishdi or Gelan (the common goat hair blanket tent of the nomad and semi-nomad tribesmen) shelters made of dwarf palm mats, dug-outs covered with conical roofs of jumper bark and branches Jhuggis and Bhungis or mat hat shelters, and even caves in hill-sides.

The marginal table shows that there is a strong tendency towards

#. III.										settled life	-
	Tau	HL CER	ETB.	V.	\$14.1103°			TOTAL	4 70	The purel	ly-
	3911.	1921.	1831	1911 t 1923	1921 to 1931.	1911 f 1931,	1811.	182 L	193L		n
TOTAL Keeped Sepid second Settled	771,600 253,336 04,603 419,353	157 744 158,636 425,030	737,766 181,647 90,434 673,647	-07.504 +29.030	+33,503 -34,601	13,926 83,661 0,561 +56,374	100 23 13 84	18	100 13 12 63	in 1911 t 22 percent	t. It

per cent in 1931 but, if the Afghan nomads censused in the province in 1931 were excluded, the percentage would fall to 16 Semi nomada fell from 13 m 1911 to 12 m 1931 while the proportion of settled inhabitants rose from 54 m 1911 and 60 m 1921 to 63 m 192t

Families

48. The number of persons per house or family as shown in the marginal table is the same as it was at the last census except in the case of

1021 1871 14.71 ā ä

the Man Buct: tribal country where it dropped to 7 from 9 in 1921 and Chagai which shows a decrease of one person per house,

Subsidiary Table 9 and the figures in the margin show that the number of inhabited houses per square House per Districts and Rouse per separate wife in States. I the Province. Dartriets and mile for the province is 1 It is 2 in Brates. the districts of Lorslat and Silu and BALLCHISTAX DUTRICTS the Las Bels State The Quetta-Pishin district being densely populat-

ed has 6 houses per square mile and goes at the top. Turning to Chagai goes at the top. District the area is so vast and the number of houses so small that there is only one house to two square miles. The most densely populated tabails are Quetta in the Quetta Pishin District and Assirabad in the Sibi District where the number of houses per square mile works out to 25 and 8 respectively. In the Quetta tahsil the number in 1921 was '9 The decrease of 3 in 1931 is due mainly to the exclu sion of houses for the Strictly Military Areas. In Naurabad, however, the increase of two is real owing to increase of population due to greater irrigation faci lities. The two sub-divisions of Kalat State (Kachhi and Dombki Kaheri coun try) though densely populated have 4 and 3 houses, respectively per square mile

It has been shown in the foregoing paragraphs that the population of Baluchutan has increased by 68 000 or about 0 per cent. between 1021 and 1931 Splitting up the population into the three main groups, namely indigenous semi-indigenous and alien according to the classification first introduced in the 1911 report, we find that the contribution of the indigenous group towards the total increase amounts to 7 while that of the other two groups together represents only about " per cent. Before proceeding further it appears necessary to give a brief description of what is actually meant by this threefold classification.

The indigenous group represents the true indigenous inhabitants of pre-British days who are broadly speaking, united by bonds of common weal and woe who are subject to the system of tribal responsibility and who powers a share in tribal lands, together with the dependent occupational groups that have been attached to the various indigenous tribes from the earliest times as their cultivating classes or as their artmans or as musicians or domestic servants. The SUMMARY 17

second group, semi-indigenous, consists of the Buzdar Baloch and the Durrani and Ghilzai Pathan and Hazaras The Buzdars who were at one time indigenous to Baluchistan emigrated to Dera Ghazi Khan About 1,800 Buzdar were censused within the Province in 1931 With the exception of only a few, these are now settled inhabitants of Baluchistan. In the same way the Durranis who are Afghan immigrants are now permanently settled in the Province. Of the 14,000 odd Ghilzais, over two-thirds are Afghan nomads whose numbers fluctuate from year to year. The Hazaras who are mostly employed in the army still look to Afghanistan as their home and are strictly speaking all aliens. The third group, the aliens, includes all other foreigners—Europeans, Anglo-Indians, and all other orientals whether domiciled or not

It will be observed that the grouping is, on the whole, only a rough one Its correctness was questioned at the Census of 1931 in alien circles on the ground that the grouping is an arbitrary one in so far as it makes no distinction between the purely nomad and aliens on the one hand and on the other the domiciled semi-indigenous and aliens who now claim to be permanent residents entitled by domicile to be included among the indigenous inhabitants The objection appears to be more in the nature of a shadow of the changing future view may be taken of this psychological manifestation, the fact remains that so far as the ordinary scope of a census is concerned the separation of the numbers of indigenous inhabitants from the rest of the population is essential in order correctly to measure the movement of population and its progress in various other directions And unless special circumstances necessitate a different change of classification or grouping at the next census, I venture to suggest that the population be divided up into two groups only, ie, Indigenous and Alien, all persons not covered by the former category being lumped under the latter The labour and expense involved in the threefold classification are out of all proportion to the results obtained It is extremely difficult to maintain the distinction throughout the report and the simplification of the classification will accelerate work without sacrificing essential detail

Reverting to the question of the increase it will be seen that the highest increase is disclosed by the semi-indigenous who have improved by 17 per cent followed by the aliens who have gone up by 12 per cent since 1921. The increase is lowest among the indigenous group whose rate of increase is only 8 per cent.

The chief interest must, however centre found the true indigenous inhabitants. Unluckily here also migration causes such a serious disturbance that the increase cannot safely be put down wholly to the credit of initural growth. On the whole the facts and figures given in the foregoing paragraphs indicate that Baluchistan is not lagging behind in contributing its normal share in normal conditions to the ever-increasing population of the world. Where buth-rate is fairly high and the rate of survivals 669 per thousand, births it is difficult to believe that the population is stationary. The fact is that poverty, lack of capital and failure of means of irrigation at home, higher wages and a more congenial winter climate in Sind for the Brahui, Baloch and Jatt, Lasi and Makrani,

Ce	nsused in Sind	1931
1	Brahui lauguage	
	speakers	79,561
2	Makranis	16 906
3	Pathans	135,519
4	Baloch]	
4 5	Jatt roughly	70,000
43	Last)	
	_	
		301.986

and high profits with compound interest on trade goods and cash loans for the Pathan, have attracted into Sind and beyond during the past 50 years or so large numbers of Baluchistan tribesmen not only from Kalat and Las Bela States but also from the districts particularly Pishin. The marginal figures extracted from the Bombay tables for 1931 and partly arrived at by estimates based on personal enquiries from tribesmen have an interesting tale to tell. The 135 519 Pathans

do not wholly belong to Baluchistan but there is no doubt that they include a certain number of emigrants from this Province

52 This large emigration which is continually though slowly swelling the ranks of emigrants who have settled down in the Bombay Presidency is naturally responsible for the low rate of increase. It is, however, a far cry vet to talk of pressure on the existing means of liveblood. There is plenty of land and irrigation water for the extension of cultivation, the means to this end have alone been lacking. Large sums of money have been spent on improving the means of irrigation during the past ten years while several schemes estimated to cost several lakks of rupees are under consideration for the District areas. A new era has dawned in Kalat. Barring natural calamities, the next decembing

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10	CHAPTER 1 -DISTRIBUTION AND MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION	
	SUBSIDIARY TABLES	

10	CHAITAR I - DIGITAL TON AND MOVEMENT OF THE FOREIGN
	SUBSIDIARY TABLES
	 Density Water Supply and Grops (1930-31)

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	SUESIDIARY TABLES
1	Density Water Supply and Grops (1930-31)
	AREA UNDER GROP (ACRES).

10	CHAITAR 1 -DIGITED FLOW AND MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION
	SUBSIDIARY TABLES
	4 P. M. W. J. B. J. J. G. (1989 64)

3 Variation in Indigenous Population by Districts and States

		TOTAL	'AL			Indicators	KOOK			STATE TO THE PLANT OF STATE OF	and the same			ALLENS	n Z	
Districts and States	1901—11	1611-21	1611-21 1621-31 1901-31	1	1901—11	1611—21	1021-31	190131	1601—11	1611—21	1621—31	1901—31	1901—11	1611—21	1621—31	1001—31
	67	3	4	2	0	7	8	0	10	11	13	13	14	16	16	17
BALUCHISTAN	+23,957	-35,078	+68,992	+67,871	+6,550	-48,450	+56,181	+14,281	+10,851	-9,207	+3,264	+4,908	+6,556	+22,579	+9,547	+38,682
Districts	+32,306	+6,236	+42,860	+81,402	+17,081	-9,119	+30,238	+38,200	+9,877	-8,601	+3,409	+4,685	+5,348	+23,956	+9,213	+38,517
Quetta Pishin	+13,561	+6,434	+10,456	+33,151	+1,171	-5,530	+018	-638	+4 620	-1,398	+871	+1,002	+4,858	+16,162	+8,670	+26,690
Loralai	+12,437	+1,704	+3,014			+3,167	989+			-1,684	+1213			+621	+1,416	ï
Zhob	+018	-13,008	+1,296			-12,896	+1,176			-4,496	+615			+3,007	-400	
Sibi	+ 1,815	+2,275	+23,641	+30,061	+12,813	+3,474	+22,432	+31,148	+4,850	-834	+248	-376	+268	-300	+801	+6,802
Administered area	+ 1,136	+17	+5311			+1,15!	+4,091			-844	+281			-293	+369	
Varl Bugtl country	60F +	+3,258	+18,200			+2,320	17,711+			+10	-33			-73	<i>661</i> +	
Bolan	+ 160	+1,692	+1,070	+2,752	+142	+003	+800	+1,661	-167	+137	-16	91-1	+ 186	+732	+103	+1,110
Chagal	+ 0555	+4,099	+2,881	+8,635	148	+1,810	+4,131	+5,800	920+	9~	+481	+1,111	+47	+3,200	-1,731	+1,525
States	-8,349	-41,314	+26,132	-23,531	-10,531	-39,331	+25,943	-23,919	+974	909-	-145	+228	+1,208	-1,377	+334	+165
Kalat	-13,115	-30,805	+13,820	-30,130	-16 611	-28,075	+13,560	-32,017	+1,082	-038	-110	+336	+5,084	-1,169	+360	+1,262
Yarawan	-1,765	-9,519	-25 798			-9,697	LF9'92-			+100	<i>I9</i> —			66 I	-100	•
Halawan	-1,39,676	7,688	+9,268			600'1-	+9,108	_		762	-43			-111	+ 204	
kachhi	+29,392	909'11-	+30,733			- 16,989	+30,361		_	-231	+ 38			-390	+314	
Dombli Kahen country	1001+	-3 985	+7,395	-30,130	-16,611	-3,359	+7,102	-32,017	+1,089	-127	+ 10	+336	+2,081	- 199	. 1	7.959
Vakran	ât6'I.¿+	-82	-3,398	•		+ 126	-3,323			-371	9			-137	99-	
Խիւբոր	+ 22,663	+ 5,075	1 380			+6,116	-1,327			89-	- 18			[· '9	
I as Ik la	P 6 090	+10,500	+12,312	+6,400	+ 0,080	-10,356	+12,374	+8,008	-108	+32	-30	- 112	-870	186	-20	-1.087

Elib fluter in columns (2--3) against districts have not been adjusted according to inter-district transfers owing to the classification of the transferred units by Indigenous, Seml Indigenous and Aliens not being

4. Variation in relation to density

	Nata 243	INIT SQUARE	AME.	PERCEPTAGE	OR ANIMAN IN DECEMBER (-).	ZELSE (+)
Denounce on States.	1931.	19.21.	1911.	1911 21,	1991-31,	1911-31,
<u> </u>	2	3	1	5	•	7
BALUCHISTAN	• ,			-42	+#4	+41
Distripts	1	•		+1*	+15-1	+111
Quetta Prikm	21	23	*6	÷ 8- 2	+86	+17-5
Localei	11	11	11	+21	+11	+6-6
Zhoù			7	-19 5	÷~3	-174
Bolan	13	14		+60-2	-18	+43-7
Chagel	1 1	1	1	+_37	+71	+31-6
au	13	11	10	+15	+21-0	+22-0
Marketter area	23	27	#1	-05	+21	+84
Man-Begu country	1 1			453	+45-8	+600
Main	- I		1	-94	400	-34
Kalat				-14	+++	-41
Las Bila		7		-17-5	+813	+34

5 Vital Statistics for the Town of Queits

		Dan	Na.	Da.	res.	1
Serial Xu.	Tene,	Halm,	Females.	Males,	Pepales,	Remares.
TOTAL	1816—1820	2,5F1	1,804	2,149	1,001	
TOTAL	1931 1930 i	*2,390	*2,0\$1	*4,138	+2,354	*The registration of births is in- complete and the high figures therefore do not supply correct and adequate information for statistical purpose,
1	1911 19 1	140 165	134 164	180 403	93 g_*8	
t	1915 1925	_87 186	==0 134	367 678	· 三	
*	1915 1925	535 143	16 (29	197 200	123	
	1914 19.4	ឌ្នា ពា	193 900	1313 43	177 193	
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•	1918 1976	46. 463	530 410	219 413	18T	
7	1917 1917	237	191	300 203	310	
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•	C61	l he	155 71	#1 579	*53. 279	
ю	19*0 1907	177 126	Jan Ad	(2)	1 1	1

6 Racial Variation

				1031					1921						
RACE,	REGUI	REGULAR CENSUS	122	Tra	TRIBAL CENSUS		REGU	REGULAR CENSUS	80	Tr	Твівас Секвия			Variation	
	Persons	Males	Females	Pcrsons	Males	Females	Persons.	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	1911 21	1021 31	1011 31
1	~1	~	-	ũ	9	7	8	6	10	11	13	13	14	15	16
BALUCHISTAN	110,849	80,197	30,652	757,768	408,217	349,551	94,836	77,149	17,687	704,789	383,851	320,938	-35,078	+68,992	+33,914
Indigenous	22,824	15,315	7,509	737,301	398,626	340,675	13,239	10,178	3,066	690,705	375,826	314,879	-48,450	+56,181	+7,731
Baloch	4,366	7,79	1,572	221,675	120,066	101,609	1,446	1,094	362	171,940	09,400	77,480	+4,205	+52,646	+56,851
Ilrahul	5,554	3,784	1,770	117,934	10,744	04,290	2,738	2,270	468	150,096	86,601	70,305	-8,053	0+1,146	-15,100
Pathan	7 342	6,274	2,068	168,065	90,108	78,467	4,340	3,705	1 770	169,712	92,184	77,628	-11,032	+1,946	-12,086
I u u	2	<u>~</u>		31,700	16,622	16,177				23,212	12,365	10,847	-1,567	+8,600	++ 03 }
Jatt	077	685	797	76,180	41,512	34,638	1,105	797	308	62,086	34,208	27,788	-15,206	+13,066	-1 210
ક્તું પ્રાત	831	551	780	21,145	10,578	10,560	292	417	150	10,098	10,150	9 548	-1,031	+1,711	+680
Other Muslims	1,302	803		66,220	30,079	76,150	878	676	302	70,888	36,787	34,101	-10,302	-14,176	-21,177
Ifindu	2,175	1,498	067	14,539	7,767	6,763	2,040	1,243	806	15,430	8,420	7,010	+2,404	119-	+1,920
Síkh	7		-	3	25	23	107	7.1	36	734	707	272	-1,958	-793	-2,761
Semi-Indigenous	6,805	4,839	1,966	15,117	8,367	6,750	5,986	4,758	1,228	12,672	7,047	5,625	-19,857	+3.264	7.593
Baloch	100	7.2	<u>e</u>	1,705	916	700	108	160	38	2,380	1,337	1,043	-610	- 773	-1.280
Pathan	3,000	2,671	1,126	13,322	7,491	5,021	3 446	2,034	512	10,021	5,643	4,478	9,850	+3.661	-6.200
7.410 1.410	1 000 t	2,191	818	66	51	30	2,342	1 604	878	271	167	104	-1,401	+480	-1,006
Allons	81,220	30,043	21,177	5,350	3,224	2,126	75,811	62,218	13,393	1,412	978	484	+ 24.829	1.0 547	922 66 1
Furopeans	170 9	3,802	122				1,731	3,966	785					to fe L	011600±
Vnglo Indians	370	200	179	_			, #F	130	301					+	1 8 1
Orientals	75,817	50,011	19,776	5,350	17.6	1), [,	20.07	Ů.	001 01		į		+	+142	+320
1							107050	03,123	12,003	7, 112 1, 112	826	434	+23,677	+9,129	+37,700

7 Persons per house and houses per square mile

Tareste 170.	Area to	Yamber of	Pepulation Tot L	Pepulation per family	Population per separe	H	, per
	miles.	BORTE.	300 L	Int many		1631	Tel
1	3		1 4			1	
ALDCKSTAN	134,638	*104,514	\$84,517	į į	•	1	1
L — Districts	54,223	94,115	483,508	1	1 .	3	
(f) Quetta Piaklo Destrict	1,000	21,1	15,641		37		1 2
L. Philipp	3,402	11,023	81,273	1 5	jn jn		3
2. Chausta	1,204	3,137	17,817		1.5	.3	2
3. Quetta	848	12,94	78,649		14	25	- 39
(fi) Localed Destrict	1,423	н, м.	H.M.		11	1	1 2
L Doll	1 000	3,115	17,994	1 5	11		
2. Doel	1,871	2,394	18,332		11	2	3
1. Suntavi	-	1,269	4,313			2	3.
4. Burkhan	1,310	2,061	20,431		14	3	, 3
L Dunkbel	181	4,500	22,830)+0	2	, 2
(fff) Zhob District	37.278	11.67	57,143	1 2		1 2	1
1. Fort flandomen	4.454	1,843	21,959			1	1
2. Handwingh	148	_37.4	11,580	4			3
2. Kulle Starfalla k		3,338	13,394	4		1	1
(iv) Bolan Distract	10)	1,635	1,643	1	7.5		
(v) Chagai Destract	29,634	4,787	21,231		1		
1. Xmaki	2,341		20,831	4		1	1
2 Dallandle meleding Western			-				1
figure.	37,241	3,019	11,113	. 4	1	-	
a. Shorered	414	ana	2.719	1		1	1
(vi) falsa Destruct	11,15	210/3	1/3,000	i	u		3
() Administrated save	3,007	17 140	87,531	j j	#		- 2
L Bibs	1 148	0.133	27,507	1	24		4
2. Nakor	1.578	3,627	18,177	.5	133	2	3
2. Kehlu	3/11	1,004	8,463	1 5	73	3	3
4. Kantrabed	621	4.381	36,034		45		
(a) Mary-Berti Country	7.230	7.69	. 44.54	7		1	. 1
L Mar Country	3,404	1.231	4,800	è	7	1	
Bugti Country	1,576	atur.	30,364	7		1	1
IL-STATES	90,415	74,528	405,100			1	1
(I) KAN	73,274	65,407	347,307				1
L here es	. 4,.34	100	23,461		,	1	
2. Jhalewen	30,796	14,129	\$3,978			1	1
1. Kachka	2,000	14,253	J16,256		26		3
4 Dombky-Kahen Owntry	1,213	4,492	24,943		20		
s Malo-	11,765	15,447	63,163			1	1
d kharen	12,545	6,275	23,24		1 1		
(S) Las Bels	7 113	11.3.1	63,004	1 5		2	1

(S) Las Bels			7 113	l ii	القر	63.	DO:	١.			1 2		1
Pychadra k	omen on the	Stratty	Military.	Areas.									
8. Distr	ibulien el	Indige	-	d Alien	Popul	silen l	la the	Regu	ar and	Tribal /	lreas.		
		Libiar	sJ62		NEW	1 KW	OY.	Ds.		ALLEN	L		, -
	Brustan	AREL	T THAN	AREA.	Rem		THE	3222	ATT 8	ANTA	THE	AREL	
Decrease on hit fir		_			4.1		-						. ١_٠
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1	1						•	٠,	. P#			13	- 11
BALUCHISTAR	15,814 15,814	3,006 7,807	\$75,626 396,626	814,879 5M,675	4.TE	1,530 1,944	T,047 8.36	UW	63.318 67.511	18,303 87,777	878 3,177	434 2,1%	192
Districts.	10,141	1,051	171,037 179 137	151,445	4,750	1,957	8,740	6,420 6,500	61,833 18,707	12,315	744	171	182
Quetta-15-bas	3.63	125	41.20	36113	L	1,004	131	944	37,843	20,178	123	771	182
•	6,802	1,14	#1.171	15,64	1,177	1,500	1,227	269	(1,639	14,414	152	71	293
Lorsles	81	128	76,577	41 MG	686	•	4,547	3 737	4,218	487	17	*	H
Their	17 / B254	278 77	36,947 35,971	1/35	147	1,14	5,211	1,111	21.7	1,123	147	\$61	Ja.J
7 ===5	1,331	713	15,3 J	11,24	413	70 [97	73	723	7.785°	125	į,		100
Betas	819	1279	300	11,577	143	10.	23	**	1,631	7.57	7	i	加加
	1,479	757	177	241	(8)	25	,		1.41.	101	, je	ż	, nu
Charte	P64	27.2	8,430	7,206	107	29	-44	239	1,141	334		- 7	î
	1.723	1.011	8.463	4.1.7	107	52.	621	13	1311	797	- 4	ñ	m
Set.	1,383	1,311	PL (83	44,31	410	- 65	#37	431	6,824	1,070	- 1	42	100
	1,7 1	2,937	61,50	67 [73	203	114	181	876	1,913	3,8	1,351	1.4	783
Administrad Area	3,365	1,111	87 429	24,639	450	•	\$ 27	413	6,522	1,630	31	.25	793
Meri Bryli Cannoy	3,779	Tu-1	39,617 21,634 30,.33	13,71.1 1,97° 16,4%	210	124	720 26	#I 22 1	4 972	-,044	1,111 10 179	14 3 236	加加
Blates	=	13	204.789	177,434		- 1		206	360	78	470	251	102
	711	354	174,430	113,70	ž	zi	813	734	27	7.5	157	111	751
Kalat	1_	L3		145,831	7		291	145	372	73	32.	170	110
hare yes	711	3.4		114,214	79	r	111	150	313	15	4.5	224	193.
mare pa	=	,		17,417	r		130	77	174	3	1"1	3	193
Jack	4.2		17.13	11.71			114	40	84	11	130	77	HIS
			177	32,517 \$3,934			, , ,	3 13	_		- 24	- 11	117
Kackhi			11.77	23,7.0		,	N	- 11			11.	42	1431
	16		37.420	67 943		- 1	- 1	*	64		220	170	1511
Domitti Kaberi Compa	7		70 60	116			•	4-			26	177	1921
			11,304	123.4							î.	ís	100
Halren	29		37,515	21,511	2	- 1		- 1	191		11	B	50
Klaras	431	231		31 537	- 4	31	*1	,	125	- 1	20	19	iwi
			11 7	1191		- 1	2	64	1		- 4	٠,	37.1
Land in			12,	10 446	., ,	Į.	11	31	_				וכעו
				13,0°C		- 1	34	٦.	,		173	91	1971

9 Area and Population of the Tribal and Regular Areas by Tahsils and Political Agencies

		TRIB?	TRIBAL AREAS	ω			REGU	REGULAR AREAS	EAS				TOTAL			Z '	IN TRIBAL AREAS	L)	IN REGULAR AREAS	OLA:
DISTRICT AND TARSIL	Area in		POPULATION	TOV		Area In		POPULATION	NO.		Area in		Population	ATION		to reper	to raq io	19d I	req e	10
	, -	Occupied	Регзопя	Males F	Females		Ocoupied L Houses	Регвопя	Males	Females	square mlles	Occupied Honses	1 Регзопя	×	Females	OK snosred lim ps	O.Y. persons benod O.Y.	ssenori lunt pa oM	persons sq mule No Racrons	eanod oM
1	-1	3	+	5	9	7	8	0	92	=	13	13	71	16	10	17	18	2	1.	
BALUOHISTAN	134,438	143,735	757,788	408,217	349,551	200	22,909	110,849	80,187	30,662		134,638 1166,644	4 868,617	7 488,414	14 380,203	8	20	-	554	120
I —Districts	54,937	67,542	354,158	190,873	163,285	191	22,574	109,350	79,131	30,219	54,228	90,116	3 463,508	8 270,904	4 193,504	7 4	10	~	573	rO
(i) Quetta Pishin Pishin Chaman Quotta	7,766 3,048 2 1,198 9 599 9	76,386 9,874 2,122 3,390	76,242 46,131 11,121 15,990	39,554 24,914 9,191 8,779	36,088 24 517 4 969 7,211	50 3 8 7 1 39 1	$\begin{array}{c} 12,786 \\ 1,181 \\ 1,015 \\ 10 500 \end{array}$	71 299 4,244 6 399 60,659	60,718 3,299 4,794 42,748	20,661 1,038 1,602 1,602	4,800 1,052 1,206 548	28,172 11,065 1,137 13,080	2 147 611 5 53 375 7 17,617 0 79 649	77 90,308 75 27 829 77 10,985 19 51,527	29 27,239 29 25,655 35 9,662 27 25,122	16 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	9000	2001	, 126 1,117 901 1,551	0 1 0 9
(II) Loralal Dnkl Borl Sanjavi Barkhan Musakhal	7 621 1,089 233 1,999 017 975 983 1,308 8	76,287 3,399 2,812 1,200 3,568 4,398	79,781 17,921 13,293 9,147 29,124	7,153 1,489 1,387 1,381 10,992 12,204	10,631 8,132 6,810 2,799 9,432 10,485	1 707 1 983 1 983 017 9	1,115 109 786 90 93	6,303 377 5 329 109 310	4,783 2982 4,077 120 209 95	1,620 95 1,262 49 101	7,626 1,988 1,671 670 1,309 2,181	16,402 3,415 3,508 1,209 3,901 4,468	2 86,087 17,998 8 18,632 9 314 1 20,434 8 22,819	77 17,936 18 9,771 12 11,464 13 3,501 14 10,901 19 12,299	38,161 8,227 34 7,098 11 2,812 10 9,533	77 19 88 88 88 15 13 15 10 11 10	ય જ દા દા દા છ	61610161701	1 676 213 2,687 9,795 1 559 3,667	6 279 1 60 7 899 3 3,529 2 465
(III) Zhob District Fort Sandeman Unduhagh Kilia Salinilah	10 225 6,448 9 1,379 9 2,396 5	10 7 11 5,415 2,158 3,198	48 346 25,764 10,112 12,479	20,309 13,896 5,433 9,980	22,036 11,858 4,979 5,499	90 91 794 15	1 931 1,128 415	2,678 7 235 1 498 915	8,287 0,215 1,291 781	1,331 1,029 177 134	10,316 6,458 1,459 2,398	12,676 6,543 2,573 3,559	5 57,963 3 32,080 3 11,580 0 13,394			3 3 3 4 5 5 7 7 5 6	45104	~ - G1 -	707 2 795 18 610	9 1- 4-u
(iv) Bolan District	111	<i>391</i>	514	965	316	Į0	1,473	4,17.4	3,170	1,004	369	1,635			257 I 35	رن س	~5		7.7.5	ຕາ
(1) Chagal, District \usuberrainer Dalbandin noludine	20,016 2,355 3	1 679 2 2 18	<i>19,516</i> 9,164	10,573	8,943 4,246	5.20	1,008	1,966	3,148 1,108	J,660 558	20,036 2,391	6,187 2,995	7 24,324 5 10,820	13,721 00,019	10,003	5 t	~ 7	-	330 292	ى بى ب
Western Sanjrani Shorarud (vl) Shli District Shin Shahrig Navirahad Navirahad Navirahad Marl Country Bugti Country	17 248 3 412 4 1,176 1,111 5 1,672 6 1,672 9 102 8 103 8 104 8 104 8	1,889 472 3,529 3,629 3,118 6 237 981 3,235	8,251 2,111 129,757 17,742 16,137 35,269 5,394 21,890	70,988 9 635 9 635 19,322 19,322 13,880	3,828 499 53,769 8,207 7,508 15,938 10,980	10 10 10 10 11 11	1,130 31,858 2,812 7,04 317	2,034 108 73 248 9,765 2,040 1 374	1,951 89 8,996 6,288 1,564 1,093	983 19 4,253 3,477 476 281			0 11,186 3 2,210 6 113,005 8 27,507 1 18,177 4 38,634 5,163 5 24,800	55 0,371 56 73,883 75,883 77 15,823 77 10,193 74 20,415 75 3,018	71 4,811 988 73 03,022 7,084 7,084 10,080 10,080	122 E 10 E 2 E 2 E 2 E 2 E 2 E 2 E 2 E 2 E 2 E	7 4 0 15 15 5 15 V	~ J ~ 61 % ~ ~	11.2 08.0 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	
II —Slates (1) Kalat (2) Kalat Sarawan • Ihalawan • Ihalawan Dombil I Kaheri Country Valtran	80,491 73,200 20,229 20,795 1 060 1 379		493,810 340,802 28,285 88,916 105,800	217,344 183,840 15,101 17,926 57,764	186,266 156,753 17,581 10,991 18,011	8 8 7	335 55 20 3	$1,499 \ 1,400 \ 177 \ 62 \ 81 \ 81 \ 179 \ 179 \ 179 \ 179 \ 170$	1,966 1,068 111 62 80	433 433 38	3,876 80,410 73,278 6,230 20,796 7,060 1,369	F = 7H	46. 4.	7 7	- -	_1 ¢1	i- 10 ≎ 3 3 0 ≃		167 167 179	لي در ده سه يه
lkharan (11) I as Beh	78 665	6,976	23, 708	35,700 12,503	10 855		797	1,177	783	394 2	23,269				17,979			-	147	g

of Survey parties, respectively found on the night of the census.

1. Excludes houses in the strictly Milliary areas

CHAPTER II

THE POPULATION OF CITIES TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Reference to

53 This chapter deals with the population of towns and villages in Baluch n. The statistics are contained in the following tables —

Particulars.	Table	Part I of the Report— page	Part II of this Report— page
Towns and Villages	Imperial T ble III		5
Urban variation	Imperel T ble IV		7
U ba population by religion	Imperial T ble V		11
Dutribution of the Population between Towns and Villages	Subschary T bl 10	28	
Number per stills of total population and of each main religion who here in towns	Subsdary Table II	+9	
Towns classified by population	8 bothery T ble 13	99	
T bies compiled for the Quetta Municipality (printed in separate volume).			

Definitions. City

84 A city for Census purposes means every town containing not less than 100 000 inhabitants.

Town.

- 55 A town includes every Municipality all civil lines not falling within Municipal limits every cantonment and other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5 000 persons treated as a town by the Provincial Census Superintendent.
- 36 The Census of all towns and cantonments was taken synchronously on the Standard Schedule with the exception of Bela Pasm Kalat and the subarbs of Mastung which were consused non-synchronously on the local modified schedule. The cantonments of Quetta and all Silitary stations which are not recognized cantonments, have for the first time been treated as towns and shown separately in the Census tables. With the exception of Quetta and Silitary Towns, all the places treated as towns have a population of less than 3,000 in each case. They have been treated as towns because they are eith r headquarters stations or have urban characteristics.

Village

- 57 In the districts, a village means a revenue means with all its at tached hamlets. In the States, a village means not only the revenue sense with its hamlets but also residential villages as well as localities which often our taining no permanent declings are regularly occupied at certain seasons of the year by seru-nomadic population in the course of migration. A village also localides nomadic and semi-nomadic encampments outside recognised village limits. In such case the encampment has been treated as a separate village und r the name of the headman. It is manipulated.
- 58 All Railway gang-huta and roadesite gang encampment have been treated as unclassed population.

P ON WAR							TOTAL SOUTH ATTOM OF BALLIOUSTAN 4034
IAGRAM	SHOWIN	1G PE	RCENT	AGE	OF URB	اج	IAGRAM SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF URBAN AND RUKAL PUPULATION OF BALCOTHOLAIN, 1991
	Total Populat	8	UrbanPopul	athon	Total Population Urban Population Rural Population	틯	
		P m to t		Pen to L		le t Pape	Persentage of Urban and Rural Population to Lotal Population
rat or 12 of States	Persons	c tage ,etml pelopon	Persons	rankaga et wlati	Persona	datape pt 1 pl ti	Urban Population shronthus 💶 Rural Population shronthus 🖾
				1			
CHISTAN	2/3898	•	100 102,502 12		746015 88	88	
TRICTS	163 69 4	89	92026	*	37/483 42	4	
ite Palm	149 641	"	68,757	•0	78,784	6	
Sp.	86 087	0	5,321	`	80766	6	mahahahahahahahahahahahahahahahahahahah
4	57,843	1	1 29 9	`	61,382	9	27/16
**	4,668	•	/834	"	2,854	60	e
fak	24,224	m	1	ı	24,124 3	•	
	143,005 155	15 6	3,632	80	133,473 147	141	
7 E S	405,109	44	1 0,677 1		394,632 46	*	The state of the s
	342109	39	7237 8	00	334,864 382	38 2	The second secon
ı	28,464	•	48/6	9	23,648 24	4	
рист	88,978	9/	ı	ı	88,978	9	7 + 4
3	105886	73	t	ı	105,886 12	77	
dirkehen	26,953	3	1	ı	26,953		
ŧ.	68,462	•0	2,421	н	66,041 78	18	
SQ.	23 358	•	I	1	23,358	113	[]

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POPULATION
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Percentage of Urban population shown thus Wereentage of Rural population shown thus

		Tohundar	Ö	of												
Provinces	Urban	Roral	ned nortel	ned noitel fan noitel	۲۰	١		Percen	itage of	Percentage of Urban and Rural population	d Rural	popula	tion			
			πdod	ngod ndod	10		8	8	48	25	9	88	۶	88	8	100
Naluchrstan	102,602	768,015	13	88												
Panjab	3,521,449	3,521,449 24,969,408	21	88												
Sınd	699,307	3,187,763	18	28												
Вошнач	88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	5														
2	ytt wa	UTT 004 23,953,645 21		62												

N W.F Province 386,177 4,238,187 8 92

RAB No IN EDIT COY) 1933.

Statistics of urban and rural population for the past four censuses are Distribution of 59

compared in the margin with Urban and Rural

Year of Census	Urban	Rural
1891	25,952	145,800
	, i	•
1901	40,033	770,713
1911	59,593	775,110
1921	79,063	720,562
1931	102,602	766 015
		1

		P	OPULATIO	×	
Town	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
TOTAL	25,952	31,248	44,209	61,494	77 560
Quetta Sibi Loralai Pishin	18,802 2 944 3,674 532	24,584 4,551 3,561 1 552	33,922 6,597 2,936 754	49,001 6,386 4,303 1,804	60,272 9,532 5,321 2 435

The figures population. those for 1931 for 1891 and 1901 are not comparable with those for subsequent years as the former did not embrace the whole province A comparison can only be made between the urban population of 1891 and that of 1931 for such towns as existed at both these censuses In 1891 there were only four towns namely, Quetta, Loralai Sibi. \mathbf{and} Pishin

The marginal figures will show that the total population of these four stations was only 25,952 in 1891 It rose to 34,248 m 1901, 44,209 m 1911, 61,494 m 1921 and 77,560 m 1931 showing a total increase of 51,608 persons in a period of 40 years This increase represents the actual increase in the niban population except in so far as it includes 4,963 persons cen-

sused in the Kasi and Nichari villages which in 1931 were transferred from the rural to urban areas owing to the extension of the boundaries of the Quetta Town The net actual increase, therefore, is 46,645 which means an increase of 180 per cent in 40 years and of 18 per cent during the ten years ending with 1931

Taking, however, the three censal periods which embraced the whole province, ie, 1911, 1921 and 1931, we find that the total urban population has increased from 59,593 in 1911 to 102,602 in 1931, showing an increase of 72 per cent in 20 years. On the other hand during this period the rural population has decreased by 9,095 or 1 per cent. The transfer of 9,218 persons from rural areas representing the population of villages which were treated as towns for the first time in 1931 and the inclusion of Kasi and Nichari in the town of Quetta as well as the loss of over 60,000 persons from the influenza epidemic during the preceding inter-censal period are responsible for this decrease. The decennium under review has however more than made up the loss, for, the rural population of 1931 shows an increase since 1921 of 45,453 persons or 6 per cent Diagram No 4 facing this page illustrates the ratio of urban to rural population in Baluchistan

Of every hundred persons in Baluchistan twelve live in towns This

	Роруг	ATIOY		ORTION CENT
Province	Urbau	Rural	Urban.	Rural
Baluohistau	102,602	766,015	12	88
Punjab	3,521,449	24,969,408	12	88
North West Frontier Province	396,177	4,293,187	8	92
Bombay	6 444,672	23,953,615	21	79
Siud	699,307	3,197 763	18	82

ratio is inclusive of the alien population numbering 86,570 who are—as is generally the case with all aliens -town dwellers almost to a If we exclude the aliens the ratio of towndwellers among the indigenous population dwindles down to 2 per cent The proportions of urban to rural population in the various provinces of India adjoining Baluchistan are compared in the margin and

are illustrated in Diagram No 5

The distribution of population by Administrative divisions is shown below

	19	11	19:	21.	103	L.
Derinione.	Urbun.	Rural,	Urban,	Rural.	Urban,	Baral.
BALUCHISTAN	\$4,500	173,144	T9,063	720,543	102,502	T00,015
DISTRICTS	46,500	364,303	99,948	368,790	92,025	\$71,44S
Quetta-Pakhi Laraku Zhob Hakan Chagai Sabi	36,615 2,836 3,361 6,367	90,963 77,633 66,973 2,706 16,344 110,562	85/01 43/0 4,228 6,366	62,051 78,170 52,440 3,618 21,343 113,078	64,737 3,321 6,361 1,634 9,333	76,784 80,786 51,267 2,854 31,231 133,473
STATES	9,964	414,307	8,115	369,562	10,577	364,733
Kalet Las Bris	8,87 3,000	232,104 58,190	2,712	221,878 47,994	7,237 3,310	331,861 39,666

It will be seen that the progress of urbanisation has been fairly satisfactory for a beckward province like Baluchistan where rice pasts | industrial life is still in its infancy Of the total

enter per
100
7
3

urban population for the whole province (102 602) 00 per cent, live in the District areas while only 10 per cent, are found in the States. To the population of the districts, the Quetta Pishin District alone contributes 78 per cent. Sibi follows next with 13 Percentage figures for all districts are given in the margin.

Distribution at Urkan pepula

Of their respective total numbers, there are 60 per mills Muslims in towns, 642 Hindus, 834 Sikhs, 983 Christians and 886 Others. These figures den by religion inducate that the Christian, Sikh, Hindu and Other religious mainly live in towns, while 934 per mills of the Muslim population reside in rural areas. Further perticulars are contained in Subsidiary Table 11

> The main attractions for the growth of urban population are industrial and transport employment

Онени Учег	Population (but serve)	Males,	Presiden,
Fatel Urbes 1931 1921	102,607 79.063	71,361	31 941 18.994
Hyada	31.414 23,730	71,570 18,763	8,834 8,994
#ilh 1971 19 1 Madas	7,629 4,616	8,194 4,843	1,423 1,702
1931 1931 Jeungs	32,533	23,778	17,077 9 910
1931 1931	7,918 0,814	8,537 4,978	2,2\1 1 426

and trade. The province possesses practically no artisan class of its ownnot even sweepers - and masons and carpenters, blacksmiths, goldsmiths painters, tailors potters, boot and shoe-makers and skilled labourers, etc. are all drawn from the Indian provinces principally from the Punish The marginal tabl shows how the population of urban areas has increased in each religion since 19º1

Grewth of Towns.

According to the Lensus of 1931 there was no city in Baluchistan the population of even the largest station in the province nam ly Quetta including its contonment and suburbs being only 60,2-2. There were 17 towns in 1931 against 0 in 19-1 Th 8 new towns include 2 cantonments and 3 Military stations namels Qu tts Pishin Chaman, Loralai and Fort Sandeman which at previous censuses were amalgamated with their respective towns and have been classed as separat towns in 1931. The actual increase thus amounts to 3 due to classification as towns of three places namely Pasni I anggur and Mach which were treated as villages at previous censuses.

TOWN ° 27

65 The whole of the urban population of 1931 is distributed over the Towns in following 17 towns namely — Chistan

		POPULATION					
	Towns	1921	1931				
1	Quetta	49,001	60,272				
	(a) Town and Suburbs	27,220	34,881				
	(b) Cantonment	21,781	25,391				
2	Sibi	6,386	9,532				
3	Fort Sandeman	4,228	6,581				
	(a) Town		3,944				
	(b) Cantonment		2,637				
4	Chaman	4,226	6,050				
	(a) Town		36,96				
	(b) Cantonment		2,354				
5	Mastung	4,569	3,372				
6	Bela	2,712	3,340				
7	Loralai	4,303	5,321				
	(a) Town		2,695				
	(b) Cantonment		2,626				
8	Pasn	1,446	1,989				
9	Mach	794	1,834				
10	Pıshın	1 804	2,435				
	(a) Town		$1\ 625$				
	(b) Cantonment		810				
11	Kalat	1,834	1,444				
12	Panjgur	530	432				

66 All these excepting Quetta are towns by courtesy for they have been quetta, treated as such owing partly to their being headquarters or Military stations and partly owing to their urban characteristics. Quetta still remains the only unimpeachable township. A detailed account of Quetta's past history is given in Mr Hughes-Buller's Gazetteer of the Quetta-Pishin District. An interesting description of its geographical situation and strategic importance was published in the Statesman of Calcutta in its issue of October 11, 1931. The following is an extract from this article.

"Far off the beaten track of India's tourist routes, Ionely guardian of the Khojak Pass and tunnel from Chaman and of the Bolan rail and road passage to India, Quetta stands as a typical outpost of Empire, ready for the day it hopes will never come * * * * Among Indian Military stations, Quetta, so lately the tragic scene of a terrific seismic disturbance is an outstanding example of an outpost of Empire which is in but not of the country Unlike many other cantonments, it boasts no teeming surrounding districts, its historical associations are few, no magnificent ruins exist to remind the curious passer-by of the glories of other days. But for Nature's action, countless centuries ago, in splitting the face of those barren bluffs of India's western boundary, so providing a tortuous, inhospitable route as an alternative, albeit distant, route to that of the Khyber, there would probably be no Quetta."

Quetta is situated at an altitude of 5 500 feet and is 536 miles from Karachi, 700 miles from Lahore and 143 miles from Kandahar Prior to 1868, little existed beyond a few mud huts occupied by Hindus which clustered round the mound (now the Fort) under the domination of the Khan of Kalat The Khan's Naib or Governor occupied the Miri or Fort which was garrisoned by two companies of Kalat infantry and a troop of cavalry. There was little cultivation in the valley. In 1828, Masson, the first European traveller found that the town comprised about 300 houses. In 1839 Quetta was described by General Havelock as a most miserable mud town with a small castle on a mound having one small gun on a rickety carriage.

The Quetta of 1931 however, presents quite a different picture. The number of its houses has risen to over 14,000. Its population including its cantonment now stands at 60,272. The miserable mud town of 1839 has been described by visitors as a well plumed, and cleaner station than most Indian cities while its peaches, apricots inclons and grapes have been praised both by Indians and foreigners. Quetta is gradually growing into a summer resort for people from the plants chiefly from Sind and the Punjab

The population of Quetta town itself (34,881) as revealed by the Census of 1931, represents its winter population as at previous censuses. According to the Special Census taken in September 1929, Quetta's normal population in the summer should be at least 50 per cent more than its winter population.

The subjoined table shows the racial composition for 1921 and 1931 of the indigenous element in the population of Quetta.

		Persons.	Hda	rania			Person.	¥ 14) ₍₁₁₁
Total Indigenos	(1921 1921	6,308 2,730	3,114 1,848	2,382 £81	Hazara	[1931 1921	2,412 1,511	1,067	715
Hadan	[1991 1991	794 861	4.50 207	244	Inclan Christian	[H31 1031	2,000 1,475	1, 1 71 93 1	819 844
Meetin	[193 <u>1</u> 1931	8,413 2,447	3,364 1,441	2,045	Tari Mas	[1931 1831	80,062 42,908	34,933 33,141	14,147 8,765
Brakel	[193] [193]	1,931			Allen Xeellen	[1881] [1881]	18,685 14,007	13,143 10,900	3,000
Pathen	(1931 1931	2,70e 783	1,043	1,047	Bits	[H41] [H21	4.788 4.417	3,300 3,800	1,387
Bulonk	[1931 1831	494 161	220 101	178 40	Christian	[1821 1921	7,012 6,012	4,800	2,004
Sami-Indipensive	[1931 1931	3,981 3,365	2,678 2,419	1,306	Hlads	[1831 [1837]	21,280 18,102	18,307 13,584	4,513

The increase since 1921 in the proportion of females to males among the indigenous inhabitants is remarkable. It is due mainly to the smalgamation with the Quetta town of the Kasi and Nichan villages which are inhabited almost entirely by the indigenous races. There are indications, however that the influx into inban areas is rapidly changing from individual to family migration of a permanent nature

Rural Areas.

67 In Balonhestan, 118 persons per salle reside in towns while 882 live in rural areas. The total rural population of the province is 760 015 residing in 3,501 villages and encomponents scattered over an area of 134,684 square miles. Thus on an average, Balonhestan possesses only one village over an area of 38 square miles. In rural areas 852 per salls live in villages and encomponents with a population of less than 500 220 in villages with population ranging between 500 to 1000 143 m villages with a population of 1,000 to 2,000 rain villages with population 2 000 to 5 000 and 37 in villages with a population of 5,000 to 10,000. Four per sails represent unclassed population. Details hy Districts and States are given in Subsidiary Table 10

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

10 Distribution of the population between Towns and Villages.

	1	-	ji vede milje re µa	И	/**	ing in a	mile e	i i	71	• •/	re7 febres	der per	allie	و الم	popula printe	4
Districts and States	Tage	1	į	Titleger	1,000 4 mil 4 mil	1,000 to 1,000		to	9,000 to 18,000	1 to 1	l and	#60 te 1,000	1,000) to 2,000	2,800 to 8,710	10	Un-
1	1 : 1	3	4		5	7	ż	2	10	ш	13	33	14	13	16	17
BALUCHISTAN DISTRICTS Questian-Pishin Larsial Estat Balian Charal Sale Administrated Area Moti-Degri Creatry STATES	8,836 7,860 [] 480 9,861 3,291 1,831 9,832 8,832	1,541 196	報報は 100円 100円 100円 100円 100円 100円 100円 100	863 801, 634 918 858 808 1 900 833 791 1,850		SC L/O	113 36 1,800 400	977	100	876	- 44	250 254 27,7 28,3 211 273 273 274 477	100 173 127 172 143 143 169	95.0 23 411	187 378	100 100 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2
Kalat Fora vog Pladavan Karkhi Dumbii-Kalos Cumbry Makran	1	184 187 187 198 211	100	979 831 1,700 1,700)	476		608 708			911 79 334 834 479	177 81 213 131 136	157	164 30 166	i	
Kheren	1	1 194		Leon		•	1	ł	ı		816	131	43		1	

11 Number $per\ mille$ of the total population and of each main Religion who live in Towns

	ļ	NUMBER per mille, WHO LIVE IN TOWNS							
Districts and States	Total popula tion	Muslim	Hındu	Sıkh	Christian	Others			
1	2	3	4	õ	6	7			
BALUCHISTAN	118	66	642	834	983	886			
DISTRICTS	198	106	805	837	983	890			
Quetta Pishin	466	269	930	981	999	1,000			
Loralaı	62	32	579	900	847				
Zhob	114	62	819	694	722	571			
Bolan	301	355	390	787	725	933			
Chagai		}							
Sibi	67	45	463	373	910	195			
STATFS	26	24	89	474	937	1,000			
Kalat	21	19	68	286	937	1,000			
Saraman	168	151	829	1,000	1,000				
Jhalawan	1								
Kachhi									
Dombkı Kaherı Country			••						
Yakran	35	33	597	567	1,000	1,000			
Kharan									
Las Bela	53	48	245	1,000					

12 Towns classified by Population

Class of Town	Number of towns of each class 1931	Proportion of total urban population	Number of females to 1 000 males	Increase or decrease per cent in the population of towns at different Consuser						
				1901 11	1011 21	1921 31	1901 31			
1	2	3	4	7	G	7	ь			
IATOI	17	100	434	+49	, +33	+30	+156			
1,000 and under	2	1	178		+139					
1,000 to 2 000	4	7	\$10	-51	i —7	15	+5			
2,000 to 3,000	4	10	200	10	+72	+23	+66			
3,000 to 4 000	4	14	569 i	-11	<u>.</u> +9		7			
4,000 to 5 000		i		+45	1	21	+109			
5,000 to 6,000					9					
6,000 to 7,000	ļ				-3	+49				
7,000 to \$ 000	}	į								
8,000 to 9 000	ĺ									
9,000 to 10,000	1	9	7007							
10,000 to 50 000	2	59	421	+38	+11	+23	+145			

CHAPTER III

BIRTHPLACE AND MIGRATION

Reference to

68 . The birthplace statistics discussed in this chapter are contained in the following tables —

Particulars.	Table	Page No. Part L	Page No. Part IL
		1	-
Bothplace	Imperial Table VI		13
Race Tribe or Caste	Imperial T ble XVII	1	107
Immgrants	Subsaliary Table 13	38	
Rengrants	Subsidiary Tabl 14	38	
Migration between Dutricts	Subsidiary T ble 15	39	
Migration between Balnehutan and other parts of India	Subsidiary Table 10	39	
Nomadam among selected tribes	Subadiary T ble 17	40	

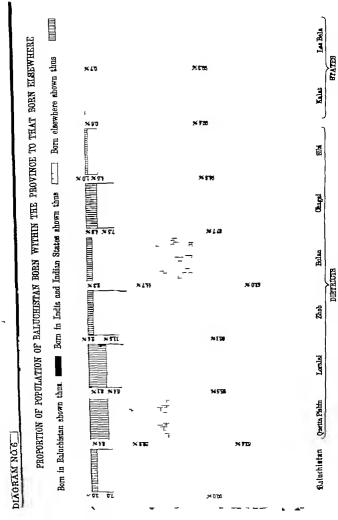
How the statistics were sal lected. 90 Those statutum are based on column 13 of the Standard Sobedule which was confined to synchronous areas and Kharan with a population of 134,907 For every person born within the province in the synchronous areas as well as the few aliens officials or traders who were commercated in non-synchronous areas the enumerator was required to enter the District or State only in which he or she was born. In the case of burths in India beyond Balachaixan the name of the province was added for persons born outside India only the name of the country was recorded. The statutics thus collected are as accurate as can possibly be expected.

The method of registration adopted in respect of the non-winchronous areas with a population of 734 410 was however arbitrary. In these tracts it was assumed that all indigenous tribesinen censused within the District or State of their permanent reindence were born in that District or State of their permanent reindence were born in that District or States. All exceptions to this general rule which are not inconsiderable for instance births in the course of wanderings in adjoining Districts or States of Baluchistan or hirths in India and adjoining countries or a broad among tribesion to Baluchistan or hirths in India and adjoining countries of abroad smooth freedom to be successful to be served to growth of the resident population of each administrative unit as well as the volume of inter-district migration within the province at the time of enumeration an attempt was made to record in the remarks column of the local whedule the District or State of permanent residence of all indigenous families censused within the province but outside the dature of their permanent residence.

The statistics of Baluchistan emigrants censused in India were supplied for purposes of this chapter by the Provincial and State Superintendents concerned.

M in Results.

O It must be confessed that the burthplace statuties thus collected faul to serve the double purpose for which they are intended, namely as a means of gauging the growth of population of different parts of the province and the extent to which the people move from one part of the country to another. It reasons for this have been explained at great length in parsgraph 60 of the Count. Report for 1011 and it is hardly necessary to recapitulate them here. Taking the figures at their face value we find that against the actual population.



of Baluchistan as disclosed by the Census of 1931 (868,617 persons) we have a natural population amounting to 821,158 as shown in the Total Census popula 868,617 margin The question of accuracy of the latter figure has tion Add—Traccable emi been discussed in Chapter I of this report Here I shall 42,594 grants confine the discussion to bare figures relating to the tracts which supply the immigrants or support our emigrants 911,211 Total Out of the total Census population of 868,617 persons, 778,564 were assumed to have been born within the pro-90,053 Deduct-Immigrants Balance Natural popu vince as explained above The rest 90,053 were immigrants who came from India and foreign countries while 42,594 persons born within the province were censused outside provincial boundaries In other words, of the total census population of the province, 900 per mille were born within the province, 70 elsewhere in India and 30 abroad Thus the gain per mille to the province by immigration was 100 while the loss by emigration amounted to 49.

71 The following table shows the numbers of foreign born as well as those born within the Province per 1 000 of population of each District or State —

District or State	Total born in Baluchistan	Contiguous areas	Non contiguous	Born outside India
_				
DISTRICTS	811	100	88	51
Quotta Pishin Loralai Zhob Bolan Chagai 8 ¹ bi	634 855 861 530 877 945	200 47 93 317 48 35	82 17 22 130 27	84 81 24 23 48 10
STATES	994	Б	1	
Kalat Las Bela	993 994	6 5	1 1	

Diagram No 6 on the opposite page shows the proportions of population by birthplace

72 Five types of migration are generally recognised, namely —

Types of Migra-

- (a) Casual, which comprises minor movements between neighbouring villages, which may be of a permanent or temporary character and come into our records only when the persons cross the borders of two birthplace units,
- (b) Temporary, due usually to the migration of coolies to meet the demand for labour on canals, railways and so forth and to journeys on business or in connection with pilgrimage, marriage ceremonies and the like,
 - (c) Periodic, due to seasonal demands for labour, generally for the harvests,
- (d) Semi-permanent, where the inhabitants of one place earn their living in another but maintain connection with their own homes and ultimately return there,
 - (e) Permanent, usually in the nature of colonisation

To this may be added -

- (f) Daily Migration of recent birth, and
- (g) Transit Migration which is a special feature of Baluchistan It covers those nomads from Afghanistan (known as the Powindahs) and travellers from Persia who pass through Baluchistan in the winter on their way to India and back in the spring to escape the severity of winter and to earn a living in more congenial climes, or for purposes of trade
- 73. The casual form of nugration is at present of no importance. The daily migration is growing rapidly. Large numbers of villagers visit the head-quarters stations every day for business, to work as coolies, to attend Courts of Law and various other purposes, and return to their homes in the evenings on

Immigration.

between trade centres and outlying villages. The other types affect both immigrants and emigrants and will be dealt with later The total number of immigrants recorded at the Census of 1931 was 90 053 Of these 66,542 (50 061 males and 16 481 females) were born in Indian Provinces and States, 19,344 (12 959 males and 6,385 females) in other Asiatio countries 4 082 (3.298 males and 784 females) in Europe 29 (18 males and 11 females) in Africa 41 (26 males and 15 females) in America and 15 (12 males

and 3 females) in Australians Details of immigrants from the principal Asiatio

countries and other	contine	nts a	re sho	wn be	low				
Where hora	igeti				1921			1911	
	Persons.	Malra,	r	Persons,	Males.	Francisco	Person.	яĸ	Franks,
A. Barn in Balochetan R. Barn in Indian Provinces	778,361		334,026			1		420 69 7	
and States © Born in other Aslatic countries	19,344	81 POI	12,121		83,232	1 1	12,300 12,501	31,302	
() Afghenistan	14,973	8,372				\$19	10,620	1 001	2,83 [
(b) Nepal	3,606	3,120	748	2,635	2,046	370	1,677	1 429	230
(c) Person	417	160	224	210	348	•1	214	146	86
(d) Clema	2,0	21	36	14	•		•		3
() Other Leater countries	12	91	10	*		139	277	136	110
D. Bara in Entweet	4,048	3,294	784	4 141	2,840	301	3,333	2,025	207
(a) United Keepdom	4,041	8,217	704	4,104	2,637	100	3,287	2,018	279
(8) Other European count tries	41	2	30	1 102	20	12	25	114	1.0
E. Born to Africa	29	18	11	18	12	. 4	•	•	
F Burn to America	1 0	24	1.8	922	4		27	27	30
Q. Born as Australasia	13,	15	3	36	12	-	15	18	4
H. Hers ers)		1		*		1

The number of immigrants has resen by 31,553 or 54 per cent since 1911 and by 11 666 or 15 per cent. since 1921 Between 1911 and 1931 Indian Provinces and States alone have contributed 41 per cent. of the total increase. Since 1921 the numbers of the Indian born have been practically stationary being 66 160 in 1921 and 66 543 in 1931 The next chief contributor is Afghanistan which supplied seasonal nomads numbering 10,625 in 1911 5,285 m 1931 and 14 953 in 1031 The immigrants from India comprise temporary immigrants, periodic immigrants as well as semi-permanent and permanent immigrants. Exact numbers of each class are not available. Roughly the temporary element represents about 40 per cent, of the total consisting mainly of troops and their followers and families

I stradgrants (rem.	Persons.	Majos.	Franks.	civil Government employees and their families, and artisans and coolee. The semi-permanent class represents about 50 per cent, con
TOTAL	OCH	36.861	10.461	sisting mainly of traders and arti
(e) Indian Provinces Punjab United Provinces North-West Province Province Domines Other Provinces, etc. (d) Indian States	61,112 36,229 11,676 4,766 4,806	41,638 29,490 3,844 4,742 3,802 1,278	13,436 8,839 3,232 1,408 1,372 876	sans. The remainder 10 per cent, are permanent immigrants, consist- ing of traders, artisans and retired Government servants who have permanently settled down in the Province The marginal table
Kachmir States Rasputana-Ajmus Star States	2/41 914 2,43	缆	1,636 214 301 236	gives the distribution of Indian immigrants by principal Provinces and States. The subjoined



PROPORTION OF NOMAD TO SEMI NOMAD AND SETTLED POPULATION IN 1911, 1921 AND 1931.

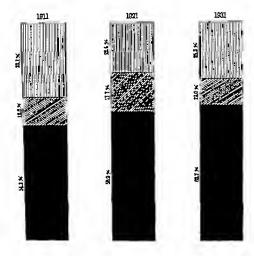


table shows the distribution by religion for these five provinces including their States —

	Воиг	BAY	N W F	RONTIEE	Pu	JAB	Uvi Provi	TED INCES	Der	ні
Religion.	Males	Females	Violes	Fomales	Males	Fomales	Males	Females	Males	Fomales
ALL RELIGIONS	3,898	1,366	4,762	1,421	27,322	10,023	9,668	2,239	536	216
Muslim	414	186	4,230	1,140	12,469	3 SG3	2,949	890 _j	101	5 7
Hindu	3,290	1,052	396	214	10,103	4,581	6,447	1,211	399	144
Sıkh	36	s	83	41	3 846	1,072	61	16	3	1
Christian	100	87	53	26	865	507	203	118	33	14
Others	58	33		I	39		8	4		

76 The immigrants from Asiatic countries other than India numbered 19,344 in 1931 —

Afghanistan	14,953
Persia	417
Nepal	3,868
Other Asiatic countries	106

66 per cent of the Afghans were seasonal nomads who pass the winter in Baluchistan Their numbers vary from year to year according to nature of the season and the time of year at which the Census is taken. The immigrants from Persia are temporary migrants chiefly engaged in trade. The rest, Nepalese and others, are almost wholly Military employees with their families who come and go with the regiments to which they belong. The immigrants from Europe and other continents are likewise practically wholly Military and Civil employees with a few members of the trading community.

77 Internal migration from one District of State to another exists on an Internal Migraextensive scale. Large numbers of indigenous inhabitants keep on continually tion shifting from place to place in search of pasture for their flocks and for work at harvest times according to seasons and altitudes of the localities which provide grazing and field work. As actual birthplace was not recorded in the non-synchronous areas it is not possible to gauge the extent of this migration with the

help of numbers Though the permanent abode of all persons who were enumerated outside their own district was recorded (Subsidiary Table 15) the record I am afraid is not complete masmuch as the numbers are much below the

TRIR	AL CENSU	s	1	!	
1911	1921	1931	1911 to 1921	1921 to 1931	1911 to 1931
771,696	704 789	757,768	66 90 7	+52 979	-13 928
255 338	157,744	191,647	97 594	+33,903	63 691
90,995	125,025	90,434	+28 030	-34,591	-6 561 ₁
419,303	422 020	475,087	+2,657	+53 007	+56 324
	1911 771,696 255 338 96,995	1911 1921 771,696 704 789 255 338 157,744 96,995 125,025	771,696 704 789 757,768 255 338 157,744 191,647 96,995 125,025 90,434	1911 1921 1931 1921 771,696 704 789 757,768 -66 907 255 338 157,744 191,647 -97 594 96,995 125,025 90,434 +28 030	1911 1921 1931 to 1931 to 1931 771,696 704 789 757,768 66 907 +52 979 255 338 157,744 191,647 97 594 +33,903 96,995 125,025 90,434 +28 030 34,591

mark in several cases But they serve to show that the population is of a very fluid nature. It will however be noticed from the marginal figures that there are indications of a progressive preference for settled life. The number of persons leading a purely nomadic life has fallen since 1911 from 33 to 25

Those who are leading a semi-nomadic life represented 12 in 1931 against 13 per cent in 1911. On the other hand the percentage of settled inhabitants rose from 54 in 1911 to 63 in 1931. The change that has taken place between 1911 and 1931 is graphically shown in Diagram No. 7

78 Analysing these figures by races, we find that the Baloch race as a whole shows a rise of 3 per cent in the number of nomads during the past 20 years, i.e., from 1911 to 1931, while the number of semi-nomad and settled inhabitants has decreased by 2 and 1 per cent respectively. This decrease is entirely among the Eastern Baloch and is attributed to the return in 1931 of a

considerable number of nomada who had temporarily migrated to 8md and the Punjab in consequence of drought and famine. The number of those who are gradually taking to settled life is steadily on the increase among the Western Balcoh. Taking the Brahuss and Pathans as individual races the number of their settled inhabitants has risen by 19 and 9 per cent respectively. Per centage variations for the three principal races and their main sub-divisions between 1911 and 1931 are shown in the following table and illustrated in Diagram No. 8

TRIBAL CETSIN.

			TRIBAL	CEZEU								
	1	PRECENTAGE OF POPULATION THA M										
Back and Thurse.		Xand			Scal-squad.			Bettel				
	1611.	1001.	1101	101L	1621,	1931,	1911.	1921	nol.			
ВАLОСН	27	24	40		19		м	54	67			
Eastern Western	20	42 20	23	:	19	3	87 88	61 61	53 63			
BRAHUI	60	20	47	12	19	7	27	43	18			
Onginal Yoshou Sura an Jisas an Marstin proes	67 34 73 30	54 23 43 10	50 59 31	25 8 33	18 18 67	13 4 2	28 37 20 33	31 51 40 23	43 67 37 74			
PATHAX	24	3	•	10	>0	43	43	54	[2			
Kakar Pant Tatus Others	18 12 86 8	1	5 7 7	37 88 7 20	40 31 18 82	21 23 23	43 31 37 66	49 49 49	40 62 65 84			

If further proof were needed of this tendency towards settled life it would be found in the figures in the subjoined table —

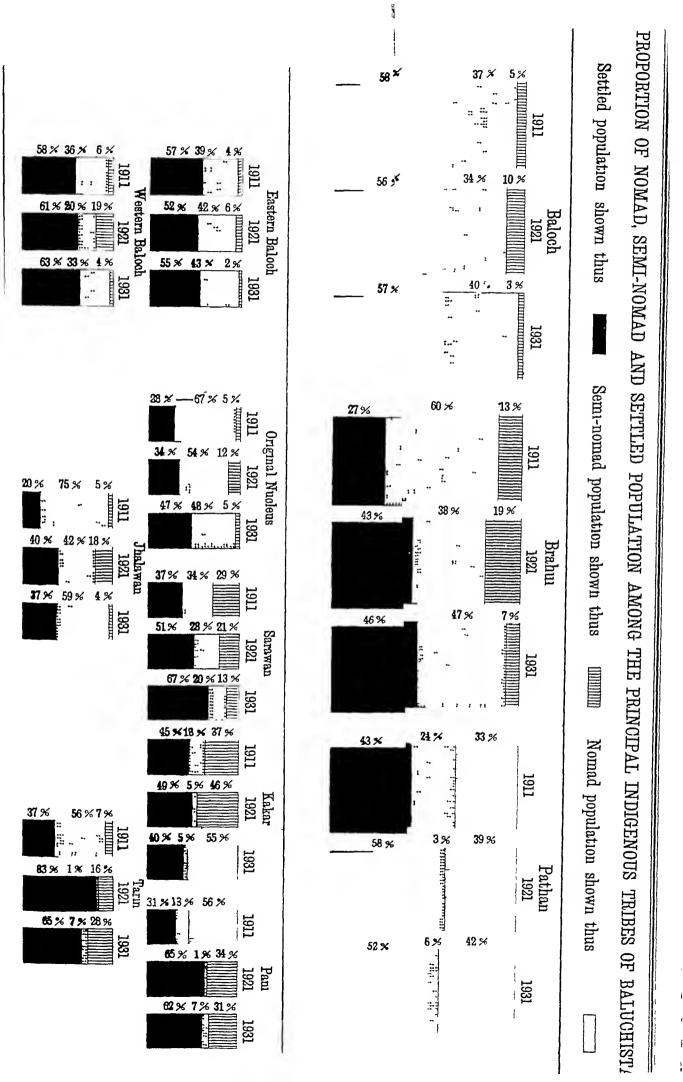
BEGULAR AREAS.

Year	Base	N.M.	Base	erc.	P Team		
	Neim.	Papales.	Nimber.	Penales.	N jee	Females.	
1931 1921 1911	9,794 1,094 800	1,872 312 200	3,794 296 638	1 770 133 113	5,974 3,703 3,838	2,0e5 611 561	

The number of Balooh tribesmen living in the urban areas and along the Railway line was 889 males and 206 females in 1911. In 1931 the numbers rose to 2.794 and 1.672 respectively. The Brahus numbered only 488 males and 113 females in 1911. In 1931 the numbers rose to 3.794 males and 1.770 females. The Pathans show a similar morease the numbers having rosen from 2.9.8 males and 561 females in 1911 to 5.374 and 2.068 respectively in 1931. The causes for this migration, which is gradually becoming permanent as is apparent from the numbers of females at each of the two periods, are more lucrative and continuous employment and better amenities of life.

Periodie Immigrafien,

70 Statistics of periodic immigration are not inclinded in the Cennuc'l 1931 as the movement of this forms of migration did not coincide with the Cennuc date. Thousands of readents of Sind and fairly large numbers from the Punjab and clowhere viat the capital of the province during the summer to except the oppressive heat of the plains. Quetta in particular has become a number health resort for people from Sind and classwhere who cause considerable congestion owing to deficient accommodation and drinking water supply. In spite of these obstacles and the set book brought about by the aware coartiquate of 1931 when the visitors field in a panic the summer influx is likely to continue in increasing numbers.





The total number of Baluchistan emigrants in 1931 was 42,594 against Emigration 60,415 in 1921 and 76,031 in 1911. These figures included not only permanent residents of Baluchistan born in Baluchistan but enumerated in India on the Census night, but also those censused in India who happened to be born in Baluchistan of alien parents but have been classed as Baluchistan emigrants owing to birth in that province. These numbers, however, exclude emigrants to the adjoining countries—Afghanistan and Persia—and emigrants on the high seas or other Asiatic and foreign countries for whom statistics are not available. Estimated very loughly the number of those who emigrate into Afghanistan and Persia in the course of their seasonal winter migration do not exceed a few thousands. But the numbers of those who emigrate into India are comparatively speaking very large indeed although the statistics of birthplace supplied by Sind fail to prove this

81 In the marginal table are given available statistics for four censuses, for

CE\sus of							
1931	1921	1911	1901				
42 594	60,415	76 031	70 267				
35 449	54,352	69,373	65,669				
2,443	1,748	2,460					
	42 594 41,957 35 449 1,065 2,443	1931 1921 42 594 60,415 41,957 59,667 35 449 64,352 1,065 3,507 2,443 1,748 637 674	1931 1921 1911 42 594 60,415 76 031 41,957 59,667 75,537 35 449 54,352 69,373 1,065 3,567 3,704 2,443 1,748 2,460 637 674 494				

the principal Indian Provinces and States which give shelter to Baluchistan emigrants Bombay (Sind) absorbs by far the largest number of our emigrants the number of such emigrants in 1931 according to the figures supplied by the Census Superintendent for Bombay and Sind being 35,449 out of a total of 42,594 Next comes the Punjab with 4,065 The rest (3,080) are scattered all over India These latter may be called Baluchistan emigrants by courtesy for although a few Makranis

may be found in the Bengal mines and in Assam and Baroda, a few Pathan traders in Bengal, Hyderabad, Bombay and a few other localities, the large majority of these 3,080 are classed as emigrants only on the strength of birthplace which is a mere matter of accidental birth in the course of temporary sojourn in Baluchistan of Indian parents engaged in trade or in Military or Civil employ. True migration is confined to Sind and it was in respect of this exodus that Baluchistan received its first warning note in 1911 from Sir Denys Bray who said "Conscious though I was that Sind was luring Brahuis away from their own country, I little thought that Jhalawan was veritably draining into Sind." Yet the numbers of Baluchistan emigrants into Sind as disclosed by the Bombay Census of 1931 only tend to disprove this apparently alarming statement, for, the number of such emigrants in 1931 as supplied by Bombay was only 35,449. The corresponding

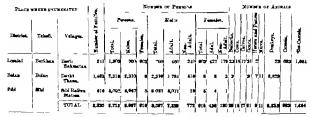
	1931	1921	1911	1901	
Baluchistan emigrants censused in Sind	35,449	54,352	69,373	6 5 669	

figures for the past three censuses show that between 1901 and 1911 the emigrants increased by 3,704 Between 1911 and 1921 they fell by 15,021 and between 1921 and 1931 there was a further decline of 18,903 persons These figures appear to indicate that Baluchistan has no cause

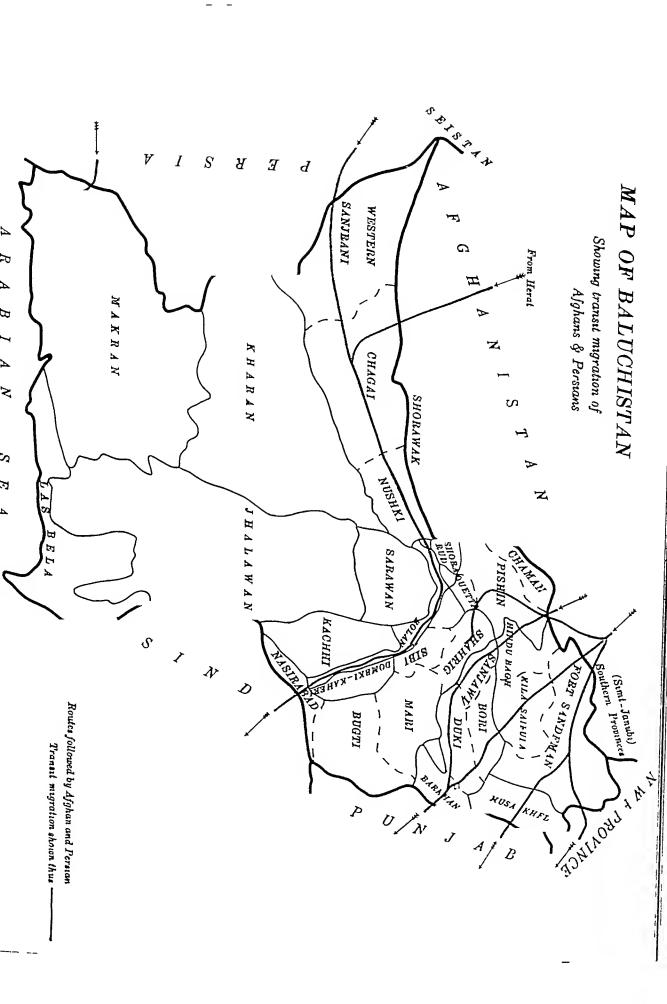
to apprehend that Sind has been lung away its population. This is decidedly not the case. The Sind figures are manifestly far below the mark for they cannot stand the tests that he in our power to apply. Take for instance the Bombay Birth place table. The Balachistan emigrants consused in Sind in 1931 numbered 35,449 all told. The Bombay "Caste" Table for 1931 however shows that the Brahuis censused in Sind in that year numbered 71,827 while there were according to the 1931 Bombay Language table 79,561 speakers of Brahui—a language which admittedly is not enlisting new recruits but is losing ground even at home in Kalat. Add to these latter 16,906 Makranis censused in Sind. This brings the total to 96,467. To this must be added the thousands of Baloch and Jatt from Kachhi from the Mari, and Bugti countries, and from the Dombki-Kaheri country which are all situated on the borders of Sind, some thousands of Rakhshanis and Mengals and other miscellaneous tribesmen from Kharan and Chagai, and the crowd of freed slaves who have been sent admit to find new homes in Sind Again let us take into account the fairly large numbers of Lasis from Las Bela who have most probably been lumped with the Soma, Sumra and other Sind castes. Taking all these figures into consideration the number of Baluchistan emigrants who have found their way into Sind must be very considerably larger than the paltry figure of 35,449 and I am constrained to repeat the warning that

Boluchestan particularly the Jhalawan, Makran and Kachhi divisions of the Kalat State as well as Kharan and Chagns are being continually drained off by Sind-The influences at work have been so completely analysed in paragraph 79 of the report for 1911 that it hardly leaves room for further enlightenment. Land and irrigation water exist in plenty judging by the standards of a country which has been described by Sir Charles Napier as the place where after the creation of the World, the spare rubbish was shot down. It is the means—the capital and organisation to utilize them—that are lacking and, as pointed out in 1911 the only thing that is likely to bring about a wholesale change in the mode of life of the tribemen is government irrugation on a large scale. In the districts areas, large sums of money have been laid out and earmarked for several expensive and useful schemes sanctioned and carried out or in hand or under consideration since the remedy was suggested in 1911. The parts of Kalat however which are mainly affected by this extensive emigration stand where they were twenty years ago Of the causes enumerated in the 1911 report, I quote one which appears to he the most important in respect of the Kalat triberman. It is says Sir Denys not only the slothful case and the fine food and fair clothes that he masses crushed by the demands of his tribal chief (for unlike his brother of Sarawan he usually has to pay revenue to his Chief—no one seems to know why) he yearns for his untroubled life in Sind where he was free to go his own way so long as he kept on the windy ande of the law The tribesman's reluctance to return home is further accentrated by the mahility of the Sardar to afford any financial help for his agricultural needs. The hope lies in the new regime in Kalat. It is also not unlikely that the tide may turn with the opening of the Sukkur Barrage which has given to this Province an additional irrigation canal—the Khirtar—and Baluchistan may be able to bring back into its fold a part of its lost inhabitants. One thing appears to be certain. Although the present writer exodus from the highlands to find and the plams is never likely to cease for it takes place both as a winter holiday as well as a matter of necessity it is most likely to cease in the course of time as emigration of a permanent nature.

Transit Migretion. Afghan Pewiodaha 82 The Afghan Powindals or nomads who winter in Baluchitan were enumerated on the local schedule with the rest of the population. The Powindals transiting Baluchistan on their way to India were censused on a special schedule under the special orders of the Census Commissioner for India, Map No 8 from this page aboves the various routes taken by them. The instructions issued for their enumeration have been preserved in the Administrative Volume. The main statistics relating to these nomads are given in the following table —



It will be seen that 8.713 Powindaha (8,007 males and 016 females) passed through the Province in addition to the 10,000 who spent the winter withm Baluchistan. The numbers I am afraid are not quito correct, for Zhob does not appear at all in the above statement. There is no doubt that a considerable number of these Powindahs cross into Dera Ismail Khan through Zhob. Unfortunately the instructions were insunderstood by the enumerators and no record was kept of these nomads on their way down to India and back.



These Powindahs are mostly Ghilzais including a few families of Tajaks, Afghan

omales	Males	Persons	Permanent residence in Afghanistan
616	8,097	8 718	TOTAL
9	4,176	4,185	Ghazni
3	426	429	Kandahar
1	1 065	1 0 6 6	Khurasan
	606	606	Mnkar
	760	760	
603	1,064	1,667	Other places
	1 065 606 760	1 066 606 760	Khurasan Mnkar Nawa

The rest were scattered in various

Province or State	Persons	Males	Females
TOTAL	8,718	8,097	616
Ajmer	2	2	
Bikaner State	15	15	
Calcutta (Bengal)	109	109	
Delhi	7	7	
Punjab	1,921	1,317	604
North West Frontier	1	-,	
Province	11	11	
Bombay (Sind)	6,629	6,617	12
	19		12
Unspecified	18	19	
	1		

Sayyids and Durranis Their distri-powindahs bution by permanent residence in Afghanistan is shown in the margin About half of these nomads hall from Ghazni and Kandahar while the rest come from other parts of Afghanistan especially from the tract known as Khurasan Seventy-six per cent spent the winter in Sind, 22 per cent in the Punjab, and one per cent in Bengal other places Their distribution in India by Provinces and States is given in the marginal table. Their main occupations in the Punjab were trade in cloth, cattle and dry fruit supplemented by miscellaneous labour in a few cases In Bombay city three men were engaged in trade in cloth while the fourth worked as a tailor In their principal occupations. were -

	Males	Females
(1) Canal digging and cleaning	4,155	8
(22) Earthwork (donkey driving)	755	
(121) Miscellaneous labour	1,487	2
(1v) Trade unspecified	105	
(v) Stone breaking	14	
(vi) Trade in cloth	13	
(vii) Bricklayers	4	
(viii) Other miscellaneous jobs such as Baker, Barber,		
Beggar, Shopkeeper, Contractor, etc	80	2
	6,613	12

Arranged by occupations their numbers stand as shown below -

	Males	$Fcmales_{-}$
Canal digging and cleaning	4,174	8
Miscellaneous labour	2,010	2
Trade in cloth	692	537
Trade in carpets	5	
Trade in cattle	41	36
Trade in dry fruit	30	30
Asafoetida sellers	2	
Trade unspecified	262	2
Donkey drivers	771	
Camel driver	1	
Tailor	1	
Barbers	3	
Bakers	3 2 4	b.
Brick-layers	4	
Stone-breakers	20	
Rosary sellers	3	•-
(Patients for cy e treatment)	8	•
Priests	4	
Receivers of religious instruction	5	
Pilgrims to Mccca	44	Ţ
Pilgrims to shrines	4	
Contractors .	2	
Field labourers	2 2 3	
Physicians	3	
Musician	1	
Beggars	3	
		

Total

8,097

616

38 CHAPTER III.-BIRTHPLACE AND MIGRATION

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

13 Immigration (Actual figures).

	Вомя п												
DESTRUCT W RESERVED BATES.	De.	CHARLE.	_		hang pacasi Langua ban		perie	e United of sites income sic.		0	riside Ind	<u>.</u>	
	Total	Hales	į	Total	1	I I	1	Males.	Transfer	Total	X E		
1	2	3	-1	3	•	7	٠ ا	9	10	ำบ	12		
BALUCHISTAR	T78,544	422,046	254,524	48,792	35,583	19,818	17 750	14,079	3,071	23,511	16,313		
DISTRICTS	276,010	375,250	179,794	46,976	\$1,830	11,940	17,580	13,530	3,634	22,364	10,530		
Quetta-Publa Lorain Ziach Pagas Chappa Blo	93,364 73,441 48,904 2,483 21,234 133,123	1770	31,747 21,345 711 8,839	29,336 4 834 6,366 1,453 1 122 4,606	\$1,623 2,980 4,876 1 119 817 3,56	1,084	1 (57) 1,300 6)0,	1,107	294 79 1297	12,270 6,918 1,287 107 1 177 1,574	9,579 1,594 1,514 83 730 819		
BTATES		#1 0,8 14	1 1		1,363		193	334	([147	=		
Enjai Las Bris	2 g1 6)] 63,50			1,813 473	1,009	745 119		1±1	17 16	137 19	*2		
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PROPERCES OR STATE					19	101 1#IL	1 191	1 1931.	1921	IIQL I	Thurst t	u	

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1	16.11		1921		1611	t	190	L.		. 1		1				
PROTECTS OR STATE WHERE E WEERATTO.						1	_		1901	1811.	1911	1931.	1921	100 L	1901	19
	ď	1		1	4	\$	1	4	į	1	4	4	i dai	1	ś	
	# 1	4	4	4 .	1	ž	3	ž.	를 [E	4	2	3	ž (5	
<u></u>	1	3	4	3	•	7	•	•	30	11	12	13	14	15	16	ı
GRAND TOTAL	34,113	16,661	36,045 1	H. 270 -	-	I TEA	41,364	36,903	+2.905	+ 3,003	-0,351	-1, 36 5	+ 0,783	+7,301	-15,101	!-
A PROVINCES	15,023	16,336	26,511,1	H,164	S3.874	1,003	11,346	36,00s	+2,500	+ 2,775	-1,367	-7,901	-0,720	~Y,830	-18,814	١.
Apper Mervers Andames and	34	4	36	•	13	10	31	i	+=	+=	+3	~1	+36	-2	+43	1
X southern	21.8		17.0 85.1	22	36 190	30	611		4 30		+16		47 +-57		+ 94	
Bears)	152			17	75	34	*15	11	-141	+19 +27	-23	+3 -21	177	+=		4
Bear and Orace	11		#	17	- 12	- 71	- 4	"	+11	+1	+14	+10	-21	-12	+11	1
Dombay	21 18		31,013	27 461.	38,310	71 mm	3* 141	7.526	+1,344		-7 474	-7,617	-10.574	-8.176		١.
Borms	100	1.5		7	27			3.	+31	+1		++	+79	++	497	i.
Cantral Provinces		1				- 1	- 1			1 1						ı
and Berer	584	11	344	9	322	15	133	- 4	4-714	4 200	-403	-34	+33	+61	+ 120	ł
Unika			99								+80	+				l
Madras			133	12	114	ю	12	7.	+100	. +*	+12	+3	-135		16	
Xerth-11 est Fron		1			1			- 1		, , ,						ŀ
ter Prormes	22	\$ 210	1 4		225	13					-222	34	+232	+211		L
Permi	-57			1,377	-363	1,37	1,137	1,300	148	144	200	+=	+300	+110		L
United Provinces	12	1 6		156						1	+31	+3	+100	+53	+783	
OBUM LINGS	21	t ht		136	4.29	134	127	12	+294	+123	-20	+18	÷141	43	+210	í
R.—STATES	44	9 15	7 460	178	363	163	11	13	+314	+87	+167	+13		-14	+411	ĺ
Baroda	10		204		31	1			+31	+10	+12	+16	-23	_7	+161	1
Central India	31	17 4	1 131	27	22	, ',			+20	+1	+100	+ 12	~14	+16	+117	1
Agreety				1		1) '-		1	1	1	1 ,	١
Co. hm blate		•					1			1		1	+4		++	Ü
G aluc Hiderahad		£	! 24			l					+*	4 +3	-14	-4	+4	4
James and Kee	. !	17 34 3	4 34	, 1	17			١.	+141	++	-15	, +3	-m		. +4	ł
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Kalputana Agrae		ä î		9	11				+#	+41	+3	+13	+31		+#	:
Sel-Ross						1 7	•	1 1	3 **	1	- 10	1 -~	1 +3	, -,		ì

C-FOREIGY

15 Migration between Districts (actual figures) according to the Census of 1931

						Хсмве	R EYUX	ERATE	D IN TH	e Disti	rict or Si	ATE OF				
District or State in which born	Quetta	Pishin	I or	alaı	Zh	ob	Bol	lan 	Cha	gaı	Si	bı	к	alat	Las	Bela
	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Э	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Quetta Pishin	90,808	87 002	203	169	335	161	234	244	53	81	1,995	769	400	12]	
Loralaı	90	41	72,155	76,412	109	9	44	1	2	3	520	96		1		
Zhob	228	105	300	153	49,234	48,030	50	20	2	6	21	28	2	14		
Bolan	19	3				1	594	599		i	6	4				
Chagas	297	77	89	3	12	2	23	14	20,302	16,934	46	25	584			
Sibi	243	247	475	68	67	62	320	85	33	20	129,665	108 067	38	2		
Kalat	1,875	1 016	450	122	147	94	1,218	544	864	363	2,865	1,750	338,978	327,345		
Las Bela	4	G		1		1	,			Ì	4	4	9	i	32,542	50 42;
Outside the Province (in India, eto)	53,977	48 58o	12 406	5,746	8,059	5,309 ¹	2 205	2,111	2,968	3,936	7,883	8,721	2,090	907	465	27:

16 Migration between Baluchistan and other parts of India, etc

Province or Stato	IMMIGRAN	IS TO BAL	UCHISTAN	EMIGRANTS	from Bal	UCHISTAN	LXCESS (+) DEH CIEVOL (-) OF HAMIGRANTS OVER EMIGRANTS		
	1931	1921	l ariation	1931	1921	Variation	1931	1921	
1	2	}	4 ,	5	6	7	8	9	
TOTAL	66,542	66,166	+376	42,594	60,415	-17,821	+28 948	+5,751	
(A) INDIAN PROVINCES	62,896	61,292	+1 604	41,957	59,667	-17,710	+20 939	+1,625	
Amere-Merwara Andamans and Nicobars Assam Bengal Bihar and Orissa Bomhay Burma Central Provinces and Berar Ceylon Coorg Madras North West Frontier Punjab Delhi	117 2 17 578 44 7 264 60 203 2 186 6 183 37 347 752	257	+122 -106 -107 -148 +75 +154 +1,167 +1,036 +259	58 20 245 192 16 35,449 115 709 444 4,065	24 67 188 92 49 54,352 31 635 105 147 11 3,567	+34 -47 +57 +100 -33 -18,903 +84 +74 -105 -147 +438 +155	+59 ¹ -18 ¹ -228 +386 +28 ¹ -30,185 -506 +2 +186 +5,739 +33,280 ¹ +363	+233 -67 -166 +364 +101 -48,981 +177 -507 -105 +193 +5,005 +32,742 +459	
United Provinces French and Portuguese Settlements India unspecified (B) INDIAN STATES	11 907 129 107 3 646	12 317 173 52 4 874	-410 -44 +55 -1,228	455	365 _,	+90 -37	+11,452 +129 +107 +3,009	+11,952 +173 +52 +4,209	
Baroda Central India Agency Cochin State Gwalior Illy derabad Jammy and Kashmir Mysoro Rajputana Agency Sikkam Travancore Western India Agency	22 506 31 71' 150 2 091 107 914 45 3	12 53 242 249 2,229 127 1 934 14	+10 +3; -17; -17; -99; -145 -20, -1020 +31; -3 +104	200 162 8 7 211 93 95 51	232 158 25 46 94 63 55	-32 +4 +59 -25 -12 +32 +4 -25 -12 -132 -132 -132 -132 -132 -132 -132	-178 -106 -5 -64 +129 +1,955 +12 +863 +45 -3 +191	-220 -105 +8 +217 +203 +2,135 +64 +1 579 +14 +5	
C) FOREIGN COUNTRIES					74	-74 1		-74	
Ainca Kenva Nyasaland Fanganika			1		74 62 9	-74 -62 -9 -7	1	-74 -63 -2 -7	

17 Komadism among Selected Tribes.

	· -	İ							
Tares.	Year of	X.	aut.	Acres .	Special.	Re	efect.	Regules	C
		Heim.	Feedin	Hales.	F-ale.	Males.	Famels,	Males.	P-al
BALOCE (Interestore)	1831 1621 1811	47,963 33,743 34,341	25,164 35,649 23,672	3,157 10,024 4,211	2,876 7,515 3,615	80,240 51,860 51,818	59,784 43,913 44,733	2,794 1,594),2 3 9
(i) Essera	1921 1921 1911	34,300 95,633 34,163	*7,657 19,638 18,030	1,406 2,460 2,336	1,157 2,433 1,503	44,116 20,273 34,302	38,872 25,801 28,690	1,049 798 431	44 11
Begti	1931 1931 1931	16,193 12,273 10,641	13,30± 9,300 8,140	34 2 23	25 2 23	533 836 313	478 804 292	37 17, 14	
Dombid	1921 1921 1911	11s	104 32 324	23	*	3,131 3,301 2,131	3,148 3,670 3,333	97 84 25	3
Kheten	1921 1921 1911	630 800 630	801 870 883	473 233 443	477 919 401	7 733 7.678 8.378	7,900 7,018 8,774	27 12	,
Magnal)101 192) 1811	1,917 621	193 1,484 487	11	14	8,974 9,638 9,119	8,877 194 7,823	10 22	1
Ken	1921 1901 1911	16,405 8,949 10,004	6,829 6,829 1,931	10. 2,743 1,306	814 1,913 1,829	1964 1,376 8,373	1,620 1,620 720	172 117 44	4
Ried .	192t 1971 1911	1,111 1,004	121 812 1,614	4D 63	342 578	92,291 14,948 14,481	10,636 12,348 12,378	384 335 167	19 &
Consi	1931 1911	440	394	6	5	1 404 133 200	1,154 111 480	114	1
Others	1921 1931 1913	7	29	1	4	204 34 37	214 26	242 252 84	11. 84
(d) Western	1821 1921 1813	13,043 6,910 10,749	11,300 6,083 8,825	1,791 6,460 1,973	1,00	94,030 29,972 17 625	21,190 18,112 14,570	1,730 250 448	1,130 190 111
BRARUI	1921 1971 1911	35,319 60,466	30,861 21,862 (1,313	4,6]8 18,727 12,229	2,500 13,400 8,500	36,378 30,743 24,133	23,034 20,977 20,002	2,784 2,270 1,144	1,578 481 331
(i) Organel Explore	1931 19_1 1911	3,510 4,145 5,814	2,137 4,214 4,418	1 170 1 170 437	372 1,509 370	3,133 3,245 2,578	2,790 1,814	270 172 7	180 24 11 21
A benedical	1611 1821 1821			İ		43	22	14	27 1
[[transi	1921 1921 1911	# 135 60	32 ##	Ξ0	15	96 22 23	91 91		
Company	1921 1921 1911	204 255 934	417 417 713	H412	34 37 13	293 163 247	301 173 117	•	•
Kalandrari	1911 977 1801	133 1,314 789	363 1,80] 867	41 17	91 91	4 16 538 579	2127 516 216	7 7 3	1
Mirest	1911 1971	301 477 510	243 323 637	## 125	47 367 116	7-16 877 727	613 612	37 32	18
	1921 1811	374 539 990	319 415 794	18 46 18	17 48 11	411 851 873	117 217		
Eastern .	1901 1901	204 394 337	167 227 273	표 일 1	27 201 22	185 185 185	361 253 364	24 26 T	15 7
Paradact	150 162 1 11	1,441 1,415 1,407	1,230 1,250 1,250	123 422 111)	144 248 113	623 684 297	841. 827. 131-	297 86 36	107

17 Nomadism among Selected Tribes -contd

_	17 Not	llauisiii 	among		CENSUS	<i>con</i> n	ι		
Тагве	Year of Census	A or	nad	Semi I	Nomad	Se	!tled	Regular	Census
THIS	Consus	Males.	Female*	Males	Fema les	Males	Females	Males	Females
(11) Sarawan	1931 1921 1911	4,119 7,976 19,277		2 833 5 978 8,689	4,746	14,339 14,115 11,035	11,287	1,898 1,312 623	
Bangulzaı	1931 1921 1911	821 2 385 2,229	711 1 786 1,838	29 607 1,461		2 888 2 569 2,560	2,974	345 320 127	116 47 36
Kurd	1931 1921 1911	368 121 491	298 97 388	14 49 894	13 39 725	696 1,489 519		157 69 33	78 21 3
Lahrı	1931 1921 1911	825 1,182 1,641	734 839 1,260	42 428 6 16	33 298 436	1,449 1,497 1,911	1,194	212 111 46	118 23 6
Langav	1931 1921 1911	323 674 1,077	281 567 852	1,109 2,972 3 675	914 2 435 3,087	2,929 1,363 1,175	1 686 1,059 997	179 184 80	136 47 36
Mamashahi	1931 1921 1911	138 239 869	120 181 742	21 165 197	14 124 134	1,226 1,969 1,013	981 997 829	150 89 64	68 16 18
Roisani	1931 1921 1911	193 313 194	171 280 77	4 363 71	2 292 58	1,175 696 894	992 579 743	128 66 24	51 20 6
Rustamzai	1931 1921 1911	12	8	1		191 333 332	76 275 299	40 7 8	26 1 16
Sarparra	1931 1921 1911	40 117 118	26 99 111	51 496 392	50 345 261	852 564 726	784 497 623	86 89 67	17 4 4
Satakzal	1931 1921 1911	315 283 654	235 209 514	427 91 5	324 72 5	124 532 43	83 385 37	57 16 13	21 7
Shahwani	1931 1921 1911	471 995 1,918	454 779 1,479	69 377 1,929	46 237 779	2,481 3 114 1,849	2,112 2,472 1 602	341 147 197	115 42 25
Zagr Mengal	1931 1921 1911	679 1 655 1,176	504 1,439 994	1,067 520 429	990 411 366	1,327 898 931	1 063 739 736	113 223 51	29 29 16
(111) Jhalawan	1931 1921 1911	28 362 10 962 39,301	24 074 16 089 31,276	1,269 8 591 2,610	893 6 944 2 126	20 959 19 068 19,329	17 735 15 625 8 479	979 384 376	528- 109- 139
Bızanjav	1931 1921 1911	4 918 1,961 5,099	3 098 1 598 4,260	32 539 30	20 423 19	7 588 2,925 777	2 811 2 486 673	13	2
Haruni	1931 1921 1911	363 226 369	341 189 310	91 124 194	73 99 92	358 250 197	327 221 170	35 5 4	24 2
Mamasanl	1931 1921 1911	2 780 3,639 5,864	2,491 2,989 5,753	581 2,608 181	372 2,087 152	2,177 1 873 1,375	1,866 1,586 1,088	62 59 54	22 ⁻ 13 21
Mongal	1931 1921 1911	9 093 6,270 12,096	7,673 5 226 0,242	246 1,493 790	192 1,240 637	4,346 5 297 2,125	3 782 4,202 1,664	653 235 188	384 58 63
Nichari	1931 1921 1911	134 39 1,327	118 28 1,075	333 50	250 30	766 680 617	611 495 461	51 35 66	25 25 15
Pandranı	1931 1921 1911	59 84 320	44 66 233	197 191	142 144	505 544 599	446 455 514	s	1
Sajdi	1931 1921 1911	1,307 1,130 1,769	1 054 874 1,421	30 172 16	22 149 14	504 ¹ 1,016 453	358 804 336	2 1 1	2
Zahrı	1931 1921 1911	19 608 6 613 12,547	0,252 5 128 9 981	289 3 134 1 218	203 2 563 1,038	8 717 6,483 4,177	7,534 5,376 3 573	153 49 59	68 13 27

17 Remadism among Selected Tribes.---contd.

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Tales.	Year of	Yes	-u.	Sent-	r 	Bet	es.	Regular	Orness.
		Habe.	Freele	Males.	Pomales	Males.	Jenake.	Males.	Foreign,
(iv) Mischersons	7953 1923 1911	27 111 401	257 159 363	31 861 301	16 745 363	957 211 494	987 278 410	627 401 13	30.1 71 11
Xighan	1811 1931 1911	100 36 141	90 20 131	17.4	A31	490 7. 37	431 01 149	1	
Rekins	1631 1621 1911	7	30 1	23	187	112	196 91	3	1
Others	1931 1931	132 60 200	72			15 15 7	7 20	634 461 72	30t 71 11
РАТНАЯ (Ічонивося)	1931 1931 1911	5,94 5,60	4,812 9,322 10,854	37,10 33,80 32,90	31,000 29,78 29,44	47 10 33.30 23.21	42,541 18,421 37,000	8,274 3,70 2,934	
Pabl	1931 1931 1911]		1	1	Į.		
Barrek	1931 1921 911	\$1 10	4 18	1	3	11 40	214 227 216	354 100 94	#13 #1
Ide	(01)	10		300	214 20 120	42 33 42	361 6 316 7.01	11	
Kabar	1831 1831 1011	3,10 3,53 10,00	0 2,573 1 174 1 3,234	20,00	20,17: 18,200 17 °0	19,60 24,57 23,79	17,181 19,924 7 21 11	2,304 _073 1,896	603 967 260
Davi .	1031 1031 1011	١,	4 :	1	113	1>	110	1	
Dem	1931 1921 1011	41 41 71	1 230	1 161 1 141	2,12 83 2,13	37 83	2 250 6 222 1 1781		
Famerickel	1931 1951 1911	1,04 1 17 6,32	1 177 10 138 1 138 1 1,000	14.04 14.02 14.02	11,341 15,14 13,45	8,86 8,48 8,08	7,840 2 6,941 3 6,941	040 3.00	190 60 81
Estpara	1911 1911 1911	1.	4	3) 41 47	70	73 84 73	1 657 2 721 6 615	31	
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Targhers	161		1 4	1 170 1 100 1 100	1 Les	1 4 42 2 53 5 61	2 4.157 E 2.123 6 5.338		
Others	1931 1921 1911	ע		1 3	13	4 A4	816 426 3 234	143	
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Lesi	792) 1821 1811	2	4 29			(IAS		1	
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1~+4	7831	1 1	nd n	F 92	s¹ 79.	3 40	297	3	

17 Nomadism among Selected Tribes —concld

}			T	RIBAL CE	SUS			\$	
Trire	Year of	λon	ıad	Semi 1	\ omađ	Setti	led	Regula	r Census
	Census	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Mandokhel	193 1 1921 1911	2 154	2 137	2,169 1,857 2,278	1 462	267 247 142	205	126 73 79	22
Musakhel	1931 1921 1911	733 178 509	627 132 666	1,405 2,464 4,774	1,246 2,080 4,192	5,212 4,455 877	4,321 3,796 802	26 39 73	8 1 9
Zarkun	1931 1921 1911	24 43	23 51	15 57 8	14 41 3	1 074 1,000 995	842 921 901	28 2	3
Unspecified	1931 1921 1911	240	174	57 3	478	62 26	64 16	69 29	35
Shirani	1931 1921 1911	18 52 128	12 47 122	2 397 3 615 2,012	2,144 3,252 1,845	1,946 115 2,307	1,776 88 2,017	85 89 91	38 39 30
Tarin	1931 1921 1911	1,316 88 11,264	1,018 79 9,397	5,340 3 073 1,305	4,428 2,703 1,156	11,699 15,326 6,851	11,413 13,882 6,664	1,202 783 657	340 76 117
Abdal Achakzaı	1931 1921 1911	1,305 60 8 453	1,012 47 6,926	3,868 299 . 426	3 067 217 329	4,966 9 442 1,903	4 550 8,573 1,765	774 449 417	254 59 53
Spin Tarin	1931 1921 1911	11 27 718	6 30 624	1,467 2,757 821	1,353 2,468 777	3,371 2,218 1,149	3 230 1,868 1,015	241 231 25	30 14 5
Tor Tarın	1931 1921 1911	1 2,093	2 1,847	17 34	18	3,198 3,554 3,795	3,502 3,359 3,882	31 71 164	Մ 1 45
Others	1931 1921 1911			5 24	20	164 112 4	131 82 2	156 32 51	50 2 14
Zmarai	1931 1921 1911	60 14	51 13	530 63	385 39	1,526 340 610	1,363 333 482	1 7	
Others	1931 1921 1911	10 37 26	29 24	24 3 3	22	383 457 226	319 370 183	308 43	354 136 31
Ghılzai	1931 1921 1911	4,160 2,656 7,560	3,625 2,242 6 139	1,199 152 450	754 122 371	1,349 1 704 1,341	1,067 1,292 982	1,394 1,380 1,538	561 111 20ي

CHAPTER IV

AGE.

Reference to statistics. Record of Age. Synahronous

Arms.

- 83 The statistical data will be found in Imperial Table VII, parts A and B and Subudiary Tables 18 to 22 at the end of this chapter
- 84 Important and interesting as the record of specific age is, the Balminstan age statistics have little charm for the statistician, for age for each individual was recorded only in the synchronous areas and Kharan which represent only 15 per cent of the total population consisting mainly of immungrants whose numbers vary at each successive censur owing to changes in the constitution of the forces of the garmaon stations, the nature of employment obtainable and the season of the year at which enumeration takes place. These areas are shown in black in map No 6 printed opposite page 9 of this report
- 85. The instructions to the enumerator were to enter in column " of the schodule the number of years to the nearest birth-day or the nearest age known for each individual, to enter 0 for infants less than aix months old and one year for infants over 6 months of age. These instructions were different from those issued at previous censures in so far as the enumerator was instructed at past consumes to record the number of completed years, ignoring fractions of a year and to group all infants less than one year old under the age period 0

A detailed examination of the age returns thus obtained is manifestly

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age returns thus obtained is manifestly not likely to yield any useful results for scientific purposes. The only point of interest that is revealed by the Comma of 1991 in respect of these statistics, is that the abnormalities to which reference was made in the 1911 report regarding the low proportion of the very young and the very old as well as an abnormal definiency of females amongst the immigrants are, as will be

seen from the marginal table gradually disappearing, a clear indication that the immigration is assuming a semi-permanent and family character. Beyond this no illuminating conductors are possible and I consider the collection and printing of this mass of information to be of doubtful utility for ago statistics for Balicalisan in their precent form will continue to be useless for any sctuarial purposes so long as specific individual age is not recorded for the whole or a large majority of the indigenous population.

Record of Ag in Tribal Areas.

36 The record of specific age in these areas would have presented interesting and valuable results. Unfortunately it was not found expedient for reasons already discussed as great length in the 1911 report to record specific age for the indegenous tribeamen representing 85 per cent. of the total population. All that was considered possible was to divide up the population into non adults and adults for each of the two sares as at previous censures. An attempt was however made to record specific age for each individual in Kharan where its enlightened Chief realising the object of the enquiry willingly volunteered to furnish a complete record on the standard soledule for the whole of its population numbering 23,358 persons. Before referring to these figures let us see what the figures for non-adults and adults for the rest of the trible area stand for

87 Crude figures are contained in Subsidiary table 20 at the end of this

chapter In the marginal table the results obtained at the Census of 1931 are compared with those of 1911 and 1921

It will be seen that the number of adults of both sexes fell during the decade ending with 1921 and rose again in 1931 This variation is due to the heavy toll that

the great influenza epidemie took among the adult population of both sexes during the intercensal period 1911 1921 88 On the whole, the surplus shown at previous censuses in the non-Female Precocity adult male population has been maintained except amongst the Hindus. The marginal table shows for each race the excess of male non-adults over female non-adults in 1,000 of each sex in 1911, 1921 and 1931. The largest increase, 72 per 1,000, occurs amongst Sayyids followed by Jatts (36). Both races take

3, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,								
	Non adults in 1 000 of each sex							
RACE	Male excess over females							
:	1911 _	1921	1931					
Indigenous	+25	+25	+23					
Sayyid	+53	+69	+72					
Miscellaneous	+34	+34	+0					
Brahuı	+26	+17	+24					
Baluch	+25	+35	+18					
Pathan	+22	+14	+25					
Jatt	+19	+21	+36					
Lası	+11	+34	+37					
Hindu	1	+32	32					

wives from alien tribes which, added to the natural precocity of Sayyıd and Jatt females, accounts for the comparatively large increase The Hindus alone are an exception their case the male adults exceed $_{
m the}$ females excess is the more remarkable because it has risen from 1 to 32 per 1,000 during the decennium under review This is mainly due to the migration of the indigenous male element to the urban areas to which they have been driven by economic pressure

89 The proportional figures for each administrative unit for 1931 and for each race for the three censuses 1911, 1921 and 1931 are given in Subsidiary tables 20 and 21 Comparison with other provinces and countries is not possible owing to the difficulty of assigning the exact age at which adolescence begins In the instructions issued to the enumerators no definite age was fixed for the non-adult. The head of the family was simply asked to give the number of male and female members of his family who had attained the age of maturity and those who had not. In his report for 1901 Mi. Hughes-Buller remarked.—

"Several reasons appear to have influenced the committee of officers who devised the local forms in choosing these age limits. Boys were held to put away their childish things about their twelfth year. Twelve was also considered to be the age at which they don the Toga Virilis, in the shape of a pair of trousers, after which they are fit to carry arms and become a fair prey in tribal feuds. It was thought too, that girls became marriageable at the age of twelve. At the same time it is least arguable that the age-periods 'fifteen and under' and 'over fifteen' have been more appropriate for record. So far as my observation goes, maturity in Baluchistan is reached at a later age than in India. It is almost certain that boys have not reached the age of puberty at twelve years of age, and though they may have taken to trousers, I am doubtful if they would be counted by experts among the 'fighting men' of the tribe until two or three years later. Similarly although the Indian Legislature has adopted twelve, for the purposes of the Criminal Law as the age of consent, such enquiries as I have had an opportunity of making lead me to the belief that among the tribes living in the colder climate of the hills puberty is not generally reached by girls till fourteen or fifteen."

- 90 The same difficulty was experienced in 1911 in fixing upon the puberal age. After examining the subject in all its aspects, the age of fifteen was fixed upon as the most appropriate year at which to draw the line between the adults and the non-adults
- "Fifteen," says the 1911 report, "may err on the safe side, yet the margin is not so great as those accustomed to life in the warmth of India imagine. It seems to fit the males fairly well when we take them in the mass, though it probably over-steps the mark among the Jatt and other dwellers of the plains, where development seems to set in much more rapidly than in the uplands. But if it fits the males, it must necessarily fail to do justice to the superior precocity of the other sex, for a lass, as the Trahus say, is like barley that shoots up apace, whereas a lad is like the more precious wheat that is slow of growth"
- 91 No solution of this difficult question could be found in the succeeding decennium when the joint investigations of the two able authors of the 1921 report had to be content with the following remarks —

[&]quot;At what age are we to put puberty? Even in a single province like Baluchistan this varies with race, sex, environment and climate"

02 It must be admitted that it is not an easy matter to fix the right age for
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		TOTAL POPU LATION			
Province or State	Year of	Non ULT	Abelt		
		0 —]∂.	IS and over		
Baluchistan (Trabal Area only).	1931 1921	294 391	506 500		
Гипры	1921 1921	401 401	589 587		
K Tr F Province	1021 1921	106 297	591 603		
Bombay	1931 19.1	397 384	000 000		
t P and Bear)(1) (2)	4 1	369 380		
Madra	1921	25.0 377	(4)) (12)		
C abor	163]	384 389	011		
Kieras	1821	480	540		

by the marginal statement in which the proportional statistics of nonadults in the tribal areas of Baluchiatan are compared with those of persons of 0—15 years of age for certain Indian Provinces and States

The comparison I am afraid is not in a favour of taking the puberal age for Baluchustan et 16. It is an admitted fact that male as well as female preceptly in this frontier province of sturdy highlanders and robust cultivators of the plains need to a hard life is comparatively lower than in most of the Indian Provinces and States. This fact is not proved by the marginal figures. The number of adults per I 900 was 600 in 1921 and 600 in 1931 in Baluchustan whereas in the Bombay Prendency it was respectively 606 and 603 in the Central Provinces and Berar 500 and 509 if these two years. Precontry bung

and in Gwalicz 611 and 606 for each of these two years. Precounty being comparatively lower in Baluchistan, the numbers of its solid population should be lower than in the provinces and states just named where owing to climatic and other reasons the young admittedly arrive at years of discretion at an earlier age. And considering the fact that the age period 0—15 oversteps the age of puberty in the provinces named above the numbers of non-adults in Baluchistan should be much higher than those disclosed by these comparative figures. This is evidenced by the fluores for Kharan where the number of makes per 1 000 of the total population in the age-group 0—15 is 400 or 12 per cent, higher than the Corresponding proporation for the North West Propiner Province. That the puberal age 15 for Baluchistan is a bit too high is quite clear. The right age would appear to be a little over 18 for females and alightly over 14 for males, But I must confice that I feel hardly less embarassed than my prodecessor of 1911 who while struggling to make use of these statistics expressed his embarraspinent in the following terms —

- "But whether or no there has been any speeding-up of th age of puberty the fact unfortunately starse us in the face that we are unable to assign any particular age t polecty varying as it does with the individual, with the rares, with sex and with curvironment. Hence, much as I presents the accuracy of our statistics, it is into embarrasing to know what to do with them now that I have got them. Comparison with other statistics seems scarred; feasible for it would be hard it. Lay one bands on any statistics that are really comparable.
- 93 The exact puberal age varies with race and locality. Even if we take 13 as the puberal age for females and 14 for males regardless of race and locality it is not possible to find corresponding data for any of the other Indian Provinces and States for purposes of comparison. The only use, in the circumstances, that I can possibly make of these figures is to use them in working our a rough estimate of the fighting strength of the local tribes. This has been done in Subsidiary Table 48 printed at the end of Chapter XII of this Report.
- 94. The statutes of adults and non-adults appear to me to be of doubtful utility and it as a matter for consideration by my successor whether they should be collected and compiled. A great change is coming over the social life of the mid-sensor population under the mpact of Western cavillization and it should not be difficult to extend the standard schedule at future censuses to a much wider area in tribul territory.

- 95 In spite of the difficulties which beset the record of age in tribal Age Statistics for territory it was found possible to extend the standard schedule to Kharan, Kharan detailed crude statistics for which are given in Imperial Table VII part B
- The instructions for recording age were the same as those issued for Age Distribution the synchronous areas. The crude ages recorded in the schedules were subjected in Kharan in the Tabulation office to a process of smoothing which was briefly as follows. The ages actually returned were first grouped in alternate groups of 3 and 7, ie, 4—6 (which is a group of three), 7—13 (which is a group of seven), 14—16 (which is a group of three again), 17—23 (which again is a group of seven), and so on, and then redistributed into the quinary groups, namely, over 5 and under 10, over 10 and under 15 and so on, by halving the numbers in each of the adjoining alternate 3 and 7 years crude groups and then combining them into a quinary group by adding the halves. Thus, in order to find the population in the 5—10 group, the crude 4—6 and 7—13 groups were halved and added together. For the annual age periods up to 5 special adjustments, which I need not give in detail, were made
- 97 The figures presented in Imperial Table VII, Part B, have been arrived at by this process. In the statement below, the age distribution of 1,000 of each sex in Kharan is compared with similar figures for certain other Indian Provinces.

	Ben	BENGAL BIHAR AND ORISSA			Мат	ORAS	Вол	BAY _	Kharan		
Age group	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Fomales	
05	148	163	149	154	145	144	142	159	154	212	
0—1	32	35	26	26	28	28	28	31	10	20	
1-2	24	28	27	28	28	28	27	31	26	47	
2-3	30	34	30	34	30	30	28	33	36	55	
3-4	31	34	33	34	30	30	29	32	41	49	
45	31	32	33	32	29	28	30	32	41	41	
5—10	137	131	141	129	131	126	132	131	180	131	
10—15	120	116	123	109	120	112	118	112	144	96	
15-20	88	106	83	\$6	97	92	88	91	70	84	
20—25	93	110	85	92	86	100	92	99	63	83	
2530	90	88	86	89	81	90	89	88	66	86	
30—35	83	74	80	81	77	78	84	77	65	82	
35-40	65	54	64	64	67	62	68	61	64	66	
40-45	54	45	55	54	57	52	56	51	63	54	
4550	39	34	43	41	43	40	42	39	40	34	
5055	30	27	34	33	35	33	32	31	28	27	
55—60	20	19	22	25	26	25	22	23	21	17	
6065	15	15	17	20	21	21	17	19	18	16	
6570	7	7	7	9	10	10	8	8	ŋ	5	
70 and over	11	11	11	14	14	15	10	11	15	7	

offer any explanation for various reasons beyond explaining the defect among males in the age periods 15—40 which is decidedly due to emigration. In spite of all the care that may be taken to procure accurate census returns, the record of age presents peculiar difficulties in a territory which is extremely primitive in its mode of life. In a large inajority of cases, the age of persons well advanced in years had to be calculated from certain notable events which took place in their life-time. The record is necessarily only an approximate one and is intended to serve as a basis for further expansion of the inquiry in respect of the record of age at future censuses. One fact, however, so far as my enquiries go appears to be established and that is that the rate of female births

is undoubtedly higher in Kharan and that mortality among females between the ages of 3 and 10 is more appalling than among males. Poverty ignorance, neglect and, above all, the primitive mode of his which always keeps an abundant stock of victims reedy to sacrifice to every visitation of small pox, mesales, whooping ough and all sorts of preventable diseases are among the principal causes of the high rate of mortality

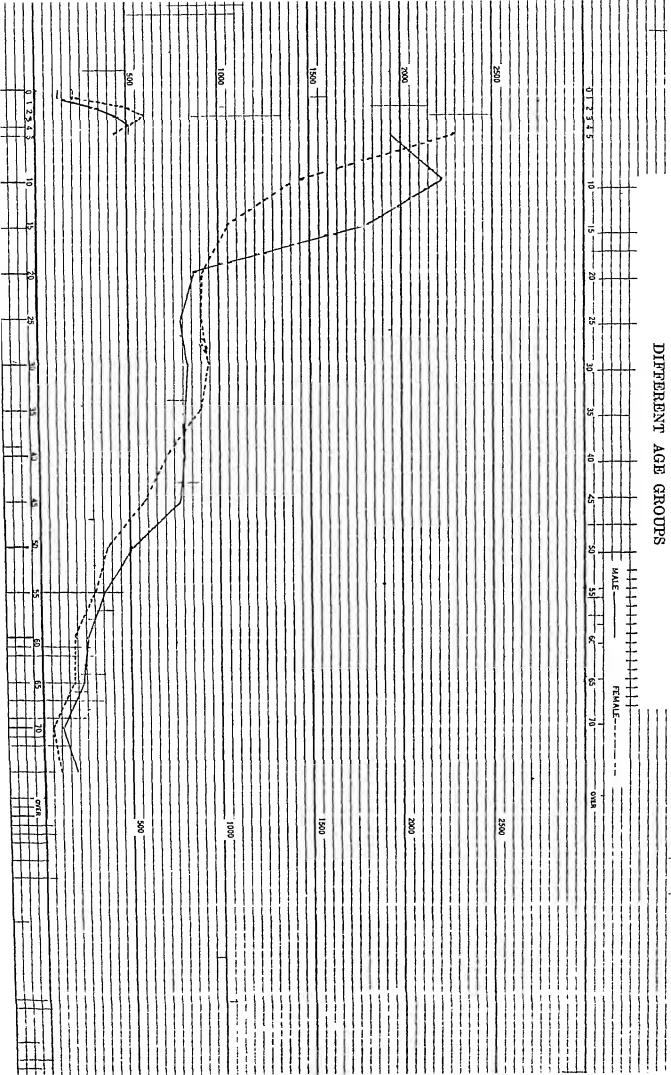
99 The graph on the opposite page illustrates the proportion of males and females in each age group. It will be seen that the number of children of both sexes increases steadily upto the third year after which the girls begin to decrease. The boys keep increasing but only for one year and after remaining stationary for another joun the gads in their downward course. Taking the age group 0—5 as a unit the number of girls exceeds that of the boys. After the age of 5 they loss their supersority of numbers, the boys maintaining their lead till the age group 15—20 be reached. Here emigration thins their ranks and the females once again recover their supersority which they maintain until they has the age of 37 when, owing to mortality from natural causes they fall behind never to rise again. The line of stability for males extends from the age of about 25 to 45 and that of females from about 20 to 35. After 45 both lines run practically parallel.

Progressive Population 100 The conclusion that has been drawn from the ever increasing population bearing abnormal years in which famine and disease have played an important part is that the population of this Province is cossintially progressive. Let us see whether this view is supported by the statistics for Kharan on the basis of the Sundberg theory. Sundbarg divides the population into three age categories, 0—15 15—50 and 50 and over and three types namely progressive, Statismary and Retrogressive. His formula is that the middle category is 16—50 always contains half the population of a country provided that it is not disturbed by migration or other abnormal causes. The type of population is determined by fluctuations in the other two age groups namely "0—18 and 50 and over. When the proportion in the "0—15 age group is more than twice that in group 50 and over? The population is called Progressive when it is only twice as much it is Stationary and when it is less than twice it is Retrogressive.

Province or Stat	DESTRIBUTION PER 1,000 PT TENTERE OF SHOUPS						
	0—15	13—86	\$0 and over				
Kharan Panjah W F Freemee Bomhay Bharand Orsen C P and Bera Madra W poor O alser Travancer Ajmer Mera ara	400 408 408 297 403 401 389 401 325 326 326	456 483 503 513 500 500 863 489 477 520	62 100 84 91 95 96 100 96 100				

The figures for Kharan for each of the three age categories 0--15 15-50" and 50 and over are compared in the marginal table with certain Indian Provinces and States.

The proportion in the youngest of the three categories is abnormally high. This is due possibly partially to defective age returns but largely to compration. On the whole the figures indicate that the population is distinctly progressive.



18 —Puberal Distribution by Race

(Indigenous only)

		Puberal Distribution of 1 000 of each sex					
RACE OR TRIBE	Non adults per mille persons	70/ 7	DULTS	ADULTS			
		Unles	l emales	Vales	Lemales		
1	5	3	 4	ĩ	6		
INDIGENOUS	395	406	383	594	617		
Baloch	392	400	382	600	618		
Fastern Western	389 399	414 304	383 382	606 586	617 618		
Brahul	405	416	392	584	608		
Original Nucleus Sarawan Jhalawan Wiscellaueous	381 370 422 411	391 374 436 442	368 365 406 374	600 626 56 4 558	632 635 594 626		
Pathan	410	422	397	578	603		
Kakar Pani Tann Others	409 386 421 428	422 384 443 441	396 389 397 414	578 616 557 559	604 611 603 586		
Lasi Jatt Sayyid	384 372 418	402 388 454	365 352 382	598 612 546	635 648 618		
Other Muslims Hindu Sikh	383 333 159	387 318 125	378 350 250	613 682 875	622 650 750		

19 —Puberal Distribution by Locality.

(Indigenous only)

		PUBLICATE DISTRIBUTION OF 1 000 OF F/CH					
DISTRICT OR STATE	Non adults per mille persons	1011	DLLTS	ADULTS			
		Males	l-emales	Vales	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
BALUCHISTAN	395	406	383	594	617		
Districts	405	418	391	582	609		
Quetia Pishin	422	452	789	548	611		
Loralnı	413	411	416	589	584		
Zhob	399	407	391	593	(40.0		
Bolau	318	308	330	692	670		
Chagai		427	393	573 595	607		
Sıbl	393	405	378	393	622		
Administered Area	393	396	368	601	632		
Marı Bugtı Country	100	118	790	552	r10		
States	387	396	376	604	624		
Kalat	350	399	1 377	601	C23		
Structn	357	313	7.7	C47	639		
Jhalucan	123	110	101	560	1 59°		
Kachhi		370	352	670	(49		
Dombki Kaheri Country	365	3.9	27.2	(41	621		
Makrin	109	42C	750	5-4	611		
Kharin	357	335	3~8	603	622		
Las Bela	375	ารร	370	C15			
Andrews pages property				-	•		

20 —Puberal Distribution by Race for three Commer.

<u>-</u>

	(Indige	mous only)				
	1		PUHERA	L DISTRIE EACH	OTION O	7 1,000 QJF
Bags on Tarne.	Year of Orneas,	Non-adults per mills ; persons.	1102-4	PULTE	Abultu.	
			Make,	Franke.	Malos.	Femilia,
1	2	,	4	5	6	7
india excita	1931 1921 1911	305 400 379	40e 412 201	385 387 380	804 882 800	617 818 834
Balock	- 1991 1921 1811	303 497 308	400 433 397	223 238 273	860 577 903	612 613
Estima	1911 1911	367 379 313	294 411 293	383 377 373	60f 869 607	917 623 628
(Factors	1921 1921 1911	350 425 330	414 44 400	282 487 373	886 858 897	419 303 418
Brahel	1921 1921 1911	486 303 372	419 300 306	305 373 360	864 610 614	608 697 640
Original Blasies	1931 1931 1911	391 374 371	391 377 384	370 370 336	809 823 616	830 830 814
Secure	1631 1831 1911	370 376 304	374 373 378	383 380 339	8,78 6,73 62,4	811 670-
Paleria	1921 1921 1911	422 291 378	436 400 393	400 300	900 907	840 840
Visualizatora	1931 1951 1911	399 399	442 360 400	374 297 386	838 901 800	626 603 604
Pithici	1321 1921 1911	418 433 402	423 449 413	397 428 220	373 500 500	974 974 618
Kalar	1891 1971 1911	40 9 435 297	445 440	294 429 363	878 860 898	871 871 812
Pani	1891 19+1 10(1	356 416 400	281 423 413	319 403 31,	916 967 883	911 597 618
Turio	1931 1971 1911	421 441 416	431 448 430	397 434 497	837 801 879	903 541 413
Others	1931 1931 1901	423	411	414	250	384
Last	1891 1831 1811	354 409 387	402 435 372	355 391 361	575 628	016 009 039
Jatt	1931 1921 1911	372 254 397	283 283 284	343 343 847	619 637 634	648 668 653
8277 ⁽⁴⁾	1931 1931 1811	419 424 305	457 457 420	323 336 337	143 143	619 619 433

1921 1921 1911

192) [93] [93] 쁆

273 276 213

919 250 225 203 216 916

21 Variation in Puberal Distribution by Locality Since 1911

(Indigenous only)

					PUBERA	L DISTRIB EACH		1,000 OF
Dist	BIOT OR STAT	re	Year of Census	Non adults per mille, persons	Nov	ADULTS	A	DULTS
-		_			Males	Females	Males	Females
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7
BALUCHISTAN	•		1931 1921 1911	395 400 379	406 412 891	383 387 366	594 588 609	617 613 634
Districts	••		1931 1921 1911	405 422 395	418 433 404	391 409 386	582 567 596	609 591 614
Quetta Pishir	1	•	1931 1921 1911	422 431 417	452 446 431	389 414 400	548 554 560	611 586 600
Loralal	~		1931 1921 1911	413 436 305	411 442 390	416 431 301	559 558 601	584 569 609
Zhob	~		1931 1021 1011	300 431 390	407 433 401	391 428 377	503 567 590	600 572 623
Bolan	••	⊶	1931 1021 1011	318 372 208	308 398 244	330 340 376	602 602 756	670 660 624
Chagai		•	1931 1921 1911	411 466 385	427 477 382	393 456 380	573 523 618	607 544 611
Sibı	6-6	₽ ••	1931 1921 1011	393 306 383	405 412 300	378 375 375	505 588 610	622 625 625
Administer	ed Area		1931 1921 1911	383 388 373	396 404 381	368 369 363	604 596 619	632 631 637
Marı Bugi	Country	•	1931 1921 1911	405 409 405	418 427 408	390 386 401	582 573 592	610 61 € 599
States	••	-	1931 1921 1911	387 382 366	396 394 380	376 369 350	604 606 620	624 631 650
Kalat			1931 1921 1911	389 378 366	399 390 381	377 364 348	601 610 619	623 636 652
Sarawan			1931 1921 1911	357 356 362	353 363 371	361 348 351	647 637 629	639 652 649
Jhalawan			1931 1921 1911	423 377 371	440 388 391	404 363 316	560 612 609	596 637 65 £
Kachhı			1931 1921 1911	362 339 348	370 351 364	352 321 330	630 646 636	648 679 670
Dombki K	ahers Country		1931 1921 1911	365 365 359	359 374 364	372 356 354	641 626 6 36	628 644 646
Makran		-	1931 1921 1911	409 419 373	426 436 391	389 400 331	574 564 606	611 640 619
Kharan			1931 1921 1911	387 4 29 4 11	395 447 4 24	378 413 395	605 557 576	622 587 604
Las Bela			1931 1921 1911	375 410 360	395 419 373	370 400 301	615 551 427	636 636

5...

Age Distribution of 1 000 of each sex in certain selected indigeness and semi-indigeness tribes.

(Kharan and Kasi-A chart Villages)

	rega	n m	MILE.	17 EAC	T AGE OF	ROCT.	ma	Prolies Bus 712 miles, in easy of second				
CAPTE.	•— 6	7—13	14_10	17—33	 	44 and	ا ا	7—1 3	1416	 T-=31		44 end
1	1 2	3	•		•	7	•	•	10	11	L	נו
			i		i	KHA	RAL					
Balock (In.hgraous)			!	ļ				1	ĺ			
Rallmann	n	239	81	**	ٔ د	183	1 =	130	۵.	339	300	318
Brsh (Indurences)				'	1	1						
Gargant	*-1	187	83	La	187	157	151			139		167
bambran	184	n	33	158	***	343	366	m	93	83		167
Secondary	160		~	- 21	12	191	*63	133	85	PB	73	348
Manmeta:	195	230	50	78	143] BA	-91	ne	49	102	3	161
Mergal	194	_33	•	87	233	134	231	183	7	1_1	42	184
#nyd	229	187	43	١٠	333	187	103	333	~*	78	828	132
Other Markon (Informers)						м						İ
Darrade	249	44	14	33	319	110	237	nu l	40	44	3/1	184
Len	14	233	42	ام	309	N9	2.5	104	- H	130	313	61
Kakub	贮		70	44	330	148	*73	150	-4	100	~	184
Осрога	233	234	85	≫	300	114	258	130	59	219	234	146
			ì		KAS	1 11	CHA	n I	-	}	ļ	
Pethan (Independent)		i	į.	l						Į	- [
Kalar	131	100	83	143	3~#	, In	193	187	42	146	310	Al
Kan	15"	183	50)	11	*#0	1#0	183	230	41]	LI	313	€T
Pathen (See: Independen												
Decrease	101	164	67	113	229	164	201	224	73	149	264	67
Chalcal	1,00	130	5 1	145	342	113	157	187	42)	134	366	101

CHAPTER V.

SEX

Excepting Imperial Table III, the distribution of the population by Reference to sexes is given in all Imperial tables embodied in Part II of this report. In order Statistics

- General proportion of Sexes by Districts and States
- Sex variation by locality Sex variation by nomadism

to present the numbers more clearly for purposes of this chapter, the subsidiary tables noted in the margin have been prepared. These will be found at the end of this chapter

The instructions to enumerators were simple enough. In the synchronous areas including Khaian, the enumerator was asked to record the word male or female in column 5 of the schedule opposite the name of every A few cases were discovered in the course of examination of enumeration books in which males had been shown erroneously as females and vice versa All such entries were corrected by reference to names in column 3 of the schedule before shpcopying was begun

In the Tribal Areas which covered 85 per cent of the population there was no possibility of error from this source as the entries in this case were made not by individuals but by families On the whole the record both in synchronous and non-synchronous areas is as complete as can possibly be expected.

At the Census of 1931 there were 488,414 males and 380,203 females Proportion of in the whole Province which give a ratio of 778 females to 1,000 males. Taking the immigrants and the natural or indigenous population separately, the proportion of females to 1,000 males was 357 and 832 respectively

In analysing the sex figures it is necessary to exclude the population of synchronous areas which is almost entirely composed of immigrants who generally leave their families behind at home or send them down to the plains to escape the winter. The statistics from which any satisfactory inferences can be drawn are those relating to the Tribal Arcas inhabited. by indigenous tribesmen and in order to present as complete a picture as possible, I have included in these figures the numbers of indigenous tribesmen who have taken their abode temporarily or permanently in the synchronous areas where they were enumerated But in dealing with these sex statistics I have left out of account our tribal emigrants for the reasons explained in paragraph 138 of the report for 1911 The population which will thus be dealt with in this Chapter numbers only 760,125 out of a total of 868,617 persons

The sex natio in the indigenous population of Baluchistan and Sex Ratio by each District and State at each of the three Censuses since 1911 is shown Locality below -

FEMALES PEP 1,000 WALES

	1911	1921	1931
Baluchistan	845	824	845
Districts -	836	803	832
Quetta-Pishin	853	836	881
Loralat	864	3836	847
Zhob	824	795	811
Bolan	690	332	406
Chagai	820	805	823
Sibi Administered Area	823	778	819
Mari-Bugti Country	803	756	839
States	852	842	857
Kalat	848	836	852
Las Bela	880	881	883

Comparison with 105 A glance at the marginal table will show that the proportion other Previous of females to males in Balinahistan is much lower compared to other Indian

_	Propo	rtica el	Females	Provinces excepting the adjoining Pro-		
Province.	I pol.	1901.	1011	1921	1931,	vinces of the Punj ab and the North
Barniny metadag Smd	я.	23	23	91	82	West Frontier Pro- vince which in 1931
Pengal	90	90	9.3		82	had a lower propor
<u>Unders</u>	102	103	103	10*	102	tron of females than
Bajar and Oroma	102	103	101	100	100	Baluchustan, It will be observed
Custral Provinces and Berar	87	102	101	101	100	that there is a pre-
United Provinces	83	>⇒	9:2	91	80	ponderance of males
Punjab	84	93	82	g23	63	in Baluchisten as a whole as well as in
Sorth-West Francisc Provinces	82	14	5.6	82	84	all its components.
Palachates	No.	83	83	-	82	At the same time

that while the proportion of women to men has been declining in India as a whole it would appear to be on the increase in Baluchistan. This is illustrated in the

	Female	Fernales 1,000 Males		
	1011	1931	1801	
Salonk	640	814	810	
Brains Pathers	802 841 870	790 618 877	1	
Jath Sath	637 833	201 216	827 978	
jayyad Landon Handus	HLE	909	543	

marginal table which gives the proper tion of females to 1 000 males for each of the primorpel indigenous races. The ratio fell between 1911 and 1931 and rese sgain between 1921 and 1931. The Balooh and Pathan women reguined in 1931 the ratio of 1911. The Brahm women gained three the Laus and Sayyide each four per cent. The proportion in 1931 would have been ap-

the fact that the infinenza epidemio il 18 took a heavier toll among females. The Jatt and the indigenous Hindu alone do not appear to have completely recovered from the effects of the epidemic.

The sex proportions shown below for the principal tribes of Baluchutan speak for themselves.—

Triba.	Females to 1,000 Males.				Franke t 1 jake Males.		
	1917	1921.	1831.	Tribe.	1811.	1921,	1831
Indipatrie Balant	#45 840	234 614	843 840	(3) Jhaloura	797	#1	831
Marie Marie	840	***	840	Вина	638	822	771
(a) Easters	F2.5	788	123	Vancent	103	818	841
Desch	778	710	227				
Kleden	830	207	100	Mongal Zaho	764	803	
MARI	778	72.2	220	444			1 -
Rend Jamah	***	136		Pethan	841	615	84
				Anier	825	783	15
(b) Faters	871	247	- #41 Ì		1		1
Il.	800	904	911	Demar bennerkhel	817 528	786	TE.
Rethelmal	l ası	844	240		,		
Red	903	100	279	Hargers	8.73	818	8.5
				hasta	104	783	82
Brakel	902	796	827				١
	- 1			Targeara	813	791	80
(I) Organial Technic	812	817	ᄤ	r n "	111	***	; •••
Kelendrari	786	820	773	Mandabbel	361	776	80
Kembran	813	790	101	Yankhri	-	812	84
Secretary .	772	796	1 60	A			1
	""			Albert	111	111	#1
(2) Breeze	1 200	763	202	Jens	843	367	\$71
Bengnien	618	748	8,70				l
=	1			Abda Arbahmi	870	843 637	814
Lange	22	TOL	131	Spin Term	851 851		1,00
hhali want	393	762	831	Tor Tarm	1 101	72.	

106 Sex variations since 1911 among the nomads, semi-nomads and Sex Proportion

Race	Year	FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES				
		Nomads	Semi Nomads	Settled.		
Baloch	1911	818	839	864		
	1921	783	790	850		
	1931	826	832	864		
Brahui	1911	798	815	831		
	1921	809	805	816		
	1931	858	832	831		
Pathan	1911	828	862	878		
	1921	788	830	851		
	1931	801	840	903		

settled indigenous inhabitants shown among Nomads in the margin indicate that the percentage of females is higher among the settled inhabitants than among the nomad or the semi-nomad. The statistics relating to Pathan and Baloch certainly support the view expressed in 1911 and endorsed in 1921 that one of the causes of paucity of females is nomadism which plays an important part in the life of the indigenous tribesmen. In the case of the Brahuis, however, the position is re

versed for the ratio of females among the nomads is 858 against 832 and 831 for semi-nomad and settled inhabitants respectively. It is an admitted fact that the Brahuis, specially the Jhalawans, lead a nomadic life on a comparatively much larger scale and I must admit that I find it difficult to account for this phenomenon. All I can say is that to the Brahui, nomadism is a normal routine of life which tells less hardly on him than on the other two principal races.

The only age groups which it was found possible to record for the Distribution by Females Fer 100 Males | indigenous inhabitants excepting Kharan Age Groups

	FEMALES PE	FEMALES PER 100 MALES			
1911 1921 1931	Fon adult females per 100 male non adults 79 79 81	Adult females per 100 male adults 88 87 89			

indigenous inhabitants excepting Kharan where specific age was recorded for each individual, were adult and non-adult. The table in the margin shows the progress of female ratio to 100 males since 1911

Between 1911 and 1921, the proportion discloses a decrease among adult females caused by the influenza epidemic which claim-

ed more victims among adults than among non-adults Between 1921 and 1931, the ratio rose again in both age groups

108 The subject of the causes of higher male births has been discussed at great length in previous reports. In 1911 Sir Denys Bray concluded his discussion with the following observation —

The people themselves complacently attribute it in no small measure to their overwhelming desire for male issue, a desire which is as intense among the mothers of Baluchistan as it was among the mothers of the Jewish world, where, by the bye, it had roots much more ancient and much more deep down in human nature than that divine hope of bearing the promised Messiah in which we were taught to believe. And without in any way posing as being of the tribesmen's artless faith in the direct power of the wish to become father to the fact in this simple manner, I cannot but feel that the intensity of the desire for male issue and the universality of the belief in the inherent inferiority of the female sex are factors not to be overlooked in any discussion of sexproportion in Baluchistan."

Although a Census Superintendent may be treading on dangerous ground when, leaving aside generally accepted theories, he expresses a personal opinion to solve one of nature s baffling puzzles, I cannot help endorsing the theory of intense desire which is so strongly backed by local public opinion. It is probably the stronger will-power that influences the sex Unlike other seeds, they say, the human seed lies in the blood of the parents and it is the stronger will-power that has a direct influence on the sex of the seed every particle of which in the process of manufacture is under the command of the will-power of man It is only when the father is indifferent to the sex of the issue that the desire or willpower of the mother prevails The secrets of nature in this direction, however still remain undiscovered. It will take many a long day before the scientist can dream of unravelling the my steries of the process of manufacture of man and woman which hes hidden in the womb of darkness All a Census Superintendent can perhaps safely suggest for the benefit of scientists and countries anxious to effect a change in the ratio of sexes, is to invite them to study the voluminous Oriental medical literature and Oriental traditions which give information on artificial methods employed in the East to influence the sex of children. It will not perhaps be without interest to give here by way of illustration a couple of the more popular " prescriptions for sex and birth control

Prescriptions.

I -For Sex Control (For mothers)

Take the rambow crescent from the feather of a peacock and one pellet from the droppings of a hare. Powder them well and mix them up. In the second or third month of the child is life before seeing the light of day administer the mixture to the mother. The sex of the here will govern the sex of the child.

II -For Birth Control (For fathers)

Take a little cotton and stuff both your nostrils not so as to stop breatling altogether but adjust it so as to sillow of restrated breatling through the nose. This preliminary preparation will prevent conception

FERTILITY AND MORTALITY RETURNS.

Mature of Enquiry

109 In 1911 statistics of children born to a father and the number of children that survived in his life-time from a angle wife were collected for 6 641 fathers. In 1921 a slightly more claborate form was used to collect this information. The enquiry extended

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to 3.582 families. In 1881 a much more detailed form adapted from a model prescribed by the Census Commussioner for India was used for this purpose Particulars were saked for on the points noted in the margin in respect of each father instead of each mother as clowhere in India. This change was considered advisable chiefly for political reasons. The following instructions all up the form —

were mused to those who were asked to fill up the form -

- I State the requisite particulars for selected married persons alive
 - In case of more than one wife the above particulars should be given only for the wife who has been blessed with more children.
 - 3 In the case of age an months and over will be taken as one year

The Statistics.

- 110 From the material thus collected the following five tables have been prepared —
 - Sex of first born.
 - I Size of family by occupation of husband.
 - Size of family by caste or religion.
 - IV Size of family correlated with age of wife at marriage
 - VI Duration of marriago correlated with caste or religion of family

These tables are printed at the end of this chapter as an appendix.

Table 1— See of first born confirms the observation so often made that there are more males finite born than females. It is difficult however to prove that the sex of the first born influences the sex of the subsequent children for it will be seen that atthough the number of first born males in hharm—the only tract inhabited by indigenous inhabitants for which specific age was recorded in Istail—as 1000 to 400 females first born the number of surviving females in the age period 0—1 in the Creava vear was 1750 per 1000 males surviving in that year. This remarkable disparity is decadedly not due to appalling mortality among male infants. The numbers are very small and are hardly of any value for purposes of scientific investigation. The fact is that in a large number of cases male and female children have seen the light of day by rotation.

Table II—Size of Family by Occupation of Husband —Speaking generally the average number of children born alive is highest in families connected with out-door occupations and lowest in those in which the father follows a sedentary occupation The number of families examined for separate occupational groups is however very small and it is therefore not possible to draw any reliable inferences from them

Table III - Size of Families by Caste or Religion - The numbers of families

Census year	Number of families examined	Survivals per thousand births
1011	6 641	613
1021	3,582	622
1031	39 744	669

examined and the rate of survivals per 1,000 births is shown in the margin. The improvement in the rate of survivals in the last decade compared to the previous intercensal period is remarkable. This improvement is undoubtedly due to greater amenities of life, and a greater measure of medical relief. Among the im-

examined In the case of the indigenous population it is 653 for all families examined. In the case of the indigenous population it is 669. Taking each indigenous race separately, "Unspecified Muslim" races for which 3,651 families were examined, top the list with 743 survivals per 1,000 children born. Brahuis come next with 732 followed by the indigenous Baloch 710, Jatt 708 and Hindus 645. The rate of survivals is comparatively low among the Lasis and the indigenous Pathans who have only 565 and 537 survivals per 1,000 children born.

SUBSIDIARY TABLES
23 General Proportion of the Sexes by Districts and States

Dudy tout t		`	UMBER OF	FENALES TO	1 000 MAL	ES	
District or State	15)31	15	021	1 1:	911	1901
1	Tribal	Regular	Tribal	Regular	Tribal	Regular	Tribal and regular
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BALUCHISTAN	856	382	836	229	850	279	820
Districts Quetta Pishin I oralai Zhob Bolan Chagai Sibi Administered Area Wari Bugti Country	855 925 840 538 736 846 828 543 508	382 405 318 162 317 496 473 473	830 869 841 820 754 865 705 817 755	229 280 124 24 151 144 257 257	848 869 850 840 926 934 829 842 803	280 333 160 103 253 301 266 266	741 055 794 759 305 900 780 779
States	8.7	406	841	217	851	208	782
Kalat Sarawan Jhalawan Kachhi Dombli Kaheri	\$53 836 855 \32	406 270 13	535 788 825 818	321 193	\$19 \$00 \$48	210 386 500	898 802 947
Malran Aharan Las Bela	852 585 468 881	>03	\$40 903 838 870	249	865 919 869 875	176	850 846 888

CHIPPED STATISTICS.

24.-Sex Variation by Locality (Indigenous only)

Locality	5-1	Pre	cortice of	In	nak to 1,000 M	dr.
	Number of sixthe recentral.	PAI	vivale te (1) born.	Xen-adaha.	Adulta.	AE.
		_	3	4	- - -	
BALUCHISTAR	1,54,494			210	343	844
Districts	42,000	ł	545 J	206	203	E112
Quetta-Paksa	13,936	1	3 7±	304	1,41	#41
Lorde	13,254		ън '	844	242	\$47
Zheb	4,31/7	i	417	584	M3	#11
Delas	131		4\$0	8 0	73	464
Chaga	1,291		661	797	914	623
Atha .	4 (m.)		624	774	143	K18
(a) identification (a)	1		!	7.89	417	\$19
(b) Mars-Begis Country			- 1	734	\$16	345
States	1,10,306		718	814	967	637
Kalat	1,01,33.		73	30 H	M	44.,
Server.	7,647		612	MI	130	841
Jistorys	10 130		329	797	312	4114
E-edi.	84 178		119	192	111	111
Donkla-Ealers Commy	6 347		67.6	มเ	#11	***
Matras	15,291		111	JAN .	711	878
Eleve	7,636		191	2.30	an an	ш
Las Bila	10,044		273	"	994	6/4
25 —\$e:	Variation by	Nec	esdism (7	Iribal Consus	enly)	
		¥ F4	784 P	ri Lation	F II mus	Nates,
Race and Tribe	Year I Oranne, Yea		frm] pend	MH 3	American	hours.
	,	,	-		7	-
·	1931		٠,		'	
Balori	1001	ñ	16	ä	700 100	, M4
Essere	1831 19*1	43		2.5 2.2	2) A1	l sou
Workers	\$938 \$938	₽ ′	17	41	wi :	P-7
Bribel	1821 1831	17 23	7 19	4	84 E3	83 L 816
Ingraal Varieta	1911 19*1	7	17	31	err	3
Performed	1, 1	3 1	;;	11	43 1M	
Jinia an	1 31 19*1		•	2	12	;*
Marallaness	1931	"	3		1 15 1	1.4 €4

Sex Table I -Sex of first born (Regular Area)

					
District or State	Number of females first born	Number of males first born	Number of females first born per 1,000 males first born	Number of slips examined	Revarks
BALUCHISTAN	423	833	508	1 376	
Districts	423	833	508	1,376	
Quetta Pishm	160	350	457	580	
Loralai	80	139	578	239	
Zhob	15	25	600	40	
Bolan	45	100	450	153	
Chagaı	43	99	434	152	
Sibi	80	120	667	212	
	· -	•		-	1

Sex Table I -Sex of first born (Tribal Area)

District or State	Number of females first born	Number of males first born	Number of females first born per 1 000 males first born	Number of slips examined	Reyarrs
BALUCHISTAN	18,548	23,862	525	38,368	
Districts	3,867	5,283	643	3,684	
Quetta Pishin	1,341	1,891	709	3 248	
Loralai	956	1,572	608	2,553	
/ hob	308	608	607	975	
Bolan	10	23	43ŏ	33	
Chagai	345	471	732	819	
Sibi	347	700	495	1 056	
(a) Administered Area	316	651	485	976	
(b) Mars Bugts Country	31	49	633	80	
States	10,176	18,599	547	29,684	
Kalat	9,536	17,495	545	27,866	
Sarairan	719	1,281	561	2 080	
Jhalawan	1,499	1 901	789	1407	
Kachhi	4 804	9 196	523	14,627	
Doinbly Kahers Country	400	621	644	1 022	
Makran	1 400	2 699	519	4 179	
k haran	7.14	1,787	100	2 501	
Los II, la	640	1,114	575	1 518	

Sex Table IL-Size of families by occupation of husband.

				ı .	
every—su of Europeant.	\umber of familes cammed,	Total Xumber of hibdren born,	7 mate	Vember of children surriving,	Proportion of sorrering to total 1,000 Local
1			1	•	
BALUCKISTAN	30.744	163.001	4	108,948	540
A Production of New Materials	23.355	129,875	4	83,407	669
I -EXPLOITATION OF INIMALS AND FEORTA	21,369	129 523	,	\$3,27	669
TROM 1 Protein wilder # tr	33,343	139,321	,	93,256	17
(Burelin	3m 151	129,300	,	22,312	447
 You-cultivating properties taking out in many or kind 	11 193	12,143	4	39,516	*
maney or hind ulti- ting on ners	14 643	74,843		47 541	641
6 Trosa i tors	1 00	A,121	4	4,03	3
7 Agreement and Labourers	1,13%	1,537	4	_77	6 7
h ultiration f operad crops, fra d, ric (phinters manager clock ad laboreres	12	ಸ	3	#1	400
1 Murket temperate general radius face ats	13	23	3	2.4	<□
(Fursing	13	31	4	22	627
17 Forest Morers, tangers grands, etc.	1	1	17	1	۵
19 Alberton of Ferral produce	1	94	3	2	47
d Aberb raining	*	11,117		7,244	
2) (is and buffala beenfers and bergets	p/h	27	3	٠,	1
at thembers of representational	**	1,-4	•	11/	3
21 Name ad gas freedom	2,8.4	1 1	4	3,721	13
23. i Herdenen miliherpherela	. #	14	• •	ala į	425
2 Julying and H saleing	' .	[د ر		4	1 000
H FEFT TEATT & FREE F	14		3,	30	¥1
You Marker M revals	14	32	3	34	Ħt.
ge val sal prire and other salpe scholaures	н	3	3	*	M3
B Proparation and Supply of Material Substance	3 (20	14 192	41	8 976	t 31
ni 4 i ⊤#1	1111	Litt		1,117	11
Ferhi	- 4	11	• '	329	741
I often spaceng, saving ad re-my	72	110		7 [1
Private Shorking printing proj instant remark of to the	21	33	2)	21	**1
r	74.1	411	• '	111	4.7
elproless transaction of	177	21	• ;	241	7
of Parks makes and other societies and only in terms toried. Income and building onlying tambon medium interpreta-	31	112	•	71	63

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Sex Table II —Size of families by occupation of husband—continued

	Occupation of husband	of fa	mher milies nined	Total Number of children born		Number of children surviving	Proportion of surviving to total 1,000 horn
	1		2	3	4	5	6
11	Food Industries		114	451		219	619
	71 Rico pounders and huskers and flor	ır grınders	29	99	3	co	
	72 Grain parchers, etc		16	57	4	39	, 664
	73 Butchers	1	15	70	5	1 44	571
	75 Sweetmeat and condiment makers		39	165	4	102	618
	81 Others		15	60	4	34	1 567
12	Industries of dress and the toilet		282	1,040	4	638	613
	82 Boot, shoe sandal and clog maker		135	592	4	345	583
	8.3 Tailors milliners, dressmakers and	darners	46	158	4	106	655
	84 Embroiderers, liat-makers and mal	kers of other	19	55	3	31	564
	85 Washing and cleaning		20	86	3	52	605
	86 Barbors hair dressers and wig mak	ers	53	140	3	104	69S
13	Furniture Industries	1	27	100	4	75	700
	SS Cabinot-makers carriago painters,	ote	27	100	4	75	750
14	Building Industries		10	167	4	88	527
	90 Limo burners, cement workers, and wellsinkers stone cutters an brick layors and masons huid than buildings made of bamboo materials), painters, decorators tilors, plumbors, etc	d dressers, ers (other or similar	45	167	4	ss	527
17	Miscellaneous and undefined Industries		230	394	4	553	552
	97 Makers of clocks and surgical or ser struments, eto	entific in	1	3	3	3	1,000
	98 Makers of jewellery and ornaments		100	424	4	271	639
	100 Seavenging		120	467	4	ากอ	662
IV	TRANSPORT	j	777	2,966	4	1,911	G40
19	Transport by water		37	278	8	149	536
	102 Ship owners, boat owners and their officers, mariners etc. Ships broken men and tow men	employees lers boat	37	278	8	149	536
20	Tran port by road		532	2 023	1	1,320	652
	106 I abouters carploved on roads and b	ridges	15	71	5	43	606
	107 Owners, managers and employees (presonal servants) connected with cally driven vehicles (molnding tr 108 Owners, managers and employees (mechani ams)	16	37	2 1	20	540
	personal servants) connected with vehicles		11	65	4	38	585
	110 Pack clephant, camels, mulc, ass an owners and drivers	d bullock	446	1,761	4	1 170	665
	111 Porters and messengers	1	38	89	2	49	651
21	Transport by Rail		194	619	3	415	670
	113 Labourers omployed on indust con and maintenance and cooles and porte		1		1	į	
22	ed on railway premises Post Office Telegraph and Telephone service	į	194	619	3 ,	e15	670
		į	14	46	3	27	587
r_	114 Post Office Telegraph and Telephon —TR IDL	Į.	14 (46	3	27	537
23	Banl *, e table*hments of credit exchange an	ŧ	3765 ;	6,813	4	1,218	619
	115 Bank managers money lendors, exclusivance agents, money changers an	iau, e and	35	176	6	90	459 459
24	and their employers brokerne commission and export	1	~0 \	59	<i>ເ</i>	41	c · s
	Ht Brokers commission agents, commercially, warehouse owners and employee	reial fra	70	59	3	41	ยาฮ
			-				

	best two of kushand.	Number of families examined.	Total Yamber f ; hidren bern.	Lea Lea /accets	Vambs of children surriving	Properties of survivia to total 1,070 born
	1		3	4	•	6
23	Trate wash	*6.	1457	1		61
	117 Train report part and Atom, with hour and other heat he	-67	ruz	4	C.	64
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>	Test of most poster	1 7	~*1	- 1	173	"
	Lil limit il pain petolenne photomet	47	71	4	123	641
sı	II e er	1	744 ¹	3	31	134
	I test of an homogenist on set	3	30	3		-
	I'm () per Imagings of both much hope in section of emit degrees	14	1	3	43	211
	1" Its are of truck Horstotett	1			2	1,414
1.2	har net factor to	122	اجو	4	1-1	3.54
	100 Crara 3 palos destore	1	2	3	3	64
	13) I would by I the allesting	12	11.1	3 1	1	409
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	I limiter to start 1 staff	12	433	a '	36	311
		2	3	1,1	1	540
	137 Dealer in radij	1		•,	1	147
33	THE RESIDENCE	1	ç.	3 '	er,	111
	I fruit real made I him and other are let of tree rat be based to a morell of and real made above, performer of	, l	•	3	43	717
14	In a frouper	12	,	4	31	102
	111 Justine military of chyda — melecturus, ne le come military	12	47 (4 1	11	Ph d
27	Trista	,	19	,	1	117
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40 972 APPENDIA 63

Sex Table II -Size of families by occupation of husband-concluded

	Occupation of husband	Number of families exammed	Total Number of children born	Average per family	Number of children surviving	Proportion of surviving to total 1,000 horn
	1	2		4	5	6
46	Law	11	Go	G	44	677
	168 Lawyers, clerks, petition writers, etc	11	ნა	6	44	677
47	Medicines	18	67	4	ა6	536
	169 Registered medical practitioners including	11	29	3	23	793
	oculists 170 Other persons practising the healing arts with out being registered	4	24	6	21	\$75
	171 Dentists	1	7	7	6	857
	172 Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc	1	5	5	4	500
	173 Veterinary surgeens	1	2	2	2	1,000
48	Instruction	18	61	3	16	754
	175 Clerks and servants connected with education	18	61	3 '	46	754
-49	Letters, arts and sciences (other than 44)	94	378	4	260	701
	178 Authors editors, journalists and photo graphers	2	0	5	G	667
	181 Horoscope casters, astrologers fortune tellers, wizards, witches and mediums	1	5 ₁	5	4	500
	182 Musicians (composers and performers other	91	364	4	255	701
	than military) actors, dancers etc D —Miscellaneous	1,302	4 043	3	3 107	763
	IX -PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME	779	2,134	3	1,525	805
50	Persons living principally on their income	779	2,134	3	1,825	855
	185 Proprictors (other than of agricultural land) fund and scholarship-holders and pensioners	779	2,134	3	1,825	855
	X—DOMESTIC SERVICE	225	818	4	560	666
51	Domestic service	225	848	4	505	666
	186 Private motor drivers and oleaners	7	33	5	18	242
	187 Other domestic service	218	815	4	547	671
	XI -INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCU	35	162	5	107	660
52	PATIONS General terms which do not indicate a definite	35	162	5	107	660
	occupation 188 Manufacturers, businessmen and contractors otherwise unspecified	32	162	5	107	660
	XII — UNPRODUCTIVE	263	899	3	610	679
54	Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	263	899	3	610	679
	193 Boggars and vagrants	263	\$99	3	610	679

Intersors

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ALL SCES

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TOTAL

Sex Table IIL-Size of family by caste or religion of family

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7,290 16,600 11,837 1,634

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668 8,190 17,837 12,369 1,708

Or and variety covers	•	141	•		103		. 14		
Brakel	0,417	29 752		21,769	T3:3	1,623	3,423	2,962	##0
Internous	4,317	29 TJ.	3	21,769	712	1,423	2,1,2	292	490
Patham	6 502	25 442		19,304	845 }	1,100	3,214	1,874	243
ladigrasses	S, STA	22,783		17 400	337	1 131	3 920	1,411	212
h-mi farligraes	374	~ 4	4	1,704	433	24	291	.33	23
Lost	1,213	4,458		2,043 /	843	211	474	405	62
Internee	1,253	4,1 6		3 443	543	311	474	1/3	4.7
Jan	7,043	27,000	4	19,104	TOS	1,050	2,501	2,255	167
Interne	1,7~3	*ten	4	19 104	104	1 650	3 591	,713 ·	147
647754	794 Ì	2,906		2,100	844	121	813	844	63
Other Maulton	1,823	13,644	4	19,194	743	828	1,439	1,210	815
lake-see	7421	1.,512	,	• • • [743	7 2	1339	1,297	213
Sar [algrana	1#	604		4.1	Ap	,	79 İ	43 [*
Ried Indigreess	1 100 1	3,911	,	2,874	# 65	617	397	183	23
Allera	1,376	4,647	•	2,943	632	794	441 /	139	13
M 4 =	*4	*13	3	1,3%	13	311	227	73	10
NI 1	544	1,74	2	1,254	**	347	173	10	*
77	414		,	-3	711	**	43	11	
Er, rina		171	4	115	14	3	12	1.7	1
Sex T ble IV Ave	rege size of	family cor	mblei vi	ith age of	wife at me	geima geima	(Regs	dar Am	a\
te I is manage	7	_ '	A store to	<u>t</u> 1 = 1	. "	Y salay PE 141	of Nati	l mt	berry
					_	*			~~

Set T ble Ib -Atm gt t i of f mily correlated with eg | f wif | et marriage |

Sex Table VI -Duration of marriage correlated with Caste, or Religion of Family

						DÜ	RATION	DURATION OF MARRIAGE WITH PRESENT WIFE	RELACE	WITH 1	PRESENT	ľ WIFE			1	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		1
Caste or Beligion of family	Uvdli	Uvdln 10 Years	Its	. 01	УЕЛВ		11	11-10 YEARS		70-	20-31 XEARS	33	38	32 YFARS		33 λε,	ЗЗ ХЕАВЗ АНВ ОУЕВ	VKB
	Number Number of of of children born		Number Number of of oldern children families born	umber of	mber of Idren	Average Number Number of of families		Number A of N ohildren born oh	Average Number Number of of fumilies		Number of N	Average Number of children	Number No of families	Number of N children born o	Average Number of	Number of familios	Numbor of P children born o	Avorago Number of ohiidren
	-,		-4	ū	9	7	တ	0	10	=	51	2	11	15	16	17	13	10
	8,046	10,051	63	3,660	11,492	3	10,685	42,769	4	13,288	68,304	4		1,928	9	3,781	24,457	7
Indlonous '	7,375	17,094	¢)	3,107	10,088		10,080	10,373	₩	12,657	60,132	13	200	1,816	9	3,678	23,771	9
Gemi fali _b enous	07	330	~1	20	195	~	188	999	- #	376	1,816	IJ	7	20	œ	67	448	Þ
Aliens	129	818	1	107	300	っ	417	1,730	- #	733	1,356	9	9	56	Ð	36	238	7
aloch	1,310	3,160	c 4	741	2,364	က	2,978	11,456	4	3,171	14,651	4	83	478	5	1,036	6,280	8
Indigenous	1,307	1,152	~1	740	2,359	っ	2,075	11,113	-4	3,161	11,571	-4	88	167	13	1,033	6,211	9
Semi Indigi nous	~	ဘ	ಌ	-	13	5	~	13	Ħ	10	80	83	1	0	C	つ	10	8
stahul (Indigenous)	.,431	5,605	e3	939	2,703	2	2,200	7,789	က	2,253	9,005	4	45	233	5	569	3,158	ŭ
athan	1,632	4,348	က	206	2,190	4	1,630	8,745	70	1,896	12,846	2	88	754	œ	750	6,562	G
Indigenous	1,561	4,160	っ	161	2,036	-,	1,482	8,220	9	1,608	11,408	7	- - 7 8	710	တ	705	6,220	6
Semi Indigenous	71	148	ಌ	7	151	~	118	626		288	1,138	ū	-4	4	Π	15	333	ø
lsal (Indigenous)	153	123	က	0.7	388	4	253	1,330	4	619	3,366	10	7	42	9	153	1,139	7
fatt (Indigenous)	923	2,271	63	671	1,654	63	1,550	5,895	4	3,134	12,512	47	27	176	9	778	4,494	9
syyid (Indigenous)	97	276	က	74	263	4	186	979	ນ	258	1,461	9	12	7.7	9	109	852	œ
Other Muslim	716	1,694	<u>е</u> з	333	1,148	က	1,109	3,936	4	1,341	5,494	4	19	88	4	240	1,189	ß
Indigenous	693	1,631	 -1	385	1,112	つ	1,073	3,808	7,71	1,263	5,196	-4	17	87	13	231	1,003	3
/ml Indigenous	23	=	~1	27	36	~	37	138	-	78	208	-4	^1	າ	~1	10	90	ю
liindu (Indigenous)	220	150	e3 -	127	384	က	273	931	က	361	1,623	10	10	20	က	110	565	ro
VIIens	1129	818	-	107	300	က	417	1,730	4	233	1,356	99	6	20	89	36	238	7
Mushm	797	366	-	3	181	ဗ	183	777	1	103	614	9	-	ဘ	80	15	101	2
Mindu	736	13.		16	00	っ	186	755	7	103	627	9	7	112	9	10	100	
Sikh .	55	55	·	2	21	۲-	35	134	₩.	11	61	3	-	ന	ಌ	-	67	13
Christian	-61	2	~1	=	7	c)	11	75	Ð	œ	51	9				1	7	7
		'														٠		

CHAPTER VI

CIVIL CONDITION

Reference to

111 This chapter is intended to deal with statistics relating to the civil condition of the people which are contained in Imperial Tables VII and VIII

Imtractions to

The instructions to enumerators were to record for each individual whether he or she was unmarried married or widowed. A woman who had never married even though she were a prostitute or conceibne was to be recorded as unmarried. Persons recognised by oustom as married were to be entered as such even though they had not gone through the ceremony and divorced persons were to be entered as widowed

Scope of inquiry

7 112 The inquiry embraced only the Regular Areas and in the Tribal Areas only Kharan In the rest of the Tribal Areas containing a population of 714 003 indigenous inhabitants civil condition was not recorded. The total population thus dealt with numbers only 110 849 in the Regular Areas and 23 388 in Kharan.

The Regular Areas are mostly inhabited by immigrants consisting of troops traders artisans and others whose numbers are subject to fluctuations.

CIVII CONTRARA	Total	Males.	Fernie.
Total	110,540	50,187	20,602
Uncertical	80,418	37,351	12,007
Married	55,020	_0,263	18,653
Waterwell	5,301	3,164	1,907

The absolute figures by civil condition for this part of the population are exhibited in the margin. The disparity between the numbers of meles and females is very striking. The fect is that society here is living under conditions so artificial and abnormal that any detailed examination of figures for the Regular Areas would appear to be outside the scope of

this chapter. We are thus left hips and dry with only 23,358 residents of Kharan through whom we shall endeavour to heve a peep at the matrimonial like prevailing in the greater part of the Province.

Dialo features.

113 The returns for Kharan were subjected to strict scrutiny person ally by the Chief and may be taken to be fairly accurate. In every 1 000 of the total population there were 407 unmarried

	Mu	44	Frou	u be
Certil constituent	The res	1	Zing.	V Table
Unmarraid Marraid Walevol	295 223 18	10 101 101	201 201 201	150 19 13

total population there were 407 unmarried 453 married and 80 windowed of both sexes. These connated of 206 unmarried males 201 unmarried females 225 married males, 228 married females 15 widowers and 35 widows. The marginal figures show how these proportional figures compare with those for Americalierant Calculated on the numerical strength of each sex there were in every 1000 males and 1000 females.

553 unmarried males 433 females 410 married males 491 married females

	Urks	PEIER.	Mar	FIED,	Water	78 ED.
Province	Halm.	Ferreira	Malra	Females	Males.	Frank
Ali Indo Burma Amam Khusu	479 541 836 832	# E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E	467 963 420 418	274 274 444 CDI	61 67 41 23	188 21 161 78

and 28 widowers and 70 widows In the marginal table three ratios are compared with the figures for India Burma, and Assam Compared to India as a whole and Assam the proportion of the unmarried is fairly

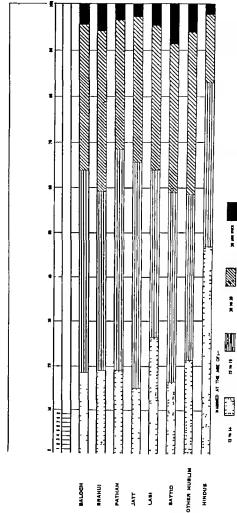
high while the proportion for widowers and widows is remarkably low

Univers Lip of marriage,

114 Dlagram No 10 facing this page illustrates the three features of civil condition in Kharan. It the may out clearly the universality of marriage Almost every one who is of marriageable age gets married as soons she or his parents are able to pay the bride-price. As age odvances the number of the unmarried goes on decreasing until it reaches the limit at 40 after which a few unmarried and the state of the conditions of t



PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED FEMALES OF EACH RACK AT DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS



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remain over till the end These are obviously those who are unable to marry owing to lack of means or are unfit for married life owing to physical deformity, etc The number of such persons of the ages of 15 and over was only 1,283 in 1931 in a population of 12,613 of those ages, or only 10 per cent

115 The age at which marriage generally takes place was assumed at the The age of Census of 1921 to be 16 for females and 22 for males. This was not based on marriage statistical data which were not evailable. The statistics for Kharan indicate that there were one married male and one female per 1,000 of each sex in the agegroup 0—5, 12 males and 45 females in the age-period 5—10 and 40 males and 229 females in the age-group 10—15. That is to say in a population of 10,745 persons of the ages of 0—15 years, only 4 per cent. were married, 1 male and 3

				-		•
	M	RRIED	PER 1)00 of 1	EACH SE	EX.
Province or	0-	- 5	5-	-10	10-	-15
State	Males	Cemales	Males	Females	Males	Гстався
Kharan Ajmere Merwara Assam N W F P Punjab Jammu and Kashmir	1 25 1 2	1 48 7 5	12 108 17 5 26	45 235 98 18 82 42	40 196 45 23 72 51	229 455 277 121 235

females And if we calculate the ratios on the total population we find that in Kharan there were only 17 persons of both sexes per 1,000 of total population who had joined in wedlock below the age of 15 In the marginal table, figures of early marriages are compared with certain other Indian Provinces and States The North West Frontier Province has the lowest proportion of all Kharan comes next Marriages below the age of 15 are practically

unknown in Kharan Those on paper are, excepting a very small percentage of marriages of girls, (for which female precocity is responsible) mostly marriages in name contracted in order to patch up blood-feuds or, in very rare instances, as more tokens of affectionate regard between two friendly mothers or two friendly fathers. Such marriages strictly speaking are mere betrothals because actual marital relations are permitted as a rule some time after the couple attain puberty.

Diagram No 11 illustrates early and late marriages by each principal

Number of families out of a total of 30 744 families examined with wife married at Indigenous inhabitants 30 and 13-14 | 15-19 | 20-29 2,954 2,982 1,641 1,724 1,623 1,131 4 217 3,422 2 920 409 Baloch 490 212 Brahm Pathan 474 3,591 313 341 1,050 121 405 2,255 240 62 Lasi 187 Jatt Sayyid Other Muslims 213 1,359 397 1,297 163 Hindu

indigenous race. The marginal table will show that early marriages are more common among the Hindus than any other race. At the ages of 13-14 years, 47 per cent Hindus, 27 Lasis, 19 Brahuis 19 Pathans, 19 Baloch, 17 Sayyid and 15 per cent Jatts enter into wedlock. There are 44 per cent of all indigenous races who marry at the ages of 15—19 and 32 per cent who marry between the ages of

20—29 years Marriages at the advanced ages of 30 years and over are least common among the Hindus 5 per cent of the Lasis and 3 per cent of Jatts marry at the ages of 30 years and over Only 4 per cent Pathans and Baloch and 6 per cent 'other Muslims' marry late in life

standing joke! I have known many a case of plurality of wives but I have not seen one husband with more wives than one without an iromeal smile on his face when you come to speak of plurality of wives in his presence. The hire to possess wives to the Islamic limit of four may be great but the condition of equal treatment to all imposed by Islamis almost impossible to fulfil, for rich and poor alike, and the complacent optimist who imagines a bed of roses and oversteps the limit seldom fails to find himself trapped in a bed of thorns

Those in high families resort to Polygyny chiefly for political reasons and the rich as a luxury, while the poor as a rule cannot afford it except when one by custom inherits a brother's widow and marries her by her consent—I quote below an extract on this subject from Sir Denys Bray's Census Report for 1911. The views expressed in it are as true to-day as they were 20 years ago

"Widow re-marriage (except may be in the proudest families) is the very general rule, continued widowhood the very rire exception. It would be unthrift indeed for tribesmen to

suffer such easily convertible capital to lie sile. Nevertheless it is much more correct to keep a widow in the family than to drapes of her deswhere. In most tithes she as the reconized perquisite of her deceased husband's brother if he is unmarried or childless, the chances are that he'll avail humself of it braidly comple, especially as he musually gets her without paying a permy even though there are some who inherit their fathers estats. The freedom of choice that Braish rule has granted to valows has done little to shake he nights mided tithel origination on the propuedy of the match is sometimes so strong as to convert an apparent privilege into an icknome duty. And though no one has a prior claim to her hand in tibbe (shelly Baloch) where its centremary for a widow to revert to be parents dominion, it is hardly too much to say that second marriage with the brother's widow is 5 the bottom of most of the polyrgamy from one end of the country to the other.

On the whole the practice is not very popular for the husband of more wives than one seldom has peace at home. Both the favorinte wife and the restriction of the more more more more make him thoroughly sink. Both the favorinte wife and the restriction of the second wife he sowed the seed of discension for his offspring and interminable worry for himself. With such secret under-currents in social life the numbers involved cannot be but insignificant so much so that the excess among married females for which polygamous marriages may he responsible is more than counter balanced by the forced bachelorhood caused by the high rates of bride-price. This view is supported by the statistics for kharan which show that while there ore 517 men and 483 women among every 1000 men and women of marriageable ages of 15 years and over there are only 408 married men and 83 married women. There are thus 100 unmarried men and 85 unmarried women of marriageable age. Allowing only one wife to one man we have a surplus of 24 men per 1 000 who have perforce to enjoy the mixed blessings of forced bachelorhood all through life.

Widowhood,

	1,000		7 Hou	araki.	in the marginal statement for
Province.	Madure	Handus.	Marks	Handan	India and certain selected Pro- vinces. The number of both widowers and widows for Kharan
All Ladan Kharan Ajmaw More ara Aman Boasbay W F Province Penjab United Province Jamus and Kashahir	44 28 65 25 25 27 67 68 73	87 86 84 88 88 84 85 80 76	129 133 140 140 123 106 106 133	187 166 278 101 129 143 156 184	is the lowest in India as a whole except that Muslim widowers in Assam and Bengai only have a slightly lower proportion. As regards the widows, Kharan goes at the bottom of the list with a remarkably low figure. It can

of orvil condition in Kharan represent approximately the conditions prevailing in the greater part of the Province.

Civil condition for selected tribes

118. The statistics of civil condition for selected tribes are contained in

.		Demarried.	Harrad.	Widowel	the principal tribes are given in
XL Ka	albeben (Baloch) Male Female Female Male Female Albert Female Male Female Male Female Male Female Albert Male Female	533 407 513 513 513 634	415 413 443 383 431 410 410	29 14 20 41 31 67 16	the margin. The highest proportion of unmarried males is found among the Nakib the lowest amongst the Mamasani. For unmarried females the Kans top the list the Rakh hams coming last. The Kass have more widowers than any other tribe.
	C desired	1 1	• "	1 221	The Nakih have the lowest neo-

portion of widowers and the highest proportion of widows. The disparity between the proportion of the widowed among the Nakib and other tribes is very striking and is due probably to the fact that the Nakib are a semdepressed class whose widows are not in great demand

SUBSIDIARY TABLES

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CHAPTER VII

INFIRMITIES

Reference to Statistics.

The statistics relating to infirmities are contained in Imperial Table IX printed at page 25 of part II of this volume and in the two Subsidiary Tables at the end of this chapter

Scope of enquiry

The infirmities for which statistics were collected through the machinery of the Census were -

Insanity

Deaf muteness.

4 Leprosy Blindness

Two different methods were employed for collecting the data. In the Regular Areas inhabited chiefly by the immigrant population which was subjected to a synchronous census a separate column was provided in the schedule as elsewhere in India and the entry was made in this column against every individual suffering from any of these four physical disabilities. In the rest of the province classed as Tribs Areas inhabited by the indigenous tribemen, the information was collected as at the past two consuses, on a separate form in which the total number of males and females afflicted with each infirmity was recorded for each tribal section living in each hamlet. Other details as to civil condition age and occupation recorded in the Regular Areas were omitted in the schedule for Tribal Areas.

Instructions to CHARLEST LINES.

The instructions to enumerators ran as follows -

Regular Areas (Column 18 of the Scholule).—Care is needed to prevent the entry of persons suffering from lencoderms, or white leprosy and other infirmities not falling within the scope of column 18. Persons blind of one eye should not be entered. Only those blind of both eyes should be included. A man must be both deaf and mute is order to be included in this column.

Tribel Areas.—When you have finished the summeration of a Maura put the follow ing applicmentary questions to the assumbled beadmen, and record the answers in the supplementary schedules in the manner indicated below -

(Each family should be taken in the order in which it is entered in the House List).

- (1) Are there in the family any persons who are-
 - (a) insens,
 - (b) totally blind of both eyes,
 - (c) deaf-mute from hirth,
 - (d) lever !

(2) Eye discusse in Balachistan are common and often result in blindness. It will be interesting to ascertain the extent of blindness in the province and the age at which it generally occurs as well as its causes. In the case of the blind (blind of both eyes) give the present ago of the person and also state the age t which he or she because blind. Causes of blindness, if known, should also be stated.

- (3) If a person is simply weak-moded or weak-nighted, or hard of hearing or suffering from lexcolorum (Padato-Praisho Bakehi and Brakut-Pul J titk-Pluthei Persian Ran) you should not enter him or ber in the last. Preson suffering from leptony (Brahut-Assistr) Persian—Jeries Panjabi—Kelr) should be entered in the list.
- As the numbers of the infirm were very small, the figures were not tabulated by the slip system but were compiled direct from the schedules

Accuracy of the recults.

122. The difficulty of diagnosis sentimental objections on the part of parents to disclose facts particularly in respect of females and the idiosyncrasics of the enumerator are well known pitfalls in the path of accurate enumeration. This is exemplified by certain abnormal local variations at each successive Census both among males and females. Take for instance the figures for Quetta Pishin, Zhob Sarawan Jhalawan Kachhi Makran and Las Bela Quetta Pishin returned 13: male infirm in1911 The number dropped to 121 in 19 1 and rose again to 10° in 1931. In Sarawan there were 191 male infirm in 1911, the number

The females similarly dropped from 96 fell to 137 in 1921 and 101 in 1931 m 1911 to 37 in 1931 In Jhalawan there were 104 male infirm in 1911 which more than doubled in 1921, and decreased by 47 in the following decade Similarly the number of female infirm rose from 71 in 1911 to 137 in 1921 dropping again to 106 m 1931 The variations in Kachhi are still more puzzling number of male infirm was 326 in 1911 284 in 1921 and only 185 in 1931, with 242 female infirm in 1911 and 161 in 1931 Makran and Las Bela figures show In Makran the number of females fell from 191 similar inexplicable variations and 205 in 1911 and 1921 respectively to 91 in 1931 Las Bela had 197 male infirm in 1911 which fell to 108 and rose again to 159 in 1921 and 1931, the females being 108 in 1911 and 146 in 1921 increasing again to 103 in 1931

The unreliability of the record is quite apparent The variations in some cases are probably due both in 1921 and 1931 to better enumeration but in others they appear to be equally due to one or other of the causes mentioned The figures for leprosy as I shall show later on are certainly maccurate for I believe, as did my predecessors of 1911 and 1921, that Baluchistan is free from leprosy as a local disease Fortunately the numbers are very small On the whole, however, they furnish sufficient indication of the general prevalence of the four important infirmities and their distribution in the Province

In 1931, 2,744 persons (1,712 males, 1,032 females) all told were re-General results turned as afflicted with the four infirmities in the whole Province Of these, 421 were insane, 582 deaf-mute, 1,695 blind and 51 leper Their distribution over Districts and States is shown below -

	-	DISTRICTS			STATES	
Infirmities	Total	eolalí	Females	Total	Vales	Females
All infirmities Insane Deaf mute Blind Loper	1,269 186 278 781 24	820 138 204 458 20	449 48 74 323 4	1,480 235 304 914 27	895 157 192 525 21	555 78 112 389 6

Note.—Multiple infirmities were confined to five persons, i.e., one insane male and one female and one blind female in Quetta Pishin were also returned as deaf mute, and two insane males in Kachhi were also returned as blind. These account for the difference of 5 in the totals.

In every 100 afflicted, 54 were contributed by States and 46 by

124 1116	Cry 1	. OO WILLIA	, o 1
Province Stato or Agency	Infirm per 100,000 of population 1931	Variation Increase+ Decrease- since 1921	Ratio of Increase + Decrease - infirm per 100,000 of increase of population
Baluchistan	316	— 556	-500
Ajmere Merwara	501	± 1.255	+1,930
Andamans and Nicobars	88	39	-1 041
Assam	297		
Bengal	226		+423
Bihar and Orissa	263		+1,004
Bombay (including		, ,,,,,,,	1 .,,,,,,
Aden)	346	+27,152	+762
Burma	466		
Central Provinces and		, 200.0	
Berar	434	+11,615	+578
Coorg	152		+21 918
Delhi	141	+4	+3
Madras	285	+51,475	-1 170
N W F Province	206		-539
Punjab	350		+85
United Provinces	396		+1452
Baroda	456	+2,245	+709
Central India	272	+3 566	+G13
Cochin	257	+877	+356
Gwalior	244		
Hyderabad	154	-7,0%	-361
Jammu and Kashinir	405	+2850	4737
Mysore	195		
Rasputana	337	+13 976	+1 003
Sikkim	154		-1-32
Travancore	214		+342,
Western India States	53"	(separate f	igures not

Districts The blind claim the highest percentage (62) followed by deafmutes (21), msane (15) and lepers (2)

The marginal statement shows the ratio of infirm per 100,000 of total population compared to other Indian Provinces and States as well as the Provincial increases since 1921 and the ratio of this increase to that of the total population—It will be seen that Baluchistan stands eleventh among the 26 Provinces and States taking all infirmities together insanity it stands fifth, in deafmuteness tenth, in blindness minth, in leprosy twenty-third While it stands dangerously high in insanity, it is gratifying to see it so low in the list of leprosy In fact, I should not be overstopping the mark if I were to say that among all Provinces and States in India, Baluchistan alone claims to be entirely free from leprosy as an indigenous malady—thanks to the one redeeming feature of its climate and of its inhospitable physical confermation which have kept

the Province free from the devistating inroads of the demon of plague and the scourge of leprosy

available)

_		Total		_	ELL E		Dr		TE.		цтв,		Lions	125 The marginal
Year	3	и.	r	į !	H.	7	1100	M.	7	쿨	у.	7	g bur.	statement gives statistics
1911	3 173									i			83,0517	of the total
1921	3,301	2,023	1,380	120	283	125	61.5	424	186	2,003	1,100	933	108 82 34	as figures for
1931	2,749	1 715	1,034	4 1	296	120	542	200	184	1,003	963	712	II 41 10	each affliction recorded at the

censuses of 1911 1921 and 1931 for which complete figures are available. The Census of 1931 disclosed an increase of 128 afflicted since 1911 due probably to the excessive privations caused by drought and famine and a wide-spread outbreak of small pox in the years preceding the Census. The results obtained at the 1931 Census show a decrease of 427 and 556 since 1911 and 1931 respectively.

126 The distribution of the infirm over Districts and States is given below —

All Informities

		Destructive.		1	Ðī π×.	
Year	Total emaint	Malm,	Femiles,	Total. affarted	Males.	Pessio.
1911 1931 1971	1,135 1,27e 1,576	140 831 830	300 417 418	2,033 2,023 1,470	1,171 1,190 #03	961 613 643

Boch Infirmity

] 1	ass.		Di	4 200	ns.] 1	шчк			Leves.	
Your	Total	M.	7	Total	ч	г	Total	M.	7	Irtal	и	r
1911 Districts		,,,					CAR	134	292		17	
Distre) 130 340	104	24 19	300	2.22	110	1 100	374 701	963	20 80	40	11
1031— Desiranta States	177	117	#0 #4	243 433	183	61 154	819 2,374	490 854	227 808	2	27 80	11
1831— Dutri-ts States	1*	130	49	27s	204	74 112	781	434	223	34 27	20 21	:

While Baluchistan does not occupy an envishle place in the general list of infirmties for India it is satisfactory to note that transit third among the four Provinces and States.

Lydershad 7,053 CW F Province 037 Albehata 534 Informace and Nove

which alone hate shown a decrease since 1921 The
credit goes almost entirely to the States for the
business on the state of the states of the states contribute a net decrease of only 11 against
the decrease of 545 in the States composed of 302.

blind 129 deaf mute 8 in ane and 46 leper

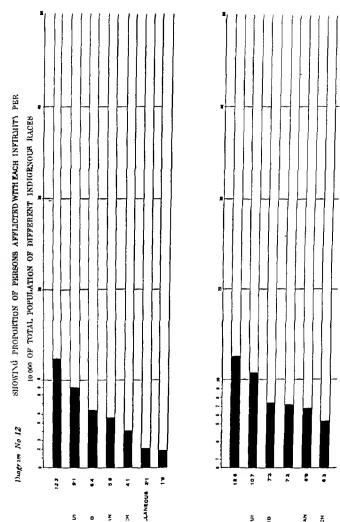
137 The improvement in the health bill of the States is ascribed by the Kalat State authorities to medical relief on a wider scale—thanks to the activities of the Medical Department and of Dr. Holland OLE Mn. of the Musion Hoppital whose indefatigable activities both in Quetta and Shikarpur have done a great dealt or reduce the number of the billot. For the improvement in the number of deaf mutes and lepers and the insane however we must look for reasons in other directions.

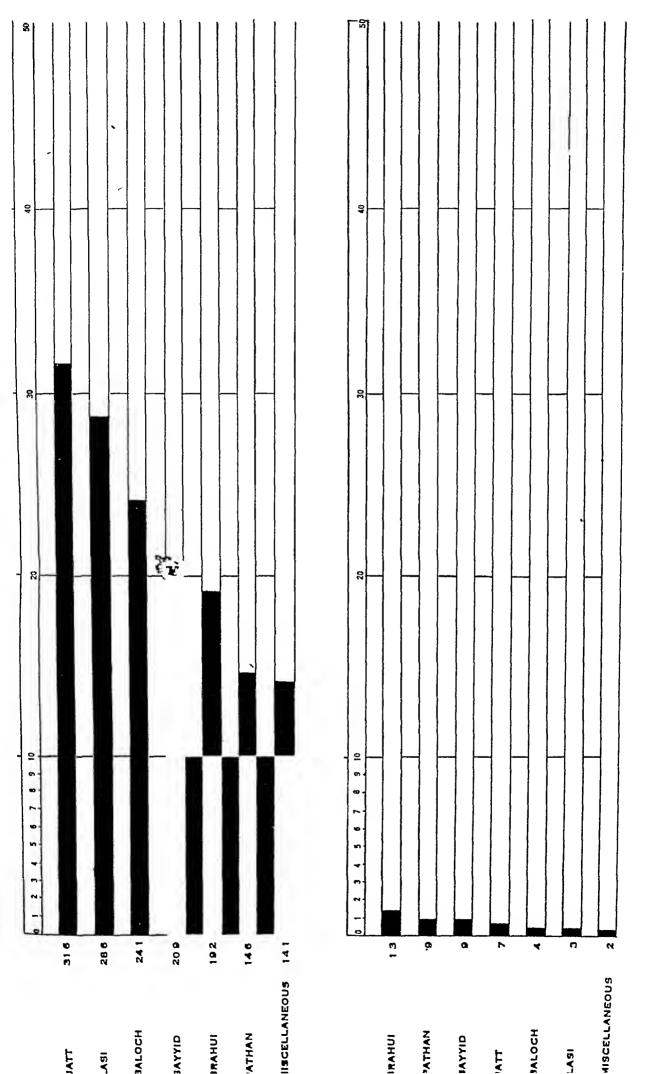
Distribution by roligions,

The infirm in 1921 and 1931 were distributed among the various relities 1931 gions as shown in the margin. The Muslims have shown
to con iderable improvement since 1921. The highest

The shown is the proportion is found innong the indigenous Illindus who
to consider the proportion of the proportion is found innong the indigenous Illindus who
to consider the proportion of the proportion is found innong the indigenous Illindus genous and semi-indigenous Illindus.

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The racial distribution of the infirm as it stood in 1921 and Racial Distri-

Race	Total a	Micted	Proportion per 10,00 population	Variation since 192i Increase + Decrease-	
	1921	1931	1921	1931	Decrease—
Baloch Brahui Jatt Lası Pathan Sayyıd Others	1,050 656 495 77 559 56 240	783 496 320 171 490 77 110	61 41 78 33 32 28 35	35 33 50 54 28 35 19	-26 -8 -28 +21 -4 +7 -16

1931 is exhibited in the button margin Diagram No 12 opposite this page illustrates their distribution for 1931 The figures for the Jatt, the Baloch, the Brahui and Others are decidedly suspect. The only explanation that I can offer for the large increase among Lasis is increased accuracy of enumeration.

130 Taking in each indigenous race the more important tribes which have a sufficiently large number of infirm we get the following results —

Tribe	Proportion per 1,000 of its total population	Tribe	Proportion per 1,000 of its total population
Baloch		Brahur	
Khetran	6	Mamashahi	7
Rakhshanı	5	Shahwani	5
Dombka	5	Langav	5
Rind	5	Bizanjav	5
Bugtı	3	Mengal	4
Marı	2	Zahrı	2
Pathan		Others	
Kası	10	Darzada	6
Zmarai	9	Lası	5
Ghilzai	3	Jatt	4
Musakhel	3	Sa yy ıd	4
Sheranı	2	Hindus	4
Kakar	2		
Tarın	1		

The proportion of the infirm so far as the Pathans are concerned is highest amongst the Kasis and Zmarais Among the Baloch, the Khetrans top the list, among "Others" the Darzadas head the list with 6 infirm per 1,000 of their total population

131 The statement below gives the incidence of infirmities by Districts Districts and States for the past three censuses — Districts and States

Infirm per 10,000 of total population of e					
District or State	1911	1921	1931	Variation 1921 to 1931 Increase + Decrease—	
DISTRICTS	27	30	27	3	
Quetta-Pishin	14	12	19	+7	
Loralai	30	39	33	<u>.</u> 6	
Zhob	29	36	19	-17	
Bolan	48	25	9	16	
Chagai	56	37	48	+ 11	
Sıbı	35	42	33	-9	
STATES	48	53	36	_17	
Sarawan	45	38	49	+11	
Jhalawan	21	46	33	-13	
Kachhi	61	66	33	-33	
Dombki-Kaheri country	75	108	5 3	-55	
Makran	56	62	32	-30	
Kharan	38	44	34	-10	
Las Bela	56	34 i	42	+8	

INSANITY

The total number of persons returned as manne at the Cenans of 1931 was 421 of whom 295 were males and 126 females.

Local Distribu-

The absolute figures by Districts and States will be found in Imperial Table IX printed at page 25 of Part II

	10,000	tion of distant		#T	
Delitrat or State	195	<u>°</u> L.]	1931.		
Durinet or State.	Kel.	Franke	Make.	Persola	
BALCCHISTAN DESTRICTS Quetta-Pi-bin Lorala Zhob Soka- Chapil Sala	4 5 1 4 0	4 3 1 4 6	6 5 8	3 3 1	
STATES Kalet Sarawan Jindawa Kashbi Dombhi-Kahori eventry Makron Ebaran Lan Bris	10 10 10 10	2 2 2 2 3 3 4 4	12 4 12 10 10	4 4 6 9 1 3	

of this volume. In the marma are myen proportional figures for 1921 and 1931 Taken as a whole, both Districts and States show practically no increase This, bowever is not the case, for these figures are exclusive of the 107 meane 94 males and 13 females who were sent to Mental hospitals in Sind and the Puniab between 1991 and 1931 and consisted of 48 indigenous males and I female of whom 35 were Pathana from Baluchistan 5 Brahus 2 Baloch, 1 Sayyıd 3 other Muslim males and one female and 3 Hindus. The rest included 8 male Pathan immigrants from Afrhanistan and 18 male and " female Muslim and 19 male and 3 female. Hindu immigrants from India

Ke. of marrie per legicon 100,000 of per 100,000 1811. COL 30 +191 4.138 +166 60 44 41 1+ 10+ 110+ おおおははのはのないはははい

+13 +134 +4 +138 +139 +119

79

ñ

41

133. Taking the Census figures alone we find that in every 100 000 in habitants in the Province there are 48 who are meane. Including the 107 persons who were sent to mental hospitals, the proportion rises to 61 which places Balnehistan at the ton second only to Burms among 26 Provinces and States in India shown in the margin. But if we melude only the 50 indigenous insane the proportion falls to 54 reducing Baluchiston's place on the list from second

to a bad enough fourth Of the total number of mennes ex cluding inmates of asylums the Districts have 40 and the States 58 per 100 000 of their respective populations. In the Districts Chagai tops the list with 0 insano in every 19 000 of its inhabitants. Next comes Sihi Administered area with A followed by Quetta Prehin and Loralar Zhob has 3 and the Mariwith 4 each

In the States the highest number of

insones is found in Jhalawan which has Las Bela comes next with 9 with Sarawan a close third with 7 Kharan The distribution of the insane

Bugtı tribal area only 2

Makran t hachbi 2 and Dombki hab ril by I wality is illustrated in map No 0 on the opposite page

Racial Districts

D-th.

Provi

ed Pers

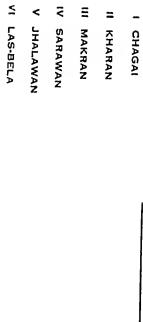
Hrdeta bad

Of all the indigenous races in the Levince the Lasis contribut the largest proportion of insan per 10 000 nf their total numerical strength Brahuis com next with a followed by Lathans and Savyids who have 6 each The Baloch hav 4 Hinday 3 and Jatta and otler Miscellaneous Muslim tribes 2 each Of the principal tribes amongst the Baloch the Rakh hamis have 8 insance per 10 000 of their total numerical strength the Magasis and the Mari t Among Brahmis the Bizanjas top the lit with 15 followed ly Mengal 10 and Zahers " The Anknes among the Pathans have only &

Vanaties.

Institute on the whole has been on the increase in the District since 1911 while it shows an appreciable decrease in the States taken collectively Among the Dutricts Quettn Pishin the centre of charity medical institutions

PROPORTION OF INSANES PER 100,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH DISTRICT AND DIVISION OF STATES



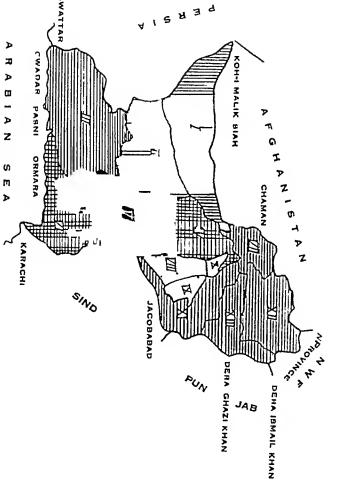
VII QUETTA-PISHIN
VIII KACHHI
IX DOMBKI-KAHERI COUNTRY

X BOLAN

XI SIBI

AU ZHOB

AIII LORALAI



REFERENCES

INBANKS PE

20-80

11-75

76-10

OVER

POPULATION OF EACH DISTRICT AND DIVISION OF STATES PROPORTION OF DEAR MUTES PER 100,000 OF TOTAL

Dt 1141 11 100,000 ů [] ---81-97 ■ RA GERRIR, KOLLIN AFOHANISTAN C DOMEKHEAHERI COUNTRY

A CUETTA-PISHIN

A. KACHH

L BOLAN

R LORALA!

ZHOB 476 /

MALAWAN BAHAWAN ,

L MAKRAH L KHARAN

CHAGAI

LASSELA

INSANITY 75

and drug smoking dens and other predisposing causes, contributes the largest increase. Of the remaining districts, Loralai and Sibi Administered area show increases while Zhob, Bolan, Chagai and Mari-Bugti tribal area show an appreciable decline. In the States, Sarawan, Kachhi, Dombki-Kaheri, Makran and Las Bela have shown an improvement since 1911. But there has been a large increase in Jhalawan where the number of insane has risen from 19 in 1911 to 93 in 1931. Jhalawan has 11 insane per 10,000 of its population against the maximum of 6 in the Districts areas and 9 in Las Bela. At the same time its three principal tribes namely, Bizanjav, Mengal and Zahri have also the largest proportion, i.e., 15, 10 and 7 respectively against the maximum of 8 among the Baloch and 5 among the Pathan tribes. Unless this mushroom growth of the insane from 19 in 1911 to 60 in 1921 and 93 in 1931 is due to overzealous enumeration, Jhalawan's past and its present statistical history entitle it to the sorry distinction of being the centre of insanity in Baluchistan

136 The causes of insanity have been described in the Census Report Causes of Insanity.

Insanity is variously regarded as the outcome of an excessive and heating diet, the result of a sudden shock, the punishment for perjury, or the malicious contrivance of the Jims But Kachhi folk put it down to the burning heat like most of their ills, and regard it as one of the ordinary endings of that racking headache they call *Loti*

Province, State or Acency INDIA Almere Merwara Andamans and Nicobars Assam Baluchistan Bengal Bihar and Orissa Bombay (including Aden) Birma Central Provinces and Berar Coorg Telbi Madras N W F Province Punjab United Provinces Baroda Central India Cochin Gwalior Hyderabad Jamma and Kashimir Mysore Rajputana Sikkim Travancore Western India States	No of deaf mute per 100,000 of population 1931 00	per 100,000 of increase since 1921 +120 +418 +252 +113 +145 +110 +230 +344 -56 -15 851 -5 +274 -173 -93 +77 -211 +23 +17 +129 +79 +79 +79 +79 +79 +66 (separate
Western Indut States	101	uzanapje) (echarate)

To these may be added the increasing use of Charas and Ganja as well as Kohi Bhang which is most destructive of the human brain. And lastly I suspect that hereditary syphilis which is believed to have assumed dangerous proportions in certain localities is not only responsible for some cases of insanity but also of deafmuteness.

DEAF-MUTENESS

mutes disclosed by the Census Baluchistan and of 1931 was 582 of whom 396 other Parts of were males and 186 females. The marginal figures show how Baluchistan compares with other Indian Provinces and States Baluchistan stands twelfth among 26 Provinces and States in respect of its deaf-mutes.

In every 100,000 of its inhabitants there are 67 persons who are afflicted with deaf-muteness distributed over Districts and States as shown in the marginal table and illustrated in No 10 facing this page disease claims more victims among males than females In the Districts area there are 7 males to every 3 female deaf-mutes, in the States there are 9 males to 6 females In the Districts, the disease is comparatively more prevalent in Chagai where there are 15 male to 5 female afflicted Next to Chagai comes Sibi Administered area which has 11 males to 8 females In the Mari-Bugti tribal area there are S males to 2 females

District or State	1	mulc 131— al figi		Proportion per 10 000 of , total population of each unit		
	Total	Vinle	Femule	Total	Male	Female
BALUCHISTAN DISTPICTS Quetta Pishin Loialai /hob Bolan Chagai Sibi (Administere l'area)	582 278 77 26 31 26 81 20	56 21 26 1 21	186	C 11 10	87-64-73-111-111-111-111-111-111-111-111-111-	1 1 2 6 7 7 7
STATES Samwan Ihalawan Kachhi Dombki Kateri country Makran Kharan Laz Bela	312190125	192 26 51 33 21 17	112 10 35 20 4 6	10 10 10 11	17 11 11 11 12	6 6 7 1 C 10

- In the States, Sarawan heads the list with 17 males to 8 females Aharan and Las Bela follow next with 14 and 12 males to 6 and 10 females respectively Jhalawan stands third with 11 males to 9 females.
- Grouping the various units according to geographical features. Quetta Pishin Loralai Thob Sarawan and Jhalewan fall under the high lands group Bolan may be ignored owing to its insignificant numbers. Chagai Sibi Makran Kharan Kachhi Dombki Kaheri and Las Bela belong to the lowlands and plains group
- A glance at the marginal table on page 73 gives the impression that deaf mnteness is more common in the lowlands and plains group than in the highlands In the latter group Sarawan and Jhalawan are the only exceptions and I suspect that the remarkably high ratio in their case is due to misinterpretation of the instructions. In the lowlands and plains group Makran, Kachhi and Dombki Kahen are the exceptions and the low numbers in their case are most probably due to emigration into Sind.

Basial Distribu Gen.

The recual distribution is given in the margin for the principal indi-

	Properties	per (0,616) letem
Han	Maire	tensie
Salorh Srahos Patha Last Last Lays ed Debers	10 0 10 11 12 4	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

genous races. The disease is more prevalent among the Lasis both among males and females. The Savvids come next with 12 males. The Jatts stand third the Brahus fourth Pathans fifth and Baloch sixth Other miscellaneons tribes atrange to say come last. The highest proportion of female deaf mutes is found among the Lasis and the lowest among the Sayvida and Muscellaneous tribes

The principal tribes in the order of precedence among whom the disease is comparatively more

prevalent are among Pathans the Kasis 51 per 10 000 of their respective numerical strength Sherani 10 Tanna 6, and Askars 5 The proportion among the Kasis is the highest in the Province. But fortunately the actual number of deaf minter is only 10 the total strength of the tribe being 1 975 Among the Baloch the Khosas top the lut with 26 followed by the Rakhshans 18 among the Brahals the Minhammadshahi and Bizanjav have 96 each th Shahwan 16 Langas 8 Mongal 8 ond Zahir 7

ladation.

142. Deaf muteness appears to be steadily decreasing. There was an increase of 1º males and 2 females between 1911 and 10·1. This was probably due to change of definition in 1921 The (ensus of 1931 has revealed the fact that the numbers have fallen from 482 males end 186 females in 1911 and 494 males and 188 females in 1921 to 396 males and 186 females in 1931 The States account for n decrease of 117 males and 12 femeles since 1901 while the Districts show an increase of 10 males and 10 females

Causes [desi mulaness.

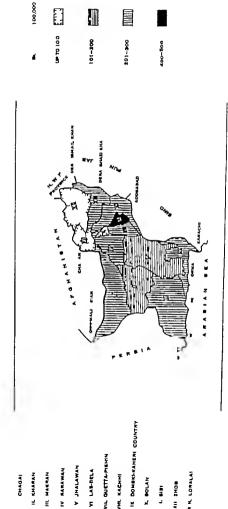
As to the canses of this malady. I would refer to paragraph 248 of the 1911 Report To the general beliefs of the country folk on this subject I can only add that it is commonly believed in some parts of the country that if a drop of rain fall accidentally into an infant a mouth before it learns to speak it result in deaf muteness. Another belief is that If during the oclipse of the sun r the moon one of the parents happens to be fast a leep at a certain point of time in the life of the child before it sees the light of day the child born a deaf ninte. A belt f of recent origin ascribes deaf mateness to impaired health of one or both the parents caused by hereditary avphilis I know at lea t of on case in which seven children w re born in the family The first second third eight and seventl were deaf mutes. The fourth and fifth were not. All are deal xeept the sixth and seventh and yet the parent enjoy perfect beeltl. The variations in the numbers and the causes in short or so eccentric that it appears wiser to leave enalytical liseu sions to the bett r knowledge of my successors

BLINDNESS

Minimu in 144 The blind in the Province numbered 1 695 (983 males and 710 females). This gives a ratio of 103 per 100 000 of total population_against Relackisten and In for the whole of India. There wer 00 per 100 000 blind in the Districts

other Parts of InGs.

POPULATION OF RACH DISTRICT AND DIVISION OF STATES PROPORTION OF BLIND PRR 100 000 OF TOTAL



VIL GUETTA-PIEMN

VM. KACHHI

K BOLAN

" M. LORALA!

AIL ZHOB 1

V JHALAWAN M LAB-BELA

IV RAMAMAN

IL KHARAN H. MAKRAN

CHAGAI

and 105 in the States in 1931 In every 100,000 of its inhabitants Baluchistan has 113 blind men and 82 blind women The proportion of males and females in the Districts and States amounts to

	Males	Females
Districts	53	37
States	60	45

The proportion of both males and females is higher in the States than

1 1,	,		u	,		in the Districts
	of blind 100,000 pulation	per of sinco		lind 1,000 tion	per of gineo	The chief causes
	lo (o)		_	of D 100,	E C	are compara-
Province, State or		# 90 g	Province State or Agenev		100 000 000 000	tively better
Agency	per of po	ariation 100 000 increase 1921	Tigene v	Number per of pol	Variation 100,060 increase 1921	climatic and
	Number per of po	F - :		Z I	Va	economic condi-
	i					tions as well as
INDIA	172	+353	N W F Province	102		greater medical
Almere Merwara	386	+1,313	Punjab	245		facilities in the
Andaman and	31	+168	United Provinces	291	+1,214	
Nicobars			Baroda	329 208		Districts Balu-
Assam	107	+175	Central India Cochin	132		chistan ranks
Baluchistan	195 73	-577 +91	Gwalior	182		ninth in the list
Bengal Bihar and Orissa	126	+508	Hyderabad	87	-337	
Bombay (including	178	+370	Jammu and Kashmir	166		of 26 Indian
Adon)	1	70.0	Mysoro	100	+236	Provinces and
Burma	189	+217	Itaiputana	282		States Com-
Central Provinces and	262	+310	Sikkim	24	-4	
Berar			Travancore	63	+139	parative figures
Coorg	61	+1,370	Western India States	395	(separate	arc given in the
Delhi	103	2		ł	figures not	
Madras	1111	+344	"	ı	available)	margin

The proportion of the blind to 10,000 of total population of each Local Distribulocal administrative unit is shown tion

Districts	Proportion per 10 000 of population	States	Proportion per 10 000 of population
Chagai	20	Dombki Kaheri con 1	49
Loralai	24	trs	
	ł	Sarawan	28 25
Slb: Administered area	24	Kaclıhı	25
Sibl Mari Bugti coun	19	le .	l
try		Makran	24
Zhob	10	Las Bela	24 21
Quetta Pishin	0	Kharan	14
Bolan	4	Jhalawan	11

in the margin. The names are arranged in the order of numerical strength of the afflicted

Blindness as pointed out in previous reports, flourishes in excessive heat and glare. The proportions for Loralai, Sibi and Sarawan would appear to weaken this inference, but the conclusions drawn in previous reports remain unchallenged, for, the high proportions have been traced to the Barkhan and Musakhel talisils of

the Loralar District and Sibi and Nasirabad tabsils of the Sibi Administered territory where heat and glare are as effective predisposing causes as in any other region notorious for its barrenness, seorching heat and glare. The high proportion for Sarawan is inexplicable. Perhaps in their winter migration, the "lame ducks" remained behind to escape enumeration in Kachhi

146 The relative prevalence of blindness among males and females per 10,000 of total population of each locality is shown below —

	Proportion of total p	per 10,000 opulation		Proportion per 10 000 of total pos ulation			
Districts	Males	1 cmales	States	Males	Lemales		
Chagai Fortla Subi Administered area Subi Man Bueti country Zhob Quetta Pishin Bolan	17 14 12 12 7 6	12 10 12 10 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	bombki Kaheri country Sarawan Makran Las Bela Kachhi Kharan Ghalawan	27 21 13 17 12 11	11		

It is difficult to offer an explanation for the remarkably low proportion of females in Sarawan

The racial proportion per 10 000 of total population of each race places the Jatts at the top with 38 males and 37 females. The Lasis rank second with 32 males and 22 females. The Baloch come next with 25 males and 24 females followed by Sayyads who have 23 males and 19 females. The Brahms and Pathans stand at the bottom with 17 males each and 13 and 12 females respectively

148 The tribes which are most prominently prone to hindness are the Khetran and Rakhahani among the Baloch the Muhammadahahi, Langay. Shahwani Mengal and Zahri among the Brahum Zarkun Musakhel and Zmarai among the Pathans

Variation.

The largest decrease since 1911 and 1901 among the four infirm ities is accounted for hy blindness. The number of the hlind has fallen from 2 05° in 1911 and 2 093 in 1921 to 1 695 in 1931 Compared to 1911 Districts disclose an increase of 95 blind but since 1921 there has been a decrease of 38 The principal decrease is, however accounted for hythe States which had 452 and 360 fewer blind in 1931 than in 1911 and 1921 respectively This satisfactory decline is attributed to medical institutions, which between 1921 and 1931 performed 2 801 successful operations out of which credit is dne to Doctor Holland of the Quetta Mission Hospital for 2 121

LEPROSY

frember of lepters.

150 The Census of 1031 puts the number of lepers at 31 against 83 in 1911 and 106 in 1921 The figures for all three censuses are most suspicious for they include patients afflicted with what is locally known as Noshadri In leprons cases, the disease begins with a bronze patch on the arm eto without the accompaniment of pain. Slowly the bronze tint fades leaving the place a pecuharly dead white. In course of time the corresive action begins and the patient s features become irrecognisable. He gradually loses his toes and fingers and in some cases his legs and arms as well. Noshadri on the other hand begins with a headache and giddiness followed by a swelling in the throat or the nose or the tonsils or in all simultaneously. After a few days the patient is unable to swallow even liquid food. The swelling in the nose is accompanied by a ticking sound. The swellings are extremely painful. There is a constant flow of watery matter from the nose Eventually the swelling causes a hole in the palate when corrosive action begins resulting in conrise of time in the disappearance of the fleshy part of the nose and the upper lip

Hashi dri.

The Indian leper is shunned and feared. He is turned out of doors as a social outcast. On the other hand the Noshadri-stricken patient lives in the same house with other members of the family and is permitted to eat and drink from the ordinary household vessels. Separate vessels are provided only when the case assumes a haleous form. But the general belief is that contagion can only be passed through perspiration or by wearing the patient a shoes. The disease is confined to the region above the neck and never spreads to any other

Care for Roshidri. part of the body The cure for Noshidm is simple enough. It consists of hranding the affected parts and the head with three equidistant brands from near the centre of the forehead in a straight line to the nape of the neck. After branding is over the patient is given snuff locally prepared from indigenous herbs mixed with a little sacred earth from one of the shrines in Chagai. It is need twice daily mornings and evenings. It caoses sniffing which lasts for soveral minntes ach time and causes a copious discharge of matter from the nose The anuff course lasts for fourteen days during which the patient is made to live on simpl wheaten bread All other food sait and sugar etc., specially fat—oven the smell of fat from the cooking pot—are strictly taboord only goat a milk is permitted. The patient begins to feel a change for the better on the thiday and a discharged on the fourteenth day completely cured. I have seen a couple of succe sful cases. In both cases the cavity in the palate had filled up and the lost voice had been completely restored. Both patients looked perfectly healthy

It i clear that Noshidri is not leprosy And I believe that leprosy figures as collected by Censn. Agency minus those for Noshidri would leave the Province with an absolutely clean slate in respect of leprosy as a local disease. Between April 1921 and December 1930, altogether 16 lepers were sent from Baluchistan to the Leper Asylum in Tarn Taran. All these had been unloaded on us by our courteous neighbours of the North. They were all residents of Afghanistan, mostly Hazaras.

- ollected through the local medical institution, only Syphilis and Tuberculosis Ankylostomasis deserve notice. No cases of Yaws have come to notice and only two cases of Filariasis were reported from the Zhob Militia Hospital beween 1921 and 1931. Thirty-seven cases of Ankylostomasis were recorded out of which 36 were reported from Mastung, and one from the Zhob Militia Hospital. The disease is probably due to drinking exposed Karez water and consumption of raw, unwashed vegetables—a habit common among the indigenous population of Mastung.
- and 1931 but the figures should not be taken to be accurate, for, some hospitals, specially hospitals for females, had kept no tabulated records while some were opened after 1921. At Quetta alone, 626 cases of tuberculosis were treated during this decade. This would give us an incorrect idea of the number of patients met with in Quetta during the summer months if we did not take into account the patients that take refuge in our Capital from other parts of India—especially Sind. Actual numbers are not available but they are not inconsiderable.
- 153 The total number of cases of Syphilis treated in all the dispen-Syphilis saries of Baluchistan between 1920 and 1930 was 10,919. This figure I believe is much below the mark. In the first place persons infected by this disease hesitate to disclose their secret. Then there are so many practitioners and hakims who specialise in this disease and attract a large number of patients. The patients too, in the first place mostly resort to them and to numerous indigenous and foreign patent medicines in order to escape exposure. It is feared that the actual number of sufferers from this disease has attained alarming proportions in certain local areas.

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

23.—Inchisoca of Infirmities.

Number officers and 100,000 or Total Postperson.												
Particulars. Opening		All (afirmities.			Istani.		Dee/ serie		1	Blod.		rjur
Pariseance	Crawnia.	F	Keles	į	4	Prosing	No.	4	Kake	1	, Le	r i
1	1	3	4	•		7		•	10	11	12	13
				By L	e elley				1	1		
BALUGHBIAN	1911 1921 1931	380 413 316	400 432 331	쁅	67 62 60	21 10 13	103 107 61	50 54 48	201 232 332	200 278 187	14	1 7
DISTRICTS	1911 1921 1911	274 304 273	308 325 303	177 170 131	44 50 61	14 20 14	63 13 76	42 22 23	165 193 170	1 197	111	3
Quetta-Fishin	191] 182] 182]	130 116 163	172 130 313	72 143	11 (1	10 28	31 81	37 8 37	\$2 \$2	63 61	1	3
[aculai	1912 1931 1831	497 290 325	343 443 361	307 289	83 83 34	31 30	70 44	3) 24 13	191 272 248	184 234 241	30 30 16	
Theob	1911 1821 1811	344 163	빏	131 291 372	43 63	22 24 13	\$1 \$1 73	87 74 24	161 196 110	170 241 67	:	3
Bolan	191) 192) 163)	419 419 62	201 172 61	1,136 561 163	en .	,	91	21 63	57 187 29	1,139 982 82	ł	
Oracli	1931 1631 1911	363 370 479	971 363 347	833 330 360	61 61 86	33 1 57	123 143 244	57 57 57	274 236 306	401 231 279	_	14
Bibi	1911 1921 1631	174 123 223	380 412 371	234 23-0 231	34 57 36	26 17	[33] [14	80 83 84	201 201 119	212 222 213	15	1
Administered area	1913 1931 1631	444 320 314	431 331 301	367 363 379	31 31 63	20	111 146 111	24 24 74	11 254 515	301 716 200	:	:
Mari-Bugti country	1911 1921 1831	221 814 \$33	221 730 331	97 340 150	1)16 59	107][[]#6]#	計	171	13 314 129	lo Ta	
STATES	1911 1921 1931	451 831 363	614 975 409	467 452 313	76 76	49 42	111 150 2	27 72 83	325 310	311 236 205	87 19	10
Kalet	1611 19*1 1631	272 741 111	501 504 307	437 516 307	94 13 67	3.7 4.9 83	91 157 63	17 73 82	3] 4 3 5 2 5	346 347 216	21 27 19	12 4
Rerawan	19() 192) 793(450 3] 453	4.40 4.30	201	117 43 77	31 62	114 171 107	52 57	27 -17 772	197 247	17 7 23	4
Shala was	14]] 192] 193]	207 461 328	ដ្ឋា	340	36.23	14 47 76	64 127 164	13 27	107 236 127	1112	14 67 23	31 23 7
Kachki	19]] 194] 193]	413 479 271	320 6 A1 6*0	131 131	다 기 기	31	హ	#	똷	479 497 274	7	•
Dombi. Kalieri resa- try	(91) 19-7 195)	715 1,044 572	74 Lille 336	7°1 1 613 1 621	73	31 1 31 1	215	111	6/12 7 1 493	8 7 1,50% 176		
Melin	19(1 19~1 1971	냶	131 131 15	2 1 (m2 2 m3	83 83 87	61 91 31	113	73 13 1	237 674 311	425 473 311	P)	17
Khirin	 	376 434 312	144 141	3 403 074	#4 ##	7 16	124	43	#11 #1	27 20m 167	1	14
Las Robe	1913 1771 1771	111	400 470		2	#1 7	151	191 61 1/12	::	12	1	
								-				_

28 -Incidence of Infirmities-concluded

1	NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION											
Particulars	Year of	All infirmities			Insanc		Deaf mute		Blind		Leper	
f attivuiste	Census	Persons	Males	l emales	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Fomales
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Indigenous Muslims	1911 1921 1931	399 457 339	445 511 391	By R 344 392 278	ace. 60 70 68	20 42 35	117 124 91	53 58 50	253 296 223	257 284 191	15 22 10	5 8 3
Baloch	1911 1921 1931	468 606 352	519 623 394	407 585 301	55 73 55	35 71 27	126 120 81	60 71 34	322 408 252	308 438 239	16 21 6	4 5
Brahui	1911 1921 1931	322 411 325	341 473 385	297 332 252	62 70 96	35 31 54	85 135 101	64 73 70	174 240 172	180 208 126	20 28 17	20 3
Pathan	1911 1921 1931	280 321 277	339 393 345	209 233 196	57 65 76	16 29 30	108 86 89	34 36 47	166 226 167	157 164 117	8 18 13	2 4 2
Lasi	1911 1921 1931	572 332 538	707 372 619	418 286 448	148 73 120	77 65 99	310 105 162	70 55 125	236 178 325	271 166 224	13 16 12	
.Jatt	1911 1921 1931	625 809 499	653 858 526	590 690 467	37 94 38	22 42 9	150 259 109	81 68 74	464 493 377	457 580 375	11 7	9
Sayyıd	1911 1921 1931	258 276 350	345 341 449	165 206 249	54 66 99	10 31 37	57	48 21 18	218 208 225	107 144 194	9 18	10
Miscellaneous	1911 1921 1931	450 334 191		279	71 53 16	30 20 26	102	33 49 15	287 198 149	333 203 131	35 32	10 6 4

29 -Incidence of Infirmities among females

	Females afflicted per 1 000 afflicted males										
Particulars	All infirmities	Іпвапе	Deaf mute	Blind	Leper						
1	2	3	4	5	6						
		By Locality									
BALUCHISTAN	603	427	470	724	244						
DISTRICTS	546	348	363	-0.	200						
Quetta Pishin	432	333	375	-60	200						
Loralai	636	462	235	750	125						
Zhob	400	200	308	526	1,000						
Bolan	1 000	1	1 000	1 000	,,,,,						
Chagai	547	667	238	600	333						
Sibl	603	275	430	766							
Administered area	779	323	527	972							
Mari Bugti Country	363	111	208	525							
STATES	656	497	583	741	286						
Kalat	6.57	444	-36	769	333						
Sarawan	366	667	385	311							
Ihalawan	570	500	745	548	273						
Kachhi	870	200	006	1 023	1,000						
Dombki Kaheri Country	\$3.3	2 000	800	820	•						
Makran	722	588	150	875							
Kharan	370		373	594							
Las Beln	646	697	709	505							
		By Race	}								
Indigenous Muslims	602	434	467	725	223						
Baloch	643	412	350	707	143						
Brahni	110	463	571	601	143						
Pathan	450	329	447	507	167						
<u>Įasi</u>	660	770	101	(30							
Tatt	731	189	565	824 (1 000						
Sarvid	510	400	143	457							
Miscellancous	746	1 1400	377	1 -(1	1 000						

CHAPTER VIII

OCCUPATION

SECTION I -SCOPE OF ENOUTRY

Bieticifest data.

154 The statistics dealt with in this Chapter are contained in the following Imperial and Subadiary Tables -

> Imperual Tables X and XI Subsideary Tables 30 to 37

The Imperial Tables are printed in Part II of this Volume. The Subsidiary Tahles will be found at the end of this Chapter

before of dated. 155 Before analyzing the statistics it is necessary to make in the Im-lantise of even-system on which the occupations have been recorded, and classified in the Im-155 Before analyzing the statistics it is necessary to explain the perial Tables. The whole range of occupations returned at the Cansus has been divided into four classes, subdivided into twelve sub-classes as shown below -

> Chee 8 bolane I. Exploration of Animals and Vocate. A. Production of Raw Materials tion. II. Exploitation of Minorals, III. Industry B Proparation and supply of material sale П Transport. Trade. Stanone. ΥÌ. Public Force. C. Public Administration and Liberal Arts YIL. Public Administration. VIII. Professions and Liberal Arta. IX. Parsons living on their income. Domestic Service. D Miscollancous Insufficiently described occupations. Unproductive.

The sub-classes are divided into 55 Orders which are further sub-divided mto 193 Groups. The complete scheme is based on the Bertillon Scheme approved by the International Statistical Institute and adapted to Indian conditions in 1011 The first change in the scheme was made in 1921 when the number of groups was increased from 59 to 101. The second modification took place at the Census of 1931 when the three Orders of Mines Quarries of hard rocks and salt etc. were amalgamated with the two Orders of Metallic and Non-metallic Minerals and the number of Orders was reduced from 50 to 55 On the other hand the number of groups was rused from 101 to 105 with a

reshuffling of groups as shown below -1931 Group 3.—Agents, Managers of landed estates, clerks, rent. } Sub-divided into Groups 2, 3 end 4. collectors etc Group 7 -Fruit, flower vegetable betelvine pepper Groups 9-16 spaces, areca mat, etc. growers. Group *6.—Cotton spinning. Group 27 —Cotton sizing and weavurg. Combined in Group 43. Group 31 .- Wool carding and spinning. Group 32 - We ing of woollen blankets. Combined in Group 46. Group 33 .- Weaving of woollen carpeta. Group 34.—Silk spinaers. Group 35.—Silk weavers. Group 5 ... Malors of glass and crystal wares. Group 53.-Makers of glam bangles, glam brade and nock Lices and glass our stude, etc. Group 51.-Makers of porcelam and crockery

	(Group 78 Separate group
Group 75 -Manufacturers of tobacco, opium and ganja	Group 79 assigned to each of these three
Group 66 —Bakers and biscuit makers]
Group 69 —Fish curers	Combined in Group 81
Group 70 —Butter, cheese and ghee makers	Į
Group 79 —Other industries pertaining to dress gloves, socks,	}
gaiters, belts, buttons, umbrellas, canes, etc Group 82—Other industries connected with the toilet, (tattooers, shampooers, bathhouses etc.)	Combined in Group 87
Group 85 —Lime burners, cement workers	
Group 86 —Excavators, earthworkers and well sinkers	
Group 87 —Stone cutters and dressers	G 1 1 G 00
Group 88 —Brick layers and masons	Combined in Group 90
Group 89 —Builders, painters, decorators of houses, tilers,	
plumbers etc (other than buildings made of	
bamboo or similar materials)	}
Group 94 —Printers, lithographers, engravers, etc Group 95 —Book-binders and stitchers, envelope makers	Combined in Group 95
etc	Complice in Group 55
Group 99 —Makers of bangles or beads or necklaces of	,)
other materials than glass and makers of	Combined in Group 99
spangles, rosaries, lingams and sacred threads)
Group 102 —Contractors for the disposal of refuse, dust	,)
eto	Combined in Group 100
Group 103 —Sweepers, scavengers)
Group 105 —Persons (other than labourers) employed in)
harbours and docks including pilots	Ì
Group 108 —Persons (other than labourers) employed on	
the maintenance of harbours and docks,	
streams, rivers and canals (including con-	Combined in Group 103
struction)	Computed in Group 103
Group 106 —Labourers in harbour works and dock yards	}
Group 109 —Labourers employed on the construction and	
maintenance of harbours, docks, streams,	
rivers and canals (including construction)	/ Dumiled into from sevenite
	Divided into four separate
	Groups Group 119 —Trade in wood (not
	firewood)
Group 125 —Trade in Wood	Group 120 —Trade in barks
Croup 120 — 17640 In 17 004	Group 121 —Trade in bamboos
	Group 122 —Trade in thatches
	and other forest
	produce
Group 132 —Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and	1
other condiments	Combined in Crown 120
Group 134 —Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur, and	Combined in Group 130
molasses	J
Group 131 —Fish donlers)
Group 135 —Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and	Combined in Group 134
areca nut sellers) (T)
	Divided into three Groups
Group 137 —Dealers in tobacco, opium, and ganja	Group 135 —Dealers in tobacco
	Group 136 —Dealers in opium Group 137 —Dealers in ganja
Group 181 —Coeks, watercarriers, door-keepers, watchmen,	Coronh 191 Degrees in Early
and other in-door servants	Combined in Group 187
Group 182 —Private grooms, cerchmen, dog boys, etc)
Persons employed in theatres and other pl	aces of public entertainment.

Persons employed in theatres and other places of public entertainment, etc in Group 101, are now classified in Group 183 Saddle-cloth makers in Group 40 of the last Census have been transferred to Embroideries in Group 50 of this Census and Saddle-cloth sellers to Group 117 Witches and Wizards have been transferred from Group 189 (b) to Group 181 Group 128 of this Census is a new group for hawkers of drink and food-stuffs

156 For the purpose of filling up the return of occupation, two sets Instructions to of instructions had to be issued to enumerators one for the Regular or Enumerators

synchronous areas and Kharun which were censused on the Standard Indian Schedule, and the other for the Tribal Areas in which a modified form of the Standard Schedule was used. The forms of the two schedules with specimen entries are given below —

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	****	House or tent or both.	-	d Hone	Truit	Iloth	, Tent		
ī		Anne of householder		Alf Muhammad House, Belkhel Danlate	Nur Ahmad	Turaba,	Yuanf Ali		

The necessity for using two different forms arose from the fact that in the Regular Areas the unit of enumeration was the individual, while in the Tribal Areas the unit was the family. The form for the Tribal Areas proved to be extremely cumbersome for although the unit of enumeration was the family it was so devised as to facilitate the record of occupation for each individual. But as explained in the following materials it that its advantages.

The following instruction, were resued to enumerators for the Regular

col ma 9 to 11.—The entry of occupation in Column 9 t 11 is a matt requiring apacini care. The first thing is to distinguish bet een an earner and dependent, Only those women and children will be entered as easier. "As bely to autumnt the Limit isome be permanent and regular work for which a return is obt incd in each or knot. 'A group and ready rate it may be assemble that bors and jet if over the age of 10, who actually disklabour or tend cattle no a blog to the family increase and should, therefore be ratered if the Column (6 as earner or 11 's working dependent according to a better they camp y or as my long at whool and olders should be shown as dependents thou in they may be for part their own way by prest tuition in this case prests tuition of will be catered in OA and support without citally many wages book be shown as dependents of Column 9 and under Steiner occupation in Column 11 Household oct done by soma in her kowe all not count a subsalar a coverption. We own and in Othern who makes

Domestic son at multiple entered in Column 9 as a races and dependent and in Column 10 cook bights, et. Persons temporatily out of employ should be hown in Column 9 carriers at an Column 10 column 10 carriers at an Column 10 column 10 carriers at an Column 10 carriers at an Column 10 carriers at an Column 10 carriers at an expension of the column 10 carriers at an expension of the column 10 carriers at an expension of the column 10 carriers at an expension of the carriers at a carrier at a carr

When a man has a compation, the jumpinel one I that on what he prise in indicates support and form which he get the major period in monome. A subsequent compaction should be entered if followed a taux time. The year (whether followed a through the trease or dining part of it). If many is absophere that makes must in his space time the two corruptions of outsile enterior in Caloma 10 will be entered.

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University of a computer the most important only hould be entered in Gold on H. But if the most mojectual one largers is to be a grid litral ecoupt on the next important non-grant rall everystics about the entered.

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Typespers all tables ill part on fills stables ill abulility of our fill on a sea proposition at the fill on the control of th

The same set of instructions was applied to the Tribal Areas supplemented by the following additional instructions —

Columns 11-16 Occupations of earners in the family and dependents -The main occupation by which each working member of the family earns his or her livelihood should be entered in Column 11, the occupation with which he or she mainly supplements it should be entered in Column 12 In case the main and supplementary occupation of all earning members is one and the same, the numbers of male and female carners if any should be entered in Columns 13 and 14 and the numbers of such members of the family as are dependent on them should be shown in Columns 15 and 16 (Totals of Columns 13-16 should tally with the totals of Columns 7-10) When, however, the main occupation of one or more earning members of the family is different a separate entry should be made for each such earning member but the dependents of all earning members should be shown together in Columns 15 and 16

A glance at the specimen forms given above will show that the Census of 1931 went a step beyond its piedecessors in so fai as it enabled us to ascertain in the Tribal Areas the occupations of each and every worker whether male or female instead of assuming, as at earlier censuses, that the occupation of all adult male members was the same as that of the head of the family and that all non-adult male and female members and adult females were dependents excepting those female workers who represented separate family units by themselves This change, by the way, strengthens the impression that there should be little difficulty in extending the Standard Schedule at future censuses in full detail to the Tribal Areas in Baluchistan, the Column of name being altered to "Name of male house-holder and sex of others"

The occupation returns are admittedly the most complicated and Value of the troublesome at every stage of the operations At the Enumeration stage the Statistics chief difficulties centered found the definition of Earners Working and Nonworking dependents and the Subsidiary occupations At earlier censuses, the population was classified as "Actual Workers' and "Dependents' No distinction was made between "Entirers' and "Working dependents' The subtle distinction between Workers and Dependents of earlier censuses was further complicated in 1931 by the division of Workers into Earners and Working dependents while multiple occupations presented commundrums which pretty well exercised the ingeninty as well as patience of both the part time, rushed enumerator and the reluctant victim of his searching, inconvenient In the Tribal Areas, a tribesman at different times of the year is a enquiries

cultivating owner,

tenant,

field labourer

Railway eooley

dwarf palm leaves soller,

Levy sowar or footman etc etc

Or if he has no agricultural land, he is a

flock owner

porter mason's cooley on private construc

tion work 4 mason's cooley in the Public Works

Department

wood chopper,

6 well sinker,

7 field labourer, 8 road cooley,

brick-layer's eooley

10 Shop-keeper's chowkidar and so on

His occupation changes almost from day to day

Again take the case of the few shop-keepers who are seattered all over the Tribal Areas in small numbers A shop-keeper sells

Atta dal glice, spices, parched grains country made sweats

cotton and silk and woollen cloth,

3 petrol drugs and dves

tobacco

ready made clothes, boots and shoes,

bangles, 7 stationery

spirituous liquors

And to add to the perplexities of the Enumerator he is also a moneylender i dealer in grains and wool

It required considerable insight on the part of the Enumerator to pick out the principal the dependent and the subsidiary occupations in each and every case. His difficulties were manifold but fortunately they were perhaps not so formidable as in other Provinces

At the classification stage greater care had to be exercised in order to correct enumerators mistakes and to classify the occupations correctly. All enumeration books on receipt in the Tabulation office were examined one by one personally by my able Assistant Saperintendent for Tabulation and the entries were corrected or amplified where necessary by reference to the enumerators. No aubordinate official was allowed to make any alterations in the schedules. The entries were classified on the following general principles -

- (1) Where a person both makes and sells he is classified under the manufacturing or industrial head the commercial one being reverved for trade pure and simple. On the same principle, where a person extracts some substance (such a salt petre) from the ground and also refines it he is shown ander the mining and not under the industrial head.
 - (2) Industrial and trading occupations are divided into two main categories --
 - (a) those where the occupation is classified according to the material worked in and
 - (b) those where it is classified according to the ase it serves. Ordinarily the first category is reserved for the manufacture or sale of articles the use of which is not finally determined but it also includes that of specified articles for which there is no appropriate head in the second category. Thus, while shoe-making (Group 8") is classed with other industries of dress and toilet the manufacture of certain leather articles such as water longs saddlery etc would fall within Group 31 working in leather
- (2) As a general rule wherever a man's personal occupation is one which involves special training e.g. that of a doctor ingineer surveyor etc. he is classed ander the head reserved for that occupation. Thus a railway doctor is shown a a dictor as all not as a railway employee. Only those Government prvanta are shown in Group 159 (Service of the Stat.) who are engaged in a neral administration. Officers of the medical irrigation. forcet post office and other imiliar services are classed ander the special liea 1 provided for these occupations

Further doubtful point, were cleared by occasional references to th. Census Commussioner Wh in the working sheets were really for Tah il and divisions of States the classification was marked on the sheets ly th. Tabulation A. istant Superintendent. A very reasonable degree of accuracy was thus a hieved and th occupation statistics here discu sed may be accepted as representing such normal functional listribution of the population of Baluchi tan a may be xpected from an injury conducted through the ten u agency

Charge in the de rest Occupational Created

- tas. Before proceeding further it will be interesting to not the difference in the matur. If the injury undertaken in 1931 in relation to earlier cen uses. At the 1911 and 1921 consumes the accupation common was confined to the num ration of
 - A tool withers (males and females reparat le) (1)
 - (a) Depend at on ach s cupation
 - (3) I stally agriculture to in each compation
 - At the Const. \$1531 the enquiry was introductioned claim the number
 - (t) harners inales and finales separat lr)
 - () Workin leper lint (males ar l'females ser rat lv)
 - (3) Youwaking legen let
 - (1) Salsalury rejution of amers

The that ulwicker of 19th at 119 1 were plot up in 19th into Larer and Workin dependent. After beard from a wedern who wer mongot fall for a worm tertil were plot to be controlled to the same that the word is the same to the fall of the weather beard to the fall of the weather beard to the controlled to the same that the same that the same that the same that the controlled to the same that the same work of the same that the same work of the same that the same work of the same that the same that the same work of the same that the



The occupation census of 1931 has thus lost by the change of dependents definition a considerable number of persons of both sexes who were classed as "Actual Workers" in 1911 and 1921 This is an important point to remember when studying comparative statistics. In the following paragraphs, working dependents for 1931 have for facility of comparison been amalgamated with earners and compared with Actual Workers of earlier censuses The other variations in the terms of the inquiry in 1931 are that in 1911 and 1921 the numbers of dependents were ascertained and recorded in the tables for each occupation on which they were dependent But the numbers of males and females were not recorded separately In 1931, the numbers of dependents (non-working) were not recorded for each occupation on which they were dependent but their numbers were tabulated for both males and females for the Province as a whole, by Districts and States, and by race and tribe As regards the subsidiary occupations, agriculture was the only subsidiary occupation for which numbers were shown in the tables for 1911 and 1921 In 1931, however, all subsidiary occupations were ascertained and were shown in the tables separately under each occupational Group for both males and females

SECTION II —GENERAL REVIEW OF OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION

(a) NUMBERS OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS

159 With the above explanatory remarks we can proceed to examine Working and the occupational distribution of the population In a total population of 868,617 non-working in 1931, there were—

	Persons	Males	Females
Earners	296,985	292,216	4,739
Working dependents	22,297	10,882	11,415
Non-working dependents	549,335	185,286	364,049

That is to say in every 1,000 of the population there were 342 earners, 26 working dependents and 632 non-working dependents composed of males and females in the following proportions —

	•	Per 1,000 of total population					
		Total.	Males	Females			
Earners		342	336	6			
Working dependents		26	13	13			
Non-working dependents		632	213	419			

As there is no record of working dependents for earlier censuses, the figures

	1931	_1921	1911
TOTAL POPULATION	868 617	799 625	834 703
Farners and working dependents	319 282	301,990	303 261
on working dependents	519,335	497 635	531 439

for 1931 are not comparable with those for 1921 and 1911 Taking the figures of earners plus working dependents of 1931 roughly to correspond with the Actual Workers of earlier censuses, the numbers of workers are compared in the margin for three Censuses and illustrated in Diagram No 13

In every 1,000 of the total population there were 363 workers in 1911. The proportion rose to 378 in 1921 and fell to 368 in 1931, indicating a decrease of 10 in comparison to that of 1921. I can find no other satisfactory explanation than attributing it to the decrease of about 30,000 in 1921 and an increase of over 40,000 in 1931 in the total female population which resulted in lowering the proportion of dependents in 1921 and raising it in 1931, causing corresponding disturbances in the proportions of workers in the two inter-censal periods Eliminating the abnormal Census year 1921, we find an increase of over five in the proportion of workers compared to 1911 which is not unsatisfactory for a Province whose industrial development is in its infancy and whose economic conditions do not permit of rapid advancement.

Numbers of work are and dependouts by sex.

160 The total numbers of earners, working dependents and non-work ing dependents by sex are shown in Fermion. the margin. We have just seen that m every 1 000 persons in Baluchestan TOTAL POPULATION ented sanger in 1981 there were 342 earners, 26 working dependents and 632 non 4,732 Earners 232,744 290.043 working dependents. Among the \$42 Worklass dec 22,207 10.522 11.01 earners, there were 336 males and 6 females. The 26 working depen 183,286 dents were equally divided among

males and females, while to the 639 non working dependents, the males contributed one third of the drones and females two-thirds. Of the 342 sammes 272 are accounted for by the indigenous, II by the semi-indigenous and 59 by the alien inhabitants, while 25 out of the 26 working dependents are claimed by the indigenous population alone.

161 The marginal statement gives comparative figures of carners and de-

Indigenous esymen and dependents.

	Worken (Depen	pendents three con	
	1991.	1821	1831.	192L	1931 In increased
TOTAL Independen	219,262 257,864	201,590 227,007	649,200 800,000	497,435 408,937	aliens hav

pendents for each of the above three communities for 1621 and 1931 Indigenous earners have increased ance 1831 by 9 semi midgenous by 17 while the alams have decreased by 9 per cent. The non working depen-

Toest non-wasking orbanisms has rion of	d sower hobdivenur 022
Indegenous	578
Bomi-mdigenous	14
ABen	40

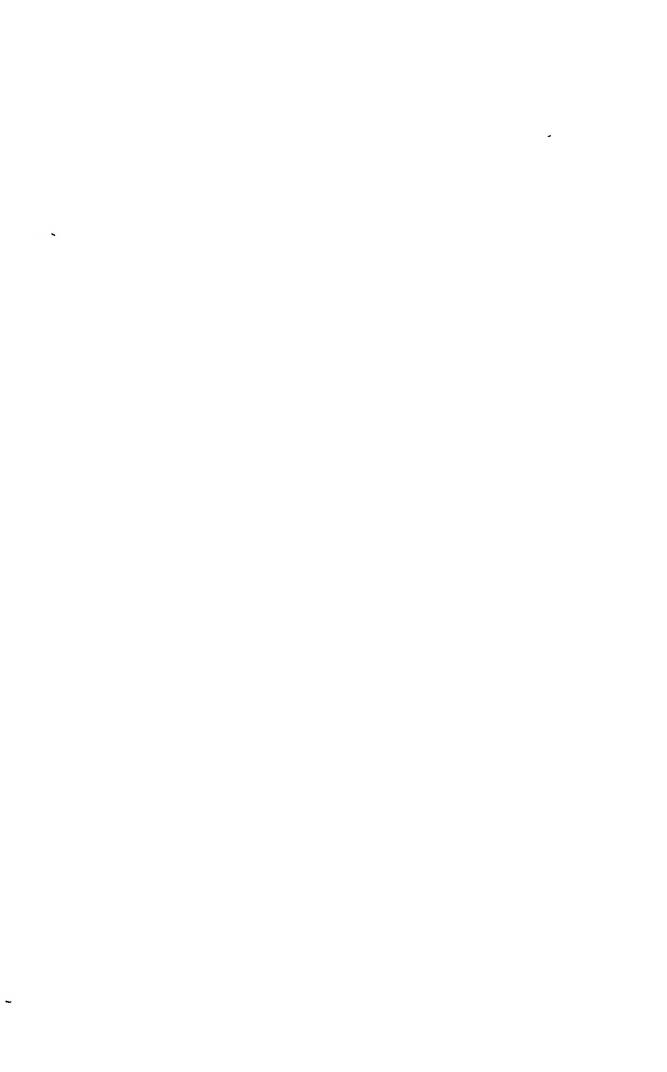
Taking each class separately the highest proportion is found among the semi-indigenous who have 445 earners in every 1 000 of their total numerical strength. Next come the aliens with 400. The indigenous come last with only 339 earners but 651 dependents or 61 and 96 per 1 000 more than the other two communities. The effects of the increase of female population in 1831 are reflected in the high proportion of dependents among the indigenous inhabitants in 1831.

The following table gives comparative proportional figures for Baluchistan and other parts of India -

W RESIDE AND DEPENDANTS OF A 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION

	Z.	101.	Warling	Orpordusts.	For working Departments		
Province or State,	Hales.	Temple.	Males.	Proph.	Males	Personal Prince	
			13	13	313	419	
Belorimeten EW F Province	336		56	1 15	200 230	437	
Proble	1 210	10 18	- 39	111	230	437 402 361	
Punjah Dula Dunad Provinces	348	30 97 71	16	3.8	217	361	
Umded Previous	331	97	11	84	183	200 273	
Титалия	218	1 71	27	123	2.82	273	
Crates! Preventes and Better	284	125	29	, 80	187	286	
Rajpotem Ajenero-Merwara	, 208	61	×	118	121	291 291	
Ajenere-Merwern	315	113	1 7	I III	200	373	
Paker and Orinon American	2.82	i ii	46	n	203	111	
Жураги	296	iii	119	79	187	313	
Control India Agency	1 313	151	18	27	100	309 373	
Bombey	343	63	4	38	234	373	
Berne	25.5	97	13	27	230	206	
Bragul Contant	344	31		1 .1	270	412	
Credent	234	129		113	334 317	266 313	
Hyderalad Kirkenir	204	15	64	145	245	208	
E-dank	200	14	91	145	240	306	

Baluchistan enjoys the distinction of occupying the two extreme points in the field of functional distribution, the highest in India in respect of its male centers excepting the Delhi province and the lowest in respect of its females. The position of the male extrers cannot be challenged but as regards the females, the figures should be taken with a push of sail. At first aght it is an envisible to the contract of the contract

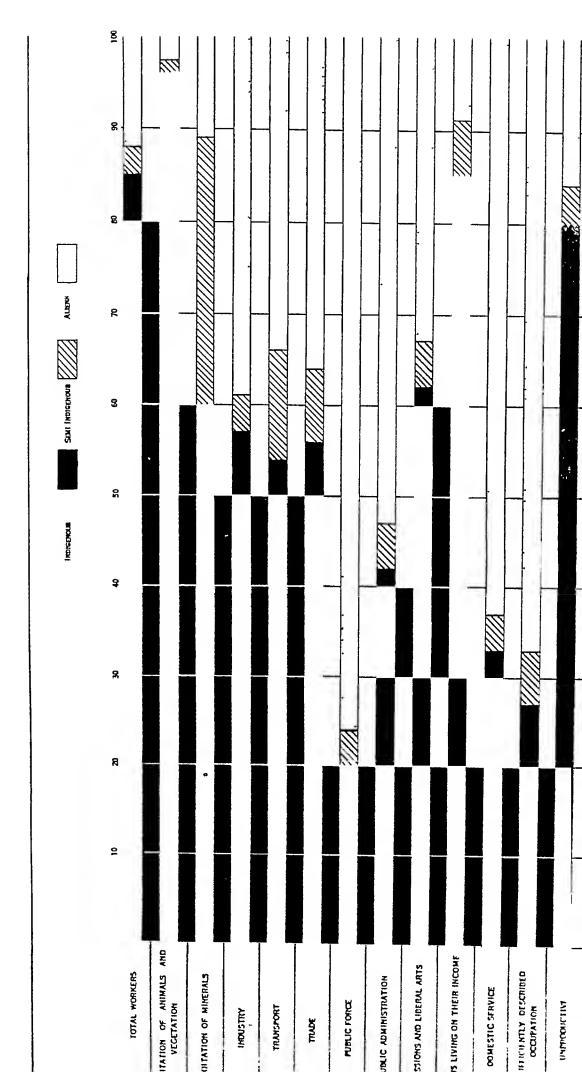


KARNERS, WORKING DEPENDENTS AND NON WORKING DEPENDENTS IN EVERY I 000 OF TOTAL POPULATION OF RACH LOCALITY

	OME: BE DE ST	
BALUCHISTAN		
DMSTRUCTS		!
GAJETTA-FIBIGA	3,	ł
MARKET		
10/12		
BOLAN		
CHABAL		New-Westpea Diserse
I		
ETATES		
RALAT		
TURNET		

Distance [1]

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN EACH SUB-CLASS OF OCCUPATION FOLLOWED BY INDIGENOUS, SEMI-INDIGENOUS AND ALIEN INHABITANTS





pieture of most comfortable life for the females of Baluchistan compared to their In fact, however, here the statistics have failed to do justice to Indian sisters the womenfolk of the province whose unenviable lot is depicted by Sir Denys Bray in the following extract from his Census Report for 1911

In treating all children, whether girls or boys, as dependents on the main occupation of the head of the family, we can hardly have gone far wrong In treating all women in the self-same way, we have at any rate faithfully reflected economic conditions, not indeed as they actually are, but as they present themselves to the minds of the tribesmen at large Speaking broadly—for in certain parts of the country where the tribal system is breaking up, conditions are a little different—a tribeswoman remains in a state of tutelage her whole life long as a child she is subject to her father, as a married woman to her husband, as a widow to the heirs of one or the other In theory she has no occupation at all she is a more dependent on the family into which she was born or into which she has married In actual fact she is one of the hardest workers in the family, though most of her work is household drudgers and other lowly labour that a tribesman considers beneath his dignity. It is, for instance, the man himself who ploughs the land, sows the seed and waters the crops, the woman helps in the reaping and threshing, and grinds the daily corn. In a nomad family it is the man who sees to the breeding and shearing of his flocks, the woman pitches the tent, does the milking and the churning and the like, and often enough has to take flocks out to graze And everywhere she is the hewer of wood and the drawer of water But to treat her as a farmer in the one case or as a grazier in the other would be to do violence to the deep-rooted prejudices of the tribesmen regarding the position and functions of the sex

The picture drawn in 1911 needs no retouching even after the lapse of 20 Were it possible to give the females their due share in the allocation of occupations, the proportion of our dhobis, cooks, flour-grinders, agricultural labourers, felt-makers, embroiders and midwives would have been staggeringly But presumably this applies to all areas where society is in a primitive state and living precarious

The proportional distribution of workers (earners including working Distribution of dependents of 1931 for workers by local

PROPORTION PER 100 OF POPULATION OF EACH UNIT

1931 1921 1911 Districts and States Depend Depend Depend Workers Workers Workers cnts ents BALUCHISTAN 37 38 30 64 62DISTRICTS 39 61 41 59 38 Quetta Pishin 43 46 60 54 40 Loralai Zhob 42 42 58 65 35 65 $\frac{42}{73}$ 58 58 37 63 62 Bolan 38 27 61 30 58 36 64 35 Chagai 65 Sibi 33 63 37 63 STATES 34 66 35 65 35 65 30 as Kalat Las Bela 40 60 68

facility of comparison) ity and dependents by Districts and States is shown in the margin for three censuses It will be observed that workers have mereased in the Distriets by one but have deereased \mathbf{m} States by an equal number compared to 1911, Compared to 1921 however, both Districts and States show decreases of two

bution of of workers

and one respectively in every 1,000 of their respective populations

PROPORTIONS OF FARNERS AND WORKING DEPENDENTS IN EACH CLASS PTP 1,000 OF TOTAL

MAIN OCCUPATIONS OF WORKERS AND THEIR NUMBERS

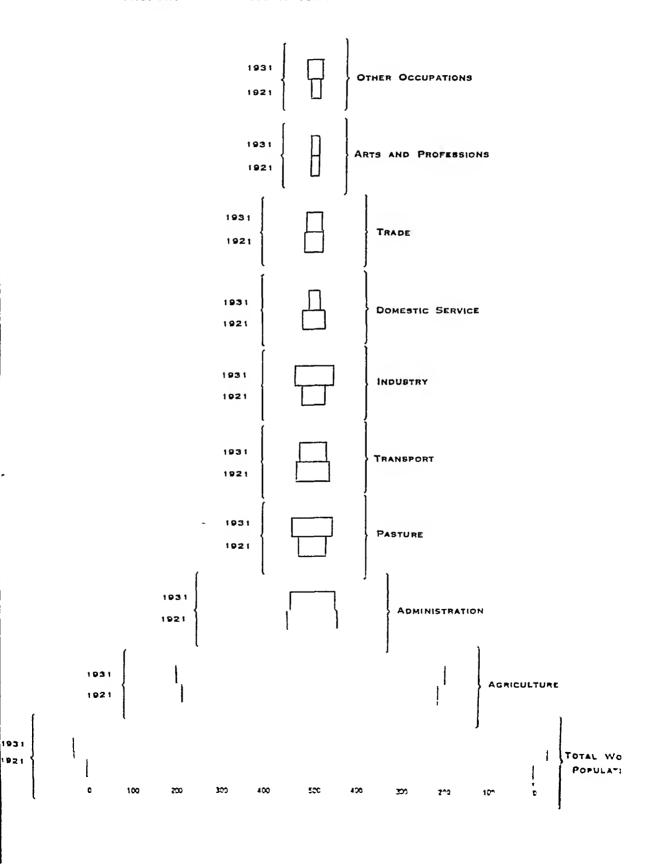
IN EACH OCCUPATION A glance at the marginal table will give an idea of the functional distri- M_{ain} occupation

FORULATION OF PROVINCE AMONO INDIOENOUS SEMI INDIOFNOUS AND MIEN INHABITANTS carners and Enrners. Depend lorling working Charca Classes Enrners. Depend dependents ents To al all Classes C C Publio Administration by the four and Liberal Arts 272 25 40 Indigenous main Clas-11 Semi indigenous Indigenous 11 1 Semi indigenous ses of occu-27 Micn pations for Production of raw 231 materials Vi cellaneous 17 1 each of the Indigenous Indigenous three main $\binom{4}{2}$ Semi indigenous Alien 1 groups Preparation and supply of mater. I substances , 68 per 55 55 cent of the Indigenous carners are emi indigenous Alten 23 employed



RELATIVE PROPORTION OF OCCUPATIONS OF WORKING POPULATION IN 1921 AND 1931

PROPORTION PER 1 000 OF TOTAL WORKING POPULATION



of subsistence should be recorded as the principal occupation and the other as sub-Where there were more subsidiary occupations than one, the enumerator was asked to record the most lucrative, but if one of them was an agricultural one, the instructions were to enter the non-agricultural occupation The accuracy of the return largely depends on the energy, ingenuity and personal knowledge of the enumerator His difficulties are manifold Firstly, rush of work or other causes may incline him to slackness resulting in the omission of entries in the column of subsidiary occupation which it is difficult for the supervising staff to detect Secondly, if he is energetic and persistent, he may fail to elicit answers from persons inclined to intentional concealment. To my personal knowledge a fairly considerable number of gentlemen thought that their safety lay in following the time-honoured truth "Speech is silver, silence is gold" In spite of my repeated assurances that Census records are confidential and that the disclosure of such innocent and legitimate sources of auxiliary income as they possessed was absolutely harmless, they appear to have preference to golden silence, for to my disappointment, I found at a later stage that all my efforts to convince them had fallen on deaf ears The enumerator had to face another difficulty when he came to choose one subsidiary occupation from amongst many—a task which baffled even the person concerned with all his intimate personal knowledge to make the right selection Take for instance the case of the indigenous agriculturist. As already explained, he is constantly flitting from agricultural to non-agricultural occupations almost from month to month in the course of the year. The following statement, however, shows that out of a total of 73,307 persons in the Province following subsidiary occupations, 50,241 were those following agriculture as their principal occupation -

SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS OF AGRICULTURISTS

				Т	'HOSE R	eturni	o sub	SIDLARY	OCCUP	4TTO\\$			
Occupation	Total principal occupa tion	I Agriculture	II Minerals	III Industry	IV Transport	V Trade	VI Public Force	VII. Public Ad ministration	VIII Professions and Arts	IN Persons living on their meomo	A Domestro Service	XI Insufficently described occupations	VII Unproduo
1 Rent receivers (Non-cultivating owners)	11,513	1 196		251	152	171	5 5	92	166	107	29	21	48
2 Rent payers (cultivating on ners)	101,559	29,661	7	845	1 872	6 364	127	307	476	367	70	160	155
3 Tenants cultiva tors	50 915	5,602	5	104	384	158		16	114	74	127	13	233
4 Agricultural la bourers	6,002	329		16	26			-	3	7	1	1	13
5 Agents, managers of landed estates	Đ			-	1		1					!	
Total	1	70 775	12	1 600	2 431	6 663	132	400	750	المريخ	226	10)	419

Of these 50 241 agricultural subsidiary occupations alone claim 36,788 while another 9 097 goes to camel transport and trade in camels leaving a balance of only about 5,000 for all other subsidiary occupations and this in spite of instructions to record a non-agricultural occupation in the case of multiple occupations one of which was agricultural. The results are manifestly disappointing. Nevertheless, I give in the following table such statistics as have been collected. They furnish at least some indication, though very meagre, of the directions in which the trend of economic advancement has in these days.

NUMBER PER MILLE OF WORKING POPULATION

	Earners (princi- pal occupation only) nd working de- pendents.	Eurners (princi and subsidiary occupations) and working dependents.
ALL OCCUPATIONS	1 000	1,229
I.—Exploration of animals and vegetation	075	849
II.—Exploitation of Minerals	1	2
III.—Industry	80	86
IV Transport	56	69
V — Trada	43	68
VI.—Publio Force	83	82
VIIPublic Administration	11	13
VIII.—Professions and Liberal Arts	15	18
IX.—Persons living on their income	3	5
X.—Domestas Service	4	24
XIInsufficiently described occupations	3	3
XII.—Unproductive	8	10

In every 1 000 earners (including working dependents) there are 229 per sons who add to their income by devoting part of their time to auxiliary occupa tions in addition to their principal means of irrelihood. These 229 persons are distributed among the various occupations as under ---

I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation	174
II.—Exploration of Minerale	1
III.—Industry	6
IV —Transport	13
V —Trade	46
VL—Public Force	
VIL—Public Administration	9
VIII.—Professions and Liberal Arts	3
IX.—Persons living on their meome	3
X.—Domostac Service	
XI -Insufficiently described cocupations	
XII.—Unorednotiva	1

The figures speak for themselves.

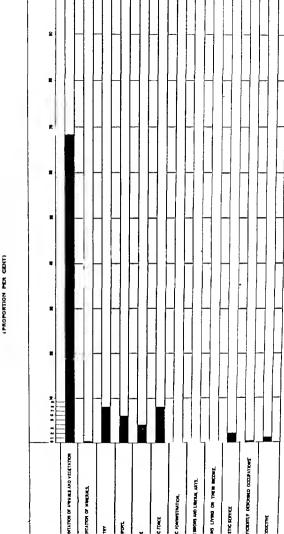
147 Among the 488 414 males and 380,200 females in the Province there were 202,340 male and 4739 female carrent 10,882 male and 11 416 female working dependents and 185,289 male and 364,049 female non-working dependents. Thus in every 1 000 of the population, there were 336 male and six female carners. Subsidiary Table 32 at the end of this chapter gives actual numbers and proportions of male and fomale earners in each Order and in some of the more important groups, the groups selected being those in which the number of female earners is comparatively large or their proportion is high

It will be interesting to study the occupational distribution of female earners and working dependents by race in the following detailed table —

_	Rat	.cox.	Das	₹Z.	Pas	mus.	2.4	× .	3.	rt.	8 1	A10"	Oπ Min	HIN.	He	r Det
Sub-Class.	Earners.	Warking	Lamen	Working Depositents	Paraers.	Working Dependent	Extracta	Depart	Earners.	Department	Name of	Working Department	Eurom	Working Department	Paramer.	
TOTAL	1,531	4,530	471	1,293	417	2,017	167	717	33 1	972	37	170	853	201	10	123
L—Exploration of axiomia and regretation H—Minerals	187	3,781	81	**	190	821		230	30		19	212	97	12	٠	!
III—Indestry	819	1,000	270	1,349	22	3,047	72	452	195	823			300		81	m
IV Transport V Tracks	18	•			27		1	ן ו	17		16		20	·	80 5	
VI —Public Force VII.—Public Administra-								1 1		!						
tion VIII.—Profesions and Li-							١.	,			ı					
berni Arta		2			4	7		1	21	1	3		1.	il	- 1	i
IXPresent bring on their forces	33	1	i i		- 3					i				ì	ر اد	1
X.—Demesta Service	i ii	: 1	1 24		10		27		n				94	. 1	3,	
XI —Invel cirally descri- led overpations	1		П						1					1		
XII.—I stradadira	125		1 20		143	' ı'			23	- 1	10	: 1	37		7.	**

Occupations of





C POMCE

É

THC RUTTER

DOCTOR

To the 4,739 female earners and 11,415 temale working dependents,

	-						
	Fenale earners						
	19	31	1921				
	Carners	Working Depend ents	Actual Workers				
INDIGENOUS Baloch Brahuı Pathan Lası Jatt Sayyıd Other Muslims Hindu	3,500 1,234 474 417 163 331 57 683 141	10,835 4,830 1,395 2,017 717 922 550 281	117 60 69 38 10 20 5 878				
SEMI INDIGENOUS Baloch Pathan Others	150 2 142 6	308 149 159					

the indigenous and semi-indigenous inhabitants contribute 77 and 98 per cent respectively The distribution of these earners and working dependents in the indigenous races is compared in the margin with the "Actual workers" for The numbers of female earners have increased since 1921 in each race excepting "Other Muslims" This is accounted for largely by the abolition of slavery in 1927 At previous censuses slaves were classed as servile dependents and were lumped with domestic servants In 1931 slaves were free and their actual means of livelihood were shown under the occupational groups concerned

Twenty-eight per cent of the earning females are employed as makers of baskets and mats of dwarf palm leaves, 10 per cent as beggars and eight per cent as scavengers There are six per cent earning females in each of the three groups-

Miscellaneous Domestic Service, Non-cultivating proprietors, and

Porters and messengers,

and 4 per cent in each of the following four groups —

Midwives and nurses, etc., Agricultural labourers,

Rice pounders and flour gunders, etc., and

Wool-carding, spinning and weaving

This distribution leaves 20 per cent of female carners who are employed in other minor occupations. The chief occupations in which the 11,415 female working dependents help the male carners are-

vo cach	i occupation followed
1 Agricultural labourers	43
2 Makers of baskets and mats of dwarf palmleaves etc	22
3 Tailors, milliners, etc	13
4 Wool carding, spinning and weaving	11
5 Other occupations	11

SECTION III —DETAILS OF CERTAIN IMPORTANT PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS

168. This sub-class is divided into two Orders namely, Order 1—Pasture Sub-Class 1 and Agriculture, Order 2—Fishing and hunting Agriculture includes non-cultiva- Exploitation ting proprietors taking rent in money of kind, Estate agents, rent collectors, of animals and cultivating owners, tenants, agricultural labourers, market gardeners, flower Agriculture and fruit growers, and forestry, the latter including forest employees, wood cutters and charcoal burners, and collectors of forest produce. Out of a total merchang normalism of 210 282 persons are less than 185 462 or 75 persons. working population of 319,282 persons, no less than 185,468 or 58 per cent are employed in one or other of the agricultural occupations enumerated above

	1921	1931	}
•	Actual worl ere	Earners and working dependents	Variations
AGRICULTURF Non-cultivating proprietors Cultivating owners Tenants cultivators Lefate agence and managers of owners and Government		11 513	-7 206
es well as rest collected		20	-15
Agricultural Jakonrers Market garde 1075 et e	117	It 13	-1: 175 -10"
lentry re	4^	<u>~~</u>	

numbers represented by each of these groups in 1921 and 1931 are shown in the marginal table It will be observed that there is an all round increase owing evidently to better economic conditions prevailing during the decade under review. The only exception is the group "Non-cultivating proprietors" which shows a decrease of 35 per cent due mainly to economic pressure which has turned some

Percentage of female

of the non-cultivating prophetors into cultivating owners, or has forced them into other channels to look for more incretive means of livelihood throwing agracultural propertorship into the background to be treated as a subsidiary occupation. This is evident from the large increase in the number of persons who have returned non-cultivating propertorship as a subsidiary occupation.

The large increase of 18 978 among agricultural labourers is due to the distinction introduced in 1931 among working dependents and non working dependents. Market gardening has reached its maximum limit and will show but little further progress unless marketing conditions in India are properly organized by the Agricultural Department. That agricultural pursuits are becoming more popular is clearly indicated by the increase of 28,759 since 1931 in the number of persons who have returned agriculture as a subsidiary occupation. And if further proof were needed it would be found in the number of ploughs in the province which have increased by over 18 700 since 1921.

Parture.

- 169 Pasture includes the following occupational groups of the general scheme of occupations
 - 21 Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers.
 - 22 Breeders of transport animals,
 - 23 Herdsmen shepherds and breeders of other autmals.

The following statement gives the distribution of earners and working dependents in each of these three groups —

	Earners and Actival working Variation. workers, dependents.				
PASTURE	18,630		+9,121		

1931 1931,

PASTURE	10,000	21 101	+3,131
Cattle and buffale-breeders	1 713	1 449	-261
Breeders of transport animals	1,560	1,301	—23Q
Herdamen, shepherds and breeders of other animals	15.357	23 001	-1-9 611
() Shoop and goat-breeders	1 ,551	23,810	+11,265
(b) Others	2,806	1 183	-1 031

The number of persons following pasture as a principal occupation shows a net increase of 0 121 between 1021 and 1031. In addition to the 27 751 workers in 1031, there were 30,538 persons who followed pesture as a substituty occupant.

	INI.	103L	Versition,	orease falls chiefly under the Group "Sheep and goat
				breeders" which
Storp	1,143,#10	1.347,301	+202,911	accounts for 80 per
Ocate	567 421	\$94,011	+314,303	cent of the increase
Cews	66,141	106,873	+17 72.1	brought about by better grazing
Young stool (ealers)	40,703	61,112	+13,5(6	conditions which
Beffaloss, Cow	3,744	4,216	+130	resulted in large in-
He-Camele	47,000	42,210	-4 420	creases in the
Sine Camele	44,373	42,2	+12,200	as will be seen
II arm	18,0~0	18,019	-2 ni	from the marginal
Denkeys	£0,900	84,037	+15,161	statement which has been extracted
				from the records

of the Cattle Census of 1931

Fishing

170 Fishing is a growing industry along the Las Bela and Makran coasts. The number of workers has men from 1,000 in 10:1 to 2,271 in 10:1 Dract fish and fin are exported to Ceylon and China. If properly organised by the States concerned, fishing holds out promue of considerable expansion in future years.

171

	1921	1931	
	Actual workers	Earners	Variation
MINERALS	1,839	548	-1,291
Other metallic minerals Non metallic minerals (a) Coal (b) Saltpetre, etc	\$63 976 912 64	176 372 296 76	-687 -604 -616 +12

This sub-class consists of (a) metallic minerals and (b) non-metallic Sub-Class minerals The figures for 1921 and II-Exploitation 1931 are compared in the margin. of Minerals Chrome and coal are the principal minerals mined Chrome mining received considerable impetus during the years of the Great War The decrease under chrome is due to the general economic depression during the decade under review The closing down of the Railway mines at Khost accounts for the decrease under coal

This sub-class consists of 17 Orders Figures for the more important Sub-Class 172

1921	1931	
Actual workers	Earners and work ing de pendents	Subsidiary earners
15,832	25,395	2,137
2 560	2,515	
526	598	21'
146		. 8
1 717		
3 775		220
4		
		32
32		
3 417		
, 414	1	1
	Actual workers 15,832 490 13 2,174 2 560 526 146 1 717 3 775 4	Actual workers and work ing de pendents 15,832 25,395 490 2 006 13 44 2,174 5 404 2 560 2,515 526 598 146 293 1 717 1 823 3 775 5 451 4 585 977 2,043 32 109

ones for 1921 and 1931 are compared III-Industry in the margin Industry gives employment to 25,395 persons of whom 19 461 are earners and 5,934 working dependents It partly supports another 2,137 persons who are employed or are interested in Industry as a sub-There is a sidiary occupation general increase in numbers compared to 1921 In 1911, the Industrial Census only included establishments of 20 or more employees In 1921, the scope of this part of the Census was widened so as to include all establishments containing 10 or more persons At both censuses Industrial Census was taken on special forms approved by the Government of India At the Census of 1931, a

column was provided in the Census schedule to obtain information regarding organised industries which were defined as under -

The minimum number of persons required to constitute a case of organized Industry is three-one paying the wage and two others working for wages simultaneously. But this minimum will only apply when the wage payer is also working himself. If he does not work then one wage-payer and three workmen is the minimum under the definition already given.

The information was collected but, later on owing to financial stringency, the tables were not printed

Industrially, Balnchistan is very backward The only industries of interest

	Groups	Total workers (carners and working depen dents)	Total supported by Industry (inclusive) of Subsidiary earners)
40	Woolcarding spinning and weaving	1 670	1 501
50	Lace, crepe embroidenes fringes	1	1
,0	ete and insufficiently described		1
	textile industries		4
J1	Working in leather	41	41
52	Entriers and persons occupied with	_	,
	feathers and bristles brush makers	3	' 3
56	Basket makers and other industries		
	of woods materials including		
	leaves and thatchers and builders working with lamboo reeds or		
	similar materials	4 445	4 503
εn	Workers in briss copper and bell metal	1 59	61
61	Workers in other metals (except		
•	precious metal)	115	125
-64	Brick and tile makers	332	127
>2	Boo shoe sandal and clog makers	1 121	1 229
	Cabinet ninkers carriage printers etc.	ور بر	• 7 5
91	Persons engaged in making a embling		
	or repairing moter vehicles or evile	104	112

are those named in the margin with the numbers of persons employed in and supported by each in 1931 Woolcarding, spinning and weavembroideries, ing leather work, bisket and mat-making from dwarf-palm leaves, are chief among the indigenous ındus-The introduction of electric power in Quetta is likely to lielp industrial activities i great deal in future years

Sub-Class IV Transport.

- 173 The number of persons supported by the occupations falling under this sub-class, namely—
 - (a) Transport by air
- (c) Transport by road,
- (b) Transport by sea
- (d) Transport by rail.

was 22 181 in 1931 consisting of 17 801 earners, 163 working dependents and 4,217 persons who follow these occupations as supplementary means of irvelihood. The numbers under Transport by air are small owns; to the fact that all enlisted employees have been shown under Army (Imperial) against Group 183. The Province poseesees no averable rivers or canals while the bottimen of the Las Bela and Makran coests have been mostly classed as fishermen. 16 701 persons are employed on Transport by road. Taking the workers alone (earners plus working dependants) the numbers have decreased by 2.418 mine 1921. With the rapid substitution of mechanical transport for transport by camels and earls and tongas, the numbers of pack animal owners and drivers will continue to decrease. The progress of mechanical transport has also proved an monvement rival for the railway which has had to resort to retrenchment to effect accommiss.

Seb-Ches V Trade. 174 The total number of persons employed in this sub-class in 1931 was 15,693 against 19,923 of 1921 In addition to these the Carsus of 1931 shows that there were 8 153 persons who were partly supported by Trade as a Subscripty occupation.

Figures for the more important Groups are compared in the following statement —

			1931,	1931 Eurocu
	Growps.		Advel worldz	(including world) dependents.)
		TOTAL	13,523	13,582
23.	Banks, etc.		313	100
24	Brokwage etc		189	900
23	Trade in textiles		2 152	2,363
20.	Trudo m Skins etc		110	67
37	Trade m Wood		33	18
28.	Trade in Metals		11	18
29	Trade m Pottery etc.		4	20
30	Trade in Chemical-products		203	9 0
31	Hotels, etc.		307	590
32.	Other trade in foodstuffs		3 767	2,651
33.	Trade in clothing etc.		14	517
34	Trade in furniture		99	78
35	Trade in building material		6	4
36.	Trade in means of transport		230	332
37	Trade m fuel		11	541
38.	Trade in articles of luxury		189	66
39.	T ade of other sorts		3,512	5,691

Trade in banking business, in textiles chemical products foodstaffs other than hotels, and trade of all other sorts have appreciably decreased since 1921 owing to economic depression. On the other hand, insumnor agents and brokers, etc. botel managers and employees persons employed in trade in means of transport and fuel have appreciably increased. It would appear that owing to paceity of capital and depression in trade there is a growing tendency among the trading classes to devote their energies to more than one occupation in order to augment their income. This tendency is reflected in the fairly large numbers of substituty cantrer in several occupations.

The numbers employed in this sub-class show a decrease of 1 402 Sub Class 175 persons since 1921 The numbers in the VI-Public Force

	1931	1921
1 Army Imperial 2 Army Baluchistan	19,603	24 659
States	526	658
3 Air Force	161	133
4 Police including local civil levies and village watchnich	5,704	1,946

various groups of which this sub-class is composed including 136 subsidiary earners are given in the margin A considerable proportion of the increase under Police is due to the inclusion under this Group of whole time local levymen recruited from the agricultural classes whose principal occupation was shown as agriculture in

The distribution of the workers among Indigenous and Alien categories is shown below -

	ACTUAL FI	GURFS
	Indigenous	Alien
Imperial Army, including Air Force	921	18,682
Baluchistan States Army	503	23
Polico and Levies	4,790	914

This sub-class is composed of the following groups -

Sub Class VII Public-Administration

Service of the State Service of Baluchistan States Municipal Service Village Officials, etc

Retrenchment is responsible for the decrease under Service of Government and Service of the States Village officials in 1931 included Patwaris and Lambardars The distribution of workers in this sub-class among indigenous and alien inhabitants is shown below -

•		1921	Į.	1931	
		Actual	Total (enraces and norking de pendents)	Indi genous	Aliens
	TOTAL	4 220	4,133	2,140	1 993
Service of the State		2,934	, 2 059	191	1 574
Service of Baluchistan States		914	1 16 8	1,059	71
Municipal Service		316	37 ×	101	271
Village Officials etc		155	537	466	71
			j l		

177 In this sub-class, the Orders, Law, Medieme, and Instruction deserve Sub-Class notice Lawyers and their clerks and petition-writers have increased from 41 in 1921 to 62 in 1931, 10 being indigenous and 52 aliens Midwives have increased and Liberal Art from 40 in 1921 to 197 of whom 116 are indigenous Public instruction appears to be making satisfactory progress as will be seen from the numbers of teachers which has increased from 196 to 394 during the 10 years ending with 1931 The composition of the staff is 129 indigenous and 265 aliens. Advancement of education is seriously hampered by the paucity of qualified indigenous tenchers

While the world trade is believed to be groaning under the pressure of a widesprend depression, places of public entertainment in Baluchistan appear to be enjoying unparalleled prosperity. The number of earners in this occupation has increased from 11 to 124 during the decennium under review But Baluchistan is not an exception, for during the same period there has been an increase of 51 per cent in the followers of this occupation in India as a whole One feels puzzled as to which one to believe to be real—the wails of depression in business circles or the rapturous shouts of encore" in places of public entertainment! The money spent on increased entertainment is probably the reason for the businessmen's lament. The ultimate cause is surely to be sought in the psychology of mankind to-day

10

00.0 Correspondence.

- 178 The only other groups which show remarkable variations compared
 - (a) Domestic Service decrease of 8,568.
 (b) Labourers unspecified, decrease of 5,896.

The decrease under other Domestic Service is due to the emanquetion of slaves who in 1931 were entered under the various occupations they actually followed. Similarly unspecified labourers were classed in 1931 as porters and messengers.

179 The statement below shows the number of carners in each of the principal indigenous races as compared with the Cenana of 1921.

I I 6			<u>-</u>			- 000						
		1991	_ 1	19.	11.	PERCENTAGE OF ASSESSED AND ADDRESS.						
Racs.	É	*	a column	.5	adeota	101.		-17 -15	1.			
	1 1		ŠĘ.	33	[<u>}</u>]	, å	PAI I	\$ \$ E S	31	7.5		
Ladeguerras	276,002	21,17	302,310	227,607	400,937	100	100	100	100	100		
Balosis	01.170	7,061	149,720	53,000	117,837	29	13	30	31	21		
Braken	48,780	1,000	101,903	84,000	101,050	31 21		20 33	34' 23 23	11 22 24		
Pathen	33,100	6,553	110,310	33,372			31	53	23	24		
I.es	8,963	2,676	20,371	7,197			12,	- 4		3		
Jath	26,939	1,000	49,138	22,690		11	- 5	10	•	•		
Sayyel	6,780	1,167	13,036	0,000	14,270	3	•	3	3	, ,		
Other Mushra	17,027	961	30,370	28,122	43,374	. 1	- 3		13	,		
Hade	0,127	130	10,449	0,073	19,906	3	4	3	,	3		

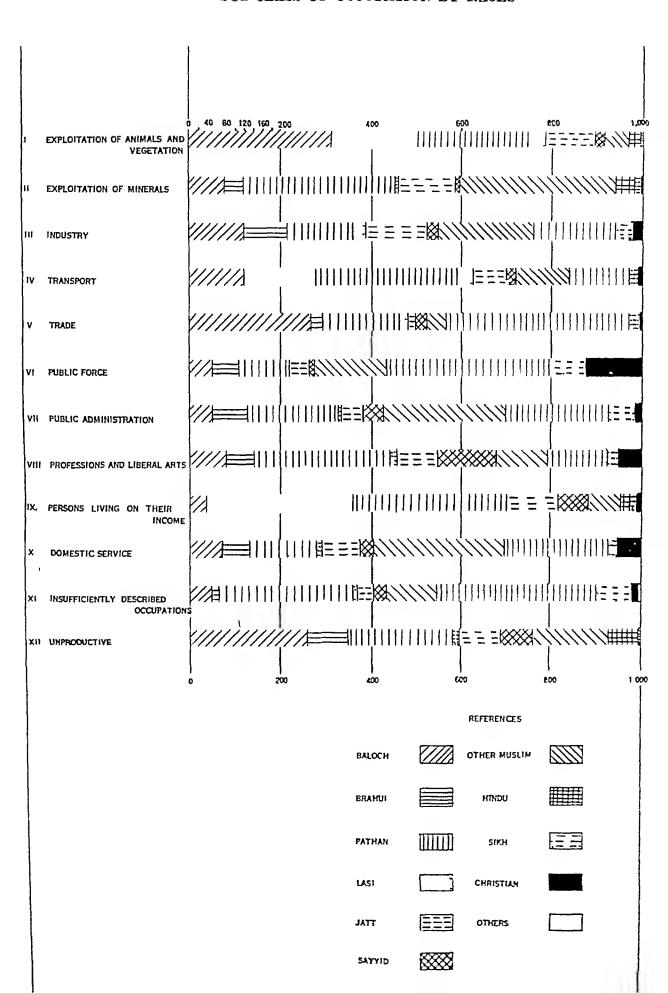
It will be observed that in every 100 carners the Beloch claim 20 the Pathan 25 the Brahus 21 and the Jatt 11 while the remaining 17 are distributed over the other indigenous isces. The statement below shows by indigenous races the number per 1 000 carners engaged in each of the following occupations -

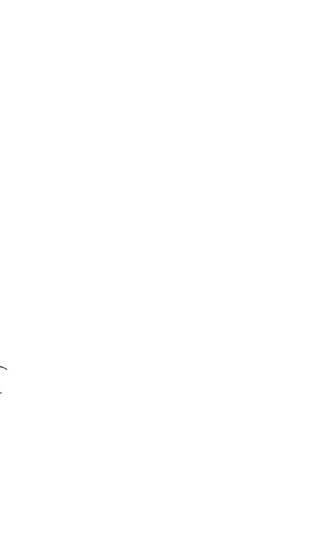
	Evx	125 T.M.	,800 RAW	Die su Ra count		FREETI	IX 10k	ATTA				
Ownquition.	Bru (Indigenes)											
	Bulosh	Braket.	Pather	Jan I	Jain.	Bayrid	Other Market	Heads.				
TOTAL	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000				
Agraedtare Pasture	1257 61	833 201	701 91	542 274	823 41	903 13	840 30					
Other allied agreements occupations.	137	, ,	3	12	2		34					
Industry	34	20 20	23 84	31	#4	36	137	34 47				
Transport	۳. ا	*1	30	10	- 4	- 17		923				
Public Perce	118	. 30	37	íĭ	é	31	11	- 3				
Public Administration	3	- 6	- 4	3	- 4	11	34	11				
Professors and Liberal Arts))		17	7	12,	#T	۱,	13				
Persons leving on their passes Donneter Service	l J	10	,		- 1	12	28	43				
Insufficiently detection conspitions	1 1	,	3	i i	í	°5	-ĩ	Ť				
Unpredentire	Í	á	•	1	10	2.	36	11				

The order of precedence of each race in each of these occupations is shown in the following table -

Occupations.	Palock.	Braket.	Patien	Inst	Jatt	Sayyet.	Other Maries	Hed
Agnesitus Putare	į	;	3	•	1	1 1	7	•
Other albed agrk situral overpations Macrain	5	ī		1	,]	į	
Industry Transport Tucks	1	i	į	3	2 5	1	5	:
Public Force Public Administration Profession and Liberal Art	:	3	1 3	3 7 8	3]	1	į
Persons living on their income Describe Pervice Institute discribed personalisms	•	1 3	4	4 1	1	1 1	2	1
Unpreductive	•	1 7	3	ĩ	7	1 1	ż] 3

PROPORTION PER 1,000 WORKERS IN EACH SUB-CLASS OF OCCUPATION BY RACES





SUBSIDIARY TABLES

30 —General Distribution of Occupations (a) Earners and Working Dependents

	io _	Perci	ENTAGE	. 1		la -	las .	
	000'01 10dod		F	١		0,000 popu	PERCI	entage P
Class Sub olass and Order	Aumber per 10,000 of total popu lation	Ептиств	Norking Dependents		Class Sub-class and Order	Number per 10,000 of total population	Farners	Working Dependents
NON-WORKING DEPENDENTS	6,324				26 Trade in skins, leather and furs	1	100	
ALL OCCUPATIONS	4,520			1	27 Trade in wood		100	
Earners (Principal Occupation and Work-					28 Trade in metals		100	
Ing Dependents)	3,676	93	7	1	20 Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles		100	
A Production of RAW MATERIALS	2,487		7	1	30 Trade in chemical products	1	99	1
I —Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation	2,481	93	7	1	31 Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc	7	100	
I Pasture and Agriculture	2,455	93	7	1	32 Other trade in food stuffs	33	00	1
(a) Cultivation	2,115	91	6		33 Trade In clothing and toilct articles	7	100	
(b) Cultivation of special crops, fruits, etc (planters, managers, clerks and	,,	99			34 Trade in furniture	1	100	
labourers)	10	50	1 44		J5 Trade in building materials	1	100	
(c) Forestry (d) Stock raising	320	84	16	1	36 Trade in means of transport	4	100	
(e) Raising of small animals and insects	3-0	100	10		37 Trade in fuel	G	85	5
2 Fishing and hunting	20	08	2		38 Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to Letters and the Arts			
II — Exploitation of Minerals	6	100	-		and Sciences	1	100	•
3 Metallic minerals	2	100		-	39 Trade of the other sorts	60	100	•
4 Non metallic minerals -	4	100		C	C-Public Administration and Liberal Arts	392	100	
B-PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL			ļ	V	I Public Force	298	100	
Substances	656	89	11		40 Arms	232	100	
III —Industry	292	77	23		41 Yavi	,	100	
5 Textiles 6 Hides skins and hard materials from	24	41	50		42 Air 1 oree	أدا	100	
the animal kingdom	27	80 51	20		43 Police	61	100	•
7 Wood 8 Metals	63	99	49	V	II —Public Administration	42	100	
9 Ceranics	-3	บร	2		41 Public Administration	42	100	•
10 Chemical Products properly so called and analogous	, ,		_	V	III -Professions and Literal Aris	52	100	
11 Food Industries	21		2	<u> </u>	45 Religion	29	100	
12 Industries of dress and the toilet	63	ຜັ	35	1	46 Law	1	100	
13 1 urniture Industries	7	ยอ	1	1	47 Medicine	10	100	
14 Building Industries	24	100	i		45 Instruction 49 Letters Arts and Sciences (other than	5	100 [
15 Construction of means of transport 16 Production and transmission of phy	1	100		į	44)	7	00	1
16 Production and transmission of phy sical force	2	100		1)—Viscella lous	141 }	96	4
17 Miscellaneous and undefined Industries	45	99	1		X —Persons living on their income	10	100	
IV —Transfort	207	99	1	' '	50 Persons principally living on their in come	10	100	
18 Transport by air		100	•	X	-Domestic Service	86	100	
19 Transport by water	1	100	,	•	51 Domestic Service	6,1	1(*)	
-0 Tran port by road	125	D-3		λ	I —Insufficiently Described Occupations	11	100	
21 Transport by rail 22 Post Office Telegraph and Telephone	74	109			2 General terms which do no in his a c	••	103	•
Services	6	100			a d finite excupation	11	100	
V—Trade	157	99	1		II —Unproductive	24	54	c
a3 Banks e table him into of credit exclange and insurance	1	100			নি Inmates of jair a tlume and aim I ones	5		105
24 Brokerage, commi « on and caper	<u> </u>	100			I Beggs vagrant profit utes 150 O ber un lasenfiel non recolne seun	-1	100)	•
Parts Industry	*	_	-	•	15 Oberun lærdel non prolar se in 🥫			

30.--(6) Distribution of Subsidiary Earners

	13	RECTO	0724C	1	M.	PERCE	
Class, Sub-class and Order.	10,000 of t	Na.	Yearles	Client, Buls-Clien and Order	Humo of	ich.	1
ALL OCCUPATION	4,030			28. Trade in akins, leather and fore			_
(EARNERS AS SUBSTDIARY TO OTHERS)	844			27. Trade is sed	1		
A.—PRODUCIEUT OF RAW MATERIALS	860	73		28. Trade m metals			
I.—Exploitation of Animals and Vagutation	640	TS		*9 Trade in pottery brisks and tiles			
L. Pasture and Agriculture	494	75		30. Trade to chemical products	2		
() Cultivation	279	, ,,	1	SI. Herris, min, restaurant, sta.			
(b) Cultivation of special grops, fruit, etc., (plentium, managems, electes and la				32. Other toxis in food studie	0	1	
(pleature, managers, electes and in boorers	1		ĺ	23. Trade in bething and todas articles		[
() Forestry	1 1			84. Trade in fermittere	1	- [
(d) Stock rawing	345	42		33. Trade is builting metanals			
() Rassing of small anomals and merots	1 1			M. Trade in surem of transport 17. Trade in faul	67	• i	
Fishing and leaning	4	1		20. This is article of lexity and there			
II. Exploitation of Minerale	1 1			pertaining to Letters and the Arts and Berners	ا ا		
2. Metalia maurala				24. Tracks of other serie	,	1	
4. Kon-metallie semerals				C.—Punio Admidistration and Lenghal			
B.—PRIFIRATION IN SUPPL OF MATE-	107	18	1	Airn	18	3	
III.—Industry	-	2	1	VL—Public Form	1	- 1	
5. Textiles	3	- 1		40. ATMY		-4	
6. Hales, skees and hard materials from the ancest kingdom		ı		41. Tany 4 All Parso		1	
7 Wood	7	1		42. Pelge	1		
# Metals	1	- 1		VII.—Public Administration		1	
S. Ceresuce	3			44. Pethe Administration		1	
 Chemias I products properly ac-ealled and analogous 	1	ļ		VIII—Professions and Liberal Arts	10	1	
11. 1 soil Industries	3	ŀ		43. Religion 48. Lev	•	1	
l., Industries of dress and toffet	3			47. Melicine		-1	
D. Farakture Industries				43. Instruction			
14. Building Industries	4	1		40. Letters, Arts and Sciences (other than		- 1	
15. Construction of mesos of transport				41)	1	- 1	
 Production and transmission of physical force 	l j		1	D.—Macresa vioce	21		
12. Miscellaneous and undefined Inchestors		- 1	- 1	DI.—Persons Dying on Deltr Income	•	1	
Transport	-	ا،	- 1	30. Persons principally Sving on their in-		1	
13. Transport by ale	-	1		X.—Dammile Service	3	-0	
18. Transport by abor	1	Į.	- 1	6). Deseute Persion	3	1	
20. Tamapart by read	48		1	XL—Institutionally described occupation	*	V	
1. Transport by rail	.	- 1	- 1	St. General terms his is do not indicate definite occupations	3		
22. Post Office Telegraph and Telephone			ŀ	XII Copredestive		1	
herriers	_		1	St. Insures of Julie, ary lesse and also	-		
V_Trade	*	11	ļ	Angers St. Degrars, regrants, practicales			
23. Easies, establishments of credit exchange and incurrence		1	i	EL Other melanded non-productive	- 1	1	
24. Braherage commission and expert		- 1	Į	industries	1	1	
25, Trade in tratifes		1	- 1		1	1	

31 —Distribution by Sub-classes in Districts and States—(a) Earners (Principal Occupations) and Working Dependents

	Тот	'AL (1,0	00 <u>5 Z</u>	THEER			THE TO					45 F AR	vens	(Princi	ML T
Districts or States	Non working Depen dents	Working Depen	Lamers, Principal Occupation	1 — Lxploitation of Infinals and Vege-tation	If — repoltation of	111 —Industry	IV —Transport	V —Trade	VI Public 1 orce	VII Public Ad ministration	VIII -Professions and I iberal Arts	IN - Persons living on their Income	N —Domestio Service	VI —Insufficently Described Occupa- tions	VII — Unproductive
BALUCHISTAN	632	26	342	675	2	80	56	42	81	12	14	3	23	3	9
Districts	605	30	365	568	3	84	82	50	131	13	18	2	35	4 ,	10
Quetla Pishin	568	24	408	288	1	148	93	83	241	21	28	6	73	10	ន
Loralai	579	90	331	790		48	33	31	60	7	12		10	1	4
∠hob	574	34	392	629	9	54	67 (19	180	9 1	14		13	2	5
Bolan	382	79	539	93	17	117	417	52	87	50	12		20	3	132
Chagai	636	2	302	529		42	258	38	75	2	16 /	2	22	1 '	15
Eibl	073	3	324	782	2	49	57	37	26	8	11		17	2	9
States	664	20	316	819		73	22 '	33	13 ,	10	9	4	8	1	9
Kalat	675	10	315	811	1	53	17	31	14	11	11	4	6		4
Los Bela	602	79	319	721		162	44	29	10	4	5		1;	1	10
<u> </u>				_		•	_				'	-	-		

31 —(b) Earners (Subsidiary Occupations)

		۸	UMBER P	FR MILLE		Popula'	TION OF L	ARNER II.	AVING A	UBSIDIA	rr -	-
Districts or States	선길리	II — k xploitation of Minerals	111 — Industra	11 —Transport	V —Track	VI —Public Force	VII—Public Ad ministration	VIII —Professions and Higgal Vits	IN -Persons living on their Income	V — Domentic	VI Insufficiently Di scribed Occu pations	VII - Unproductive
BALUCHISTAN	758		29	57	111	2	6	12	11	4	3	7
Districts	727		26	42	151	3	9 (13	15	3	4	7
Quetta Pishin	797		13	46	63 1	į	4	11	49	3	71	3
Loralai	798		47	46	71	'	13	14	3	,	1	4
Zhob	523		11	\\$	10	18	2	23	b	r	5	5
Bolan	897 1		6	- !	7			11	75 (
Chagai	541		25	41	45 ,	1	4 1	13	11 }	Γ	7	4
Sibi	579 ¹		26	19	J32		11	11	3	4	1 "	12
States	518		37	88	33 ;		İ	8	3	5	1	7
Kalat	S67 ¹	1	31	42	24	t	1	10	14	3	1	8
Las Bela	(h.k.)	1	13	221	61		1	3	2	16	1 †	4

32.-Occupations of Females by Sale-classes and Selected Orders and Groups.

		NUM OF EAS		18	ļ		Lan	18	
Gen p Ke	O ccupation.	44	Į.		Se S	Cornega tuon,	rigg.	Penin	24
	Tetal 1 EXPLOITATION OF ANI MALS AND VEGETATION	3,83,346 1,84,331	4,734		∞	Line between, coment workers, excurators and well sinkers, stone cutters and drawns,			
1	L-PARTER AND AMERICAN	1,97,000	47		1	heick layers and manne] .		
,	(a) Origination	1,71,460			•	builders (other than building made of bushes or similar materials)			1
1	Kon-cultivating proprietura	11.222	201	225	i	Pamters, decoration of lavane, talers, plambers, etc.	2,024	16	
•	taking reat in money or kind Onlifesting owners Treact subtreators Agricultural inhearers	1.04,539 80,908 5,607	20 10		_	17. Hissitaness and Undefined Industries Malors of juvillery and once-	3,714	403	107
•	(e) Farming	464	36	73.	100	ments Starringing	742	one.	134
17	Fernet officers, heapers, position.				,	IV Teaspender	17 451	300	20
1.8	etc. Wood cutters and harroad	-		-		20. Transport by Read	10,373	180	341
	burners (d) Stock Enisting	23,187	35 136		100	Labourers employed on roads and bridges	837		
21	Cattle and heffalo breeders and Leepers	1.110	22	28	, ma	(wasen, meanings and employe, (amhiding personal intrinsity) curmerted with other vehicles.	818	L	
==	Breedigs of transport agencies.	1,286		, ,	1110	Pack sirphant, caned, garle, am and bullori, sware and			
22	Herdxmen, shepherels and hereards of other assumals	20,777	4	4	ш	deleres Person and managers	3,790 8,622	263	82
	2. Fiching and Broting	8,222	6	3	5.	V-Tours	13,361	67	4.
27	Dishing and providing	2,275	6			25. Trade in Textijee	2,3100	1	t
	III.— I TROPINE	17,800		161	шт	Trade in place-goods, work, sotton, sell, hear and other			
	E. Tettlies	954	19-5	204	IJ.	matrace.	-320	2	1
a	Cotton opining, strang and warring	223	1	4	ᄩ	30. Trade in Chumben! Products Denga, d) sa, parata, petroleum,	*	3	25
44	Just pressurg, sycholog and		н	10		engiouves, ric. 21. Holein, Calva, Restaurante, etc.	-	3	10
44	Rose twas string and other three	77	ю	130	1270	Vendors of wise, Deport, sereird ster and ice	78	ů	
49	Wool carding, spinning and wraying Dysong, bleeching, printing, preparation and sponging of	213	167	412	137	Owners and stampers of batch		- 1	
••	preparation and sponging of textiles	-		30	11.78	ecot shops, sarale, sta., (and ramployees) If where of driah and food	311	8	13.
	6. Hides, actim and Hard materials from the Animal Elegion	ET	1	736		atuffa	164	1	•
si	Working in lasther	- 4	•	227	110	33. Other Trade in Food Stigfts Grain and pales drakes	3,200 451	31	11
4	f. Wood Carpenters, terrors and johners, etc.	1,406	1,374	878		Danlare in ew ret ments, major and spiece	23	1	30
	Bushet makers and other Indus-	W1		,	131 133	Drainte in dality products, eggs and positivy Dealite in animals for food	458 197	0	11
	tries of weedy materials in- cluding leaves, and thatchers and hallders orking with hambes, reeds or semilar	,			25	Drains in other facil staffs . Drains in toleaces	2,417 194	บ่	36
	panternale 9. Ceramica	483 664	1,306 23	1,534 =	- 1	83. Trade in Civiliary and Tolint Articles	542	2	1
43	Potters and makers of earthers- aty	==0	12		130	Tride is read made elothing ad other articles of dress and the tools (hote, swire) in, socks, ready made about	3		
4	Brick and the molers 11. Food Industries	1,570	131 24	15		fax, rocks, ready made above, perferent, et)	812	1	
71	Rice possibles, knowers and done granting Gram pun here, et	뭐)44 33	1,186		70 F-4: 10 march -1 F-4-1-4	329		i
b	Butchers Secremen ad sominarest	430			166	Dealers and biters of elephants,			
#1	makers blue	263				man etc.	287	2	7
	12. Industries of Dress and the	3,324	200	63	1 43	37 Trafe in Feet Draints in Sees scal, charcost	180	1	:
22	Boot, shor sandal and riog malers Taskers, malinets, dress malers	1,117	1	1	ы	ctal, servicing, etc. 39, Trade of other serie Orneral storel-report, kep-	430 E,000	i	i
33	nd darpers Fundamenta had makers and	1,605	3	L	_	VII —Printe Appropriation	2,003	1	2
84	makers of other articles of	_ ,,]	134	9,714	138	44 Public Administration Server of the As-Se-Se-Se-Se-Se-Se-Se-Se-Se-Se-Se-Se-Se-	1,003 1,003 7 033	i	
\$3	Washing and leading to Paratters Industries	496 870	15	97 21	100	pervise of Inches and Foreign Mater	1,141		
63		200			HE1	Municipal and other local (not valley) service	344	1	

32 -Occupations of Females by Sub classes and Selected Orders and Groups-concluded

- ;	Occupation.		NUMBER OF EARNERS		of fo 1,000]		LARVER 0F 200		
Group No			Vales	Lomoles	Number o	Group Vo	Occupation	Vales	l'omales	Anniher of males per males
\ 	VIII Professions and Liberal Arts		4,205	301	72		IX.—Persons Living on their Income	954	32	37
	45	Religion	2,481	17	7		50 Persons living principally on their income	854	32	37
163 164		Priests, Ministers etc		11 5		lb5	Proprietors (other than of	337	,	1
		Mouks, nuns, religious meudi	125			100	agricultural land) fund and	'		1
166		Servants in religious edifices, burnal and burning grounds,	!		Ì		scholarship holders and pensioners	854	3.2	37
		pilgrim conductors circum cisors etc	203	6	2		V-Domestic Service	7,184	303	42
1	47	Medicino	655	217	331		51 Domestic Service	7,184	303	42
169		Registered medical practitioners		_	30	188	Private motor drivers and			
170		including oculists Other persons practising the	177 1	5	28	157	cleaners Other domestic service	461 6 723	303	45
72		healing arts without being registered Midwives, vaccinators, com	103 ,	13	126		VI.—INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS	883	4	5
		pounders, nurses, masseurs, etc	295	197	667	 -	52 General terms which do not			
	48	Instruction	397	54	186		Indicate a definite Occupation	833	4	5
174		Professors and teachers of all kinds	339	18	142	158	Manufacturers businessmen and contractors otherwise un	ĺ		
175		Clerks and servants connected with education	58	6	103	1189	specified Cashiers, accountants, book	396		
	49	Letters, Arts and Sciences (other				1	keepers, clerks and other unployees in specified offices			
182	10	than 44) Musicians (composers and	611	13	21	1	and warehouses and shops	472	4	,
102		performers other than mili	402	,,	27		\II —Unproductive	1,899	595	314
183		tary), actors, dancers, etc. Managers and employees of	404	11	-1		54 Beggars, Vagrants, Prostitutes	1,899	595	314
		places of public entertain ments, race courses, societies, clubs	132	2	16	193 101	Beggars and vagrants Procurers and prostitutes	1,8S2 17	461 135	245 7,941

Amparative Pigures for Selected Occapations for 1911 1931 256 1854.

		The state of the s	٠, ١		Weaven (1811 or		(1-1) (Parket)	OCTY NOT).	r r	İ		VAR	etterii Deca	VARIATION DESIGNATION (+) DESIGNATION	Decrease	1	ı	ř
1	101	1611 (Actual Porture)	:	Ĭ	B_1 (te al Karber)		- 1 2	St. Person	1	=	181	_	=	120	;-·	1	15-1161	1
	41	4	1	1	Decree		4 3	Deliberte	<u>t</u>	1 1	Detroit.	i i	11	Datrick	i i	The state of	Districts.	8
TOTAL	T. II	15.73	144,846	# C#	11.00	EF. MET	*	188,050	17,738	7	+14,891	11,11	10g	200	3	3	11	7
METTO BY W TIBLE	319,331	101,294	111,007	104,946	1,58	I Carpet	E ox	T T	E F	200	-878	-14,716	+ 1,424	+1,450	117	-18,473	9	Ŧ
picturies of Astmets and Vertisies.	23 TH	11,00	17,260	THOTAL	I.	ii.	18,134 X1,000	200	107,384	M,164	10.00	£.	+6.917	+2.T.4+	Į.	-18,181	1,1	7
Parture and grivations) Californium) Californium of open ad craps (rull, ric. (phoeter, minn.	10 A L	25 25 25	10.72 10.42 10.43	KI I	¥26	00.10 14.00 14.00	00,FT	123 123	6 2 2 3 3	10,651	-19,15 -1,15 +15	1,001	44.03. +1.03. +	#+ # 11 # 2011 +	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	-16,800 -9,573 -169		71
Periodical bloomers Funday Out Friday Funday Out Friday	<u>5</u>	H	E.S.	<u> </u>	Ē	# 5	827	32-	#£	36 H	F 2	1 1	527 1	+1,+1 +1,14	++31 M +		797	Τ.
Facility and Sending	ភ្ន	-	1416	ē		1,451	ព្	-	H	+	7	n +	+	7	ğ	1	7	
delization of Ethernia Metallic reduction For metallic mannals	¥"H	3"5		₫ 8 g	311	8 %	골트립	\$5£	1- 1	## 1	++ i	7 7	313		177	#F	121	
martie erre or much erset serv.	44,780	Ħ	ig ti	ž	11,000 100,000	15,004	Ž,	14,310	#		+10,800	1	7	*	¥.		+10,014	ï
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workers among selected tribes

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workers among selected tribes

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35,-Aumber of Persons Employed in the Railway Past and Telegraphs and Irrigation Departments.

(A) VENEZA OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON THE "SEE FERRILET 1931, IN THE LIMITATION DEPORTMENT.

Closs of persons employed.	European and Angio-Induse.	Industri.	Rescent.
TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED	İ	213	
Persons Greenly ampleyed	ı	113	
Officers Upper Belondinates Lawer Clerks Promi and other services Codes	-	2 8 11 L 67 43	
Persons indirectly acquisped		68	
Contractors' regular employees Contractors' regular employees		4 8 29	

(B) XURBER OF ERSONS EXPLOYED ON THE TOTA PROBLEMS 1931, IN THE POST OFFICE AND DECEMBER DEPARTMENT.

	Post (DITKE,	Derus		
Class of persons employed.	11	Islass	14	ladian	REMARKS
TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED .		341	30	223	
(1) Post and Triographs.					
beyors using Othern (and long Protectionary Department and Disperts of Prot (More and Assessed and Departs Department and Engineer) and all disperts of Lepher (and Lepher (and Lepher)) and all disperts of Lepher (and Lepher) and Lepher (Assessed Lepher) and Lepher (Assessed Lepher (Assessed Lepher)) and Lepher (Assessed Lepher) and L	1	41 1 41 1 22 0 00		10 2 171 34	
(3) Rallway Hell Service	i		i		
Supervising Officers (mehaling Superintendents and Impactors of Sorting) Circle of all kinds boriers Mail Omacis, mail agents, van peops					
(3) Combined Offices	1	,			
Signallins Resemptes and other servage		1 7			

(C) N HER OF EXPONS EMPLOYS ON THE "STREETERS INTO ANY INC. DEP STREET

Class of persons employed.	!	Entoprison and	Todane	RENAME
	1	(ago-ramas)		1
TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED		115	8,478	į.
Parsons directly employed	1	113	6,21/3	1
Others Federicantes drawing news than Re 757 per moneym Substitution drawing from Re. To to 757 per moneym Substitution drawing from Re. To to 757 per moneym Substitution for long under Re. To per moneym	1	300	433 433 4,871 945	
Persons indirectly amplayed	t		i 153	
Contractors Contractors expend employees Contractors	i		123 123 30	1

36 -Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists

(Workers with Principal Occupation only)

				Dis	TRICTS			STA	ATES
Occupation	Baluchis tan	Quetta Pishin	Loralai	Zhob	Bolan	Chaghai	Sibi.	Kalat	Las Bela
ALL RENT RECEIVERS (NON-CULTIVATING OWNERS)	11,513	982	1,078	504	19	358	1,257	7,070	245
Rent receivers (Non-cultivating owners) who returned following subsidiary occupations	2,238	242	432	265	1	25	, 362	837	73
Ordinary cultivators Tenants Field labourers Fruit, otc., growers Cattle and buffalo breeders and	81 123 3	5 34	20 10 1	20			24 46	32 4	, 2
keepers Breeders of transport animals Herdsmen, shepherds and breeders	225	1	23				16	182	1 5
of other animals Others III Industry	742 16 251	10 1 24	176 60	78 1 10		12 2	47 115	407 2 36	12 12 4
IV Trausport V Trade VI Publio Forco	152 171 5	45 52	12 26	36 }	1	<u>.</u> 1	3 14	37 35	8
VII Public Administration Religion Medicino Instruction	92 156 5 4	9 16	29 42	41 3 3		ī	49 14 1	38 1	5
Letters and Arts and Sciences IX Persons living on their Incomo Domestic Service XI Insufficiently described occupations XII Unproductive	1 107 29 21 48	38 2	6 5 8 5	1 3 3 18		7	18 11 1 3	30 7 7 14	1 7 5
AGENTS, MANAGERS OF LANDED ESTATES	9	9						1	Ū
Agents, etc., who returned following Subsidiary Occupations ALL RENT PAYERS (CULTIVATING OWNERS)	104,559	9,678	14,264	10,143	199	2,118	19,633	4,140	7,414
Rent Payers who returned following Sub- sidiary Occupation	40,381	3,047	6,736	3,497	4	659	12,431	11,282	2,675
Non cultivating owners Tenants Field labourers Fruit, etc. growers Cattle and buffalo breeders and	601 4,992 643 27	169 72 16	21 479 170 3	4 79 11 1	1	41	507 40	533 ₁ 3 494 311	2.3 39 7
l keepers Breeders of transport animals Herdsmen shepherds and breeders	1 626 966	11	413 3	1		4 87	73	1,015	120 569
of other animals Others II xploitation of minerals	20 538 268 7	1,229 19 1	4,798	2 502 3	į	411	5 918 14 2	4,973	674 229 4
1H Industry I\ Transport \ Trnde \1 Public Force \1 Public \dministration	845 1 672 6,331 127 307	30 385 528	374 117 97 5	500 500 10 121 14	1	70 30 4	93 22 5 524 1 149	205 453 55	85 344 54
VIII & Religion Medicine Instruction	463 8 3	74 6	\$8 i	03 2	2	q t	t •o :	9+	-
Letters and Arts and Sciences Persons hing on their Income Nonestic Service Nones	307 70 160 155	120 15 115	1 8 12 3 30	16 15 25 11)	7 1 2 1	4 ⁴ 3	1 5 9 3	1. (
TENANTS OF ALL KINDS	50,915	3,003	3,364	548	29 ,	605	13,079 2	3,878	1 375
Tenants, etc., who returned following Subsidiary Occupations	7,220	349	735	110	2	129	2260	3 450	171
Non-cultivating owners Cultivating owners Tenants	142 4-70	1 16	8 4)	2-1		15	10	1. 41. 12	
Field labouries I ruit etc gromers Cattle and buttalo breeders and Leepers	_0. 3	11	`() (),	4 1		Ŧ	-45	li, I	1
Breeders of transport anunals Her lame t shepher is and I reeders of o her animals	- Sta	פונו	4 ~0	~5.(-	## 1 _ ⁷ > _ 1	-1	:
Others 1 1 splot start of mineral 111 Indus r. 11 Transport 12 Transport 13 Transport 14 Transport 15 Transport 15 Transport 16 Transport 17 Transport 17 Transport 17 Transport 18 Transport	2-1 491 2-1	14 41	#) 25	1,1		1	1.5	5 2 † 1'\	i- *

CHAPTER VIII, OCCUPATION

36.—Subsiliary Occupations of Agriculturiess.

		1		Dam	07 3 .			374	TES.
Отверкови.	tan.	Quetta Pickle.	Lorabal.	Zheb.	Boiss.	Chegial.	BASIL.	Kalat.	Las Bala.
V Trade VI Public Force	138	4	11			13	64	21	
VII Publis Administration Belgism Nationa	16 65		3	1		1	10 16 3	21 21	
Instruction Letters and Arts and Sussess IX Persons bying on their lacture X Donates Survey XI Insufficially described compations XII Unproductive	74 74 117 13	37 1 4	4	1	2	1	11 11 42 107	21 17 37	4 1
FIELD LABOURERS	6,002	1,180	241	340		24	343	2,127	141
Field Labourum who returned following substituty Compation	402	72	27	31		1	18	247	
Non-cultivating owners Californing owners Transits L Cattle and helfalo breeders and	116 116 44	15 10	٠				1 2	#	2
lampers Birchinen, shepherds and breeders of other animals If Industry IV Transport VII Pallon Administration Referen	120 16 26 7 3	17		14		1	1	1 6 21 81	:
VIII Intraction Latter and Arts and Surmoss Testes irrag on their Income XI Insufficiently described constructions Unproductive	1 13	1 †	, •	1	ı		2	1	

37 -Certain Mixed Occupations

(ACTUAL WORKERS ONLY)

	1						_				_
	Baluchis			Dis	TRICTS					STATES	
Occupation	tan	' Total	Quetta Pishin	Lora lar	2hob	Bolan	Chaga	Sibi	Total	Kalat	Las Bela
SHEEP AND GOAT BREEDING	47,332	25,449	2,077	7,77 2	4,796	8	1,970	8.926	21,883	17,249	4,634
(i) As Principal Occupation	20,856	7,469	543		1,991	6		1,491	1	9,660	3,727
With following Subsidiary Occupations-							·		,	,	5,721
Non-cultivating owners Cultivating owners	302 604	115 144	17	31 76	32 32		35 19	13	187 460	165	19
Cenant cultivators Agricultural labourers	541 230	72 100	11	30 48		1		3	469 136	120 100	743
Market gardeners flower and	1	100	"		1		! !		190	1047	36
Wood cutters	14	4			4	ı	1	1	10	2	8
Cattle and buffalo breeders Breeders of transport animals	$\begin{array}{c} 14 \\ 628 \end{array}$	12	!	12	1			1	14 616	5	611
Herdsmen shepherds and bree ders of other animals	350	213	, ! 3	80	61		23	40	137	91	46
L Others II I yploitation of minerals	5		! !					į	5		5
III Industra IV Transport	71 1,156	34 208	. 11	13 106	 65		8 18	10	37 748	44 5	35 704
\ Trade VI Public Force	706 2	430	16	373	13 2	1	7,	21	276	224	52
VII Public Administrations	33	4 32	7	6	12		7	4	1	,	
VIII Letters and Arts and Sciences Persons living on their income	1	4		,,	4		•		i	1	1
A Domestic Service \(\text{\I}\) Insufficiently described occu- nation	19	11			1	,	5	5	8		8
XII Unproductive	12	10	7	1		ı	3	2	2	2	
(ii) As Subsidiary Occupation	26,476	17,980	1,534	5,577	2 802	2 1	630	,435	8,496	7,589	907
With following Principal Occupations— (Non-cultivating owners	742	323	10	176	78	1	12	47	419	407	12
Cultivating owners Tenant cultivators	20 538 3,849	14,801 1,078	1,220		2 502 35	;	444 (76 ')	.018	5 047	1,973 1,825	674 43
Agricultural labourers Wood cutters etc	120	67	17	14	24	1		12	62	¢0	2
1 < Cattle and buffalo breeders and		ا						υ ι	2	1	1
Breeders of transport animals	16	4	I.	4		1		1	12		12
Herdsmen, shepherds and bree ders of other animals	350	213	3	80	61		23	46	137	91	40
L Lishing and pearling III Industry	62	40	4	11	13]	9	3	22	18	ī
IV Transport V Trade	280 228	184 115	36 99	8	7	2	27 1	100	96 113	24	72 17
VI Public Force VII Public Administration	129 20	102	6 5	4	85		25	1	27	15 5	12
Religion VIII Medicine	25 5	18 1	4 !	- 1	11		1	5	7	6	ì
Letters, Arts and Sciences 1\(\text{Persons hying on their income}\)	5 32	Ì		- 1			1 †	1	5 30	4 30 ;	1
X Domestic Service XI Insufficiently described occu	28	13	1	- 1	1		10	$i \mid$	15	14	1
pations XII Unproductive	1 20	1 1	1 '	1	1		1	i	17	17	
PACK ANIMAL DRIVING	6,782	2,533	607	837	214	15 (522	4,249 2,		Q 1
(i) As Principal Occupation	8,847	1,707	455	467	106	1			2,140 1,		34
With following Subsidiary Occupations-	1		l			ł					
Non cultivating owners Cultivating owners	55 15	45 15	4 ; 14 ;		25	1	2 (14	10	- }	3
Tenants cult vators Agricultural labourers	33 60	15	10	6	1		3	2	-3 52	∓0 : 45	3 4
Wood cutters Cattle and buffalo breeders	2 5	- 1	i	- 1		1			5	3	:
Breeders of transport animals Herdsmen shepherds and bree	29	1				İ				-3	6
ders of other animals If typicitation of minerals	22	127	5 }	10	5	ţ	7 1	00	25	21 ; 7	1
III Industry IV Transport	169	140	1	Ţ ⁽	, į			31			5
Trade	104	138		1 136	1	•	7	1	10 ± 50 ; ;		U B
VII Public Administration	. 1	į	i t	,	ļ	ţ	1	,	1	1	
VIII Religion IX Persons living on their in ome	4 1	1				1	1		3		3
X Domestic Service XI Insulficiently described occupa	4 1	•	3			ł	1		4	1	3
XII I aproductive		1	1			1	Į.			•	
The same of the same and the same of the s			_								

37 -Certain Mixed Occupations.

	Ball achia	Damaco,							STATES.		
Occupation.	ta i	Total,	Quetta Probas	Lors-	°keb.	Bolan	Carter	Bill.	Total.	Keht	Lac Bris.
(II) As Seletifizzy Occupation	2,835	ECOS	153	270	108	3	-	150	3,190	P (1)	1,247
With following Principal Overpations -				i		1					
Von-culturating on new Culturating on new Tenant cultivation Agricultural industries Agricultural industries with the cultural tenant cultural cult	72 954 -34	i. Im Iu	17 96 4	13 3 19	4	1	1 b 7	L FS	30111	11.01	7 71 11
Cattle and instale hereders Dresders of transport amount Herdensen, shepherds and here-	77 *01	11	ł	63	į		4	1	7Î 127	63	ní eu
deer of other azimala Fishing and pearing Halinstre	934 13	141	١.	10	64		•	44	743 11 114	41 366	700 13
IV Transport V Trade VI Public Force	144	176		144	ĺ		3		12	3	×
VII Public Administration VIII Religion Victories	;	, 4	1				,		1 3 11	1 3 11	
IX Person living on their income X Demotio forme XI Insufficially described neces- returns	11								11 4		٠
XII Unpreductive	12	1		{	1	1	1		14	12	2

CHAPTER IX.

LITERACY

180 This chapter deals with the statistics contained in the following Reference to statistics

Particulars	Table	Part I of tlus Report page	Part II of this Report
		İ	ł 1
Literacy by Religion and Age	Imperial Table XIII		71
Literacy by selected Castes, Tribes or Races	Imperial Table XIV		79
Population of Political Agencies by Religion and Literacy	Provincial Table II		128
Literacy among Muslims by Locality	Subsidiary Table 38	126	
Literacy among Indigenous Muslim tribes	Subsidiary Table 39	127	
Number of Institutions and pupils according to the returns of the Education Department	Subsidiary Table 40	128	
	,		

181 The criterion of Literacy for purposes of this chapter was whether a Definition of person could read a letter and write an answer to it. All children below five Literacy and years of age were excluded from this inquiry. In the synchronous areas the instructions to information was collected in columns 16 and 17 of the Standard Schedule. In non-Enumerators synchronous tracts a separate form was used. As the numbers in the latter were very small, the information was collected by families or hamlets and only numbers of literate persons were recorded with the names of the languages in which literate.

The following instructions were issued to enumerators in the Regular Areas -

"Column 16 A person should not be entered as literate unless he or she can write a a Arabic letter to a friend and read the answer to it. If a person can read and write in the Roman b Perrian "Character, write 'Roman'. In the ease of persons who are literate, one of the marginal c Urdu languages in which the individual is literate should be recorded in Column 16 adding the lande la

"Column 17" The question is whether the person enumerated is familiar with I nalish or not ic whether he or she can write and read a letter in English."

These instructions were applied mutatis mutandis to the Tribal Areas

182 Education in Balachistan is imported by two different methods, Extent of Literaniely, education by indigenous methods in mosques for Muslims indian temple racy. Pathshalas for Hindas, and education in Government and aided schools. The former consists of two stages. In the first stage, the Muslim pupils are taught to read the holy Koran by rote in Arabic besides instruction in the principal religious formule which are essential for every Muslim to know as a true follower of the Holy Prophet of Islam. This education is imported in the mosques by the village Mullis and is considered to be almost compulsory for every Muslim family Instruction on these lines, though on the wane, is still carried on but the products of these mosque schools cannot fulfill even the simple requirements of our definition of literate. The Mulla is not a regular paid servant as in Government schools.

excepting the few who have been trained as teachers for elementary secular education and receive Rs. 20 per measem when they open a school in which religious education is combined with elementary secular education. He is the Imam for prayers in the mosque. He performs all religious ceremonies for the whole village and receives remuneration from his congregation at harvest times on ceremonial occasions and on festive days. This system of education has received a set back since the opening of Government schools in which religious education is not imparted.

The second stage in indigenous Muslim education consists of religious instruction to enable local youngmen to act as Mullas or priests and teachers in mosque schools. After completing his elementary spiritual instruction in his village the candidate for the Mulla class leaves his home to receive education in Mohammadan Law under a Mulla of renown within the Province in Kandahar or in India. Students of this class are known as Talibs and are able to read and write chiefly in Persian. Most of these Talibs have no means of subsistence and while under instruction away from their homes they live on the charity of the villagers who provide them with cooked food and clothing, etc.

The second method of education is, as stated above, education in Govern. ment or sided schools.

Education among the indigenous and demicifed. Hindus is imparted both in indigenous institutions known as Pathshalas attached to temples and in Government schools. The standard of liternov in their case is higher for a Hindu student educated in a Pathahala is able to carry on correspondence in his own vernacular Lando-Sindhi or Lando-Punjahi. Moreover he is well trained in accounts and when he leaves the Pathabala, he is trained in husiness under the eye of his father until he is a full fledged business man. The statistics discussed in this chapter deal with the products of all these institutions.

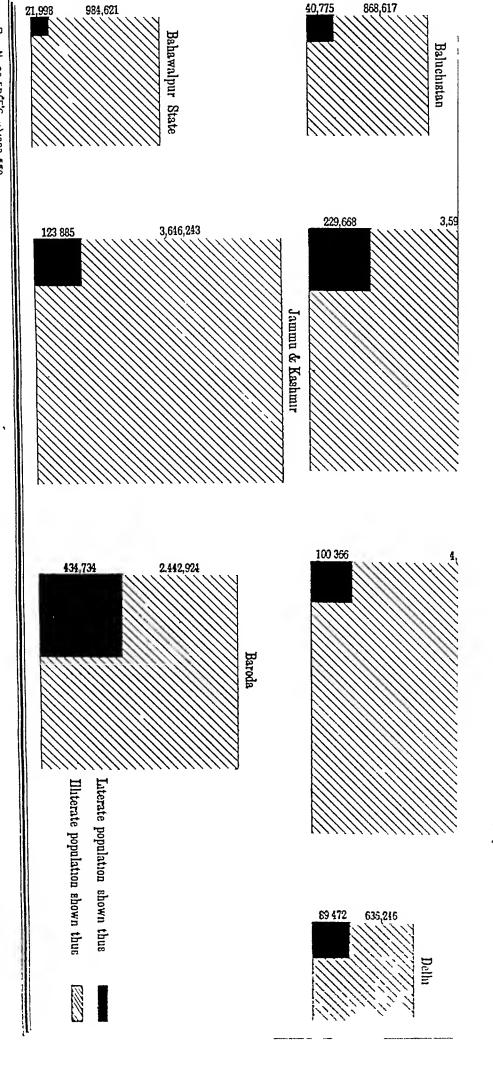
In a total population of 868 617 persons, Baluchistan can boost of only 40 775 literates. Of these, literate aliens from outside the Province numbered \$1,578 or 774 per mille, while there were only 9 197 literates belonging to indirenous tribes. The latter consist of 3 101 Muslims in a total indigenous Muslim population of 743 172 and 4 084 Hindus in an indigenous Hindu population of 16 905 grving a proportion of 7 Muslim and 949 Hindu literates per mille of their respective total populations.

Latersoy in Baluchistan is compared with that of some other Indian Provinces and States in Diagram No 19

Literacy by Dis-triets and States.

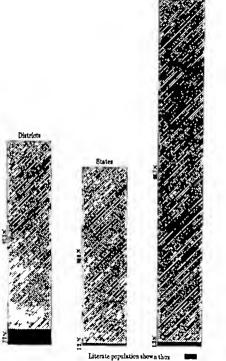
Вытист	Tera	POPPLATI	RCE .	L	713 12	•	margmal table Ti
STATES.	Persons	Males 17	·makes	Per seus.	N be	Fe- males,	cent, and the Stat per cent of the tota
BALUCHISTAX	900,517	400,414	300.203	40,773	m.III	2.940	rate population. C Districts, Quetta
DISTRICTS	ACT ENG	ET 8.804	192.504				accounts for 60 per
Quelta-Plakin	10,411	10.313	FT.2	74.044	21,917	1,177	Zhob with 0 comes
Leralei	84,847	47,836	39 111	7714	2,137	190	AND WILL O COME
Zhek	87.843	31,594	11.347	3 677	1001	141	followed by Sibi L
Delan		1,185	1,221		649	95	and Chagai with "
Chapel	26,271	13.7*1	Musica	90)		100	3
P.M	143,076	76,963	61,000	-,941	2,000	371	3 per cent respecti
C-Card							Bolan with 2 per
	400 100				'		
STATES Kalas	405,380 313,101		195,000	4,331	4.840	12	comes last In the

the Kalat State Divisions separately. Kachhi stands foremost with 5 per cent The remaining 5 per cent is distributed among the remaining divinions of halat including haaran. Literary by Districts and States as also by indigenous and alson population is illustrated in Diagram \o 20 In every 100 literates in the Province the Quetta town and contonment alone account for 50 per cent. Quetta is the capital of the province with a large military garrison and central Government. Departmental offices. It is the biggest trade centre and possesses the largest number of schools.



PROPORTION OF LITERACY TO TOTAL POPULATION
IN BRITISH TERRITORY AND STATES IN BALUOHISTAN

Indigenous



Illiterate population shown thus

Aliena

184 Statistics of literacy by religion are given in the margin. It will Literacy by

	Porsons	Males	Fomales
Muslims			1
(a) Indigenous and semi]		- 1
indigenous	6,117	5,987	130
(b) Aliens	6,539	6,106	433
Hindus	. 4		į
(a) Indigenous	4,084	3,968	116
(b) Aliens	14,277	12,890	1,387
Silhe	1		
(a) Indigenous	12	11	1
(b) Aliens	4,181	3,658	523
Christians	5,369	4,075	1,294
Others	196	140	56
		1	1

be seen that in every 100 literates in religion the Province, there are 45 Hindus 10 Sikhs 31 Muslims (21 aliens and indigenous inhabitants), Christians and one belonging to other The statistics of percentreligions on the total niunerical strength of each religion are still more interesting Literacy is highest among Zoroastrians Ont every 100 of their population, the Zoroastrians have 71 literates, Christians 67, Sikhs 49 Hindus 34, and Muslims 2 Splitting the

Muslims into aliens and indigenous, the percentage for the former rises to 20 while for the latter it falls to the negligible figure of one literate in every 100 indigenous inhabitants. Diagram No 21 illustrates the ratio of literates to the population of each religion

Taking the literates by indigenous Muslim races we find that out of a Racial Distributotal of 40,775 literates there were only 5,101 indigenous inhabitants who were tion of Indigereturned as literate. The majority of these are literate only to this extent that nous they can decipher a letter and write a reply in Persian or Urdu and possibly include literates a small admixture of those who can only read the holy Korán in Arabic and can copy the words in that script without understanding the meaning. In the indigenous

literate population, the Pathans have more literates than any other race. For every 100 indigenous literates there are 35 Pathans who can read and write 20 Brahus, 18 Baloch, 12 Sayyids, 7 others, 6 Jatts and 2 Lasis. Again, taking each tribe according to its municical

	LITERATES								
	Population	Регзоня	Males	Females					
Baloch Brahui Pathan Lasi Jatt Says id Other Indigenous	226,041 152,588 176 007 31 812 77,157 21,976	944 1,012 1,755 115 315 587	1,733 115 318 778	3,					
Muslims	57 591	370	340	ვი' 					

each tribe according to its munciful strength, we find that the Sayvids top the list as they did at the previous censuses. In every 1,000 Sayvids there are 27 who can read and write. The Pathans come next with 10 per 1,000 of indigenous Pathan population. They live almost entirely in tracts under direct British control where they enjoy comparatively greater facilities for education. The most watchful and adventurous of all indigenous races, the Pathans with their minte enthusiasm for religious instruction—they still supply most of the religious teachers—adventures of the facilities for scenler.

Sayvids 27 Baloch, 4 Pathan, 10 Jatt 4 Brahui, 7 Jasi 4 have taken full advantage of the facilities for secular education which Government has provided at their doors. The Brahius stand third in the list with 7 literates per 1 000 of their total tribil strength. Here also greater educational facilities for Brahius nearer Quetta, and

Mustung are responsible for this place of honour

The ranks of 'Others' have been swelled by the Khojas and Hizmis The former belong to the trading class for whom reading and writing is essential. The Hazaras get their education in Military service and highing lost a foothold in their own country have turned their attention to educating their children in the local schools of Quetta where they mostly reside

The Baloch and the lattraces have each 4 literates per 1 000 of their respective numerical strengths. The Baloch live chiefly in the Mari and Bugti country the plains of Kachhi and in Chagai, Makrin and Kharan. The nominal habits of the Maris and the Bugtis and the lack of educational institutions combined with their prejudices have been a stumbling block in the way of their educational advancement. Under the guidance of their enlightened chiefs however a considerable idvance may be expected during the next decommun

The Baloch of Kachli like the latt whiliting that area are mostly agriculturists. Owing to uncertainties of means of arrigation in this erea, they have been rendered proctically homeles. The preconstantly on the move backwards and forwards between the Karat State and Said. They return to their

deserted homes with the approach of normal floods in the Nam river. They return beg and beggage to Sind in search of livelihood when floods fail. In this impoverished state of life educational advancement among the Baloch and Jatt of th plams of Kachhi is out of the question,

Literacy by Indireneus Muslim Tribes

18ft. Let us now examine the statistics by tribes in order to ascertain whi h of the tribes are educationally more advanced. Here I must offer an apology bef re entering into the discussion for in many cases, the proportional figures xceed the actual numbers of our literates.

Taking the Baloch first of the three principal indigenous races inhabiting the group e namely the Baloch the Brahm and the Pathan the Rakhshani Baloch tribe in the most advanced with 106 literates per 10 000 of its total strength. Next come the East on Rind with 42 followed by the Khetran with 41 and the Marsus with 98

Among the Brahus, the Shahwanis who live largely in the vicinity of Quetta and Mustung top the list with 18 literates per 10 000. The Muhammadahahia come n xt with 183 followed by the Raisann with 122 Lahris 105 Bangulzans, Long v and Mengal with 73 43 and 39 respectively. The Zahria, as was expected. stand at the bottom with 8 literates in every 10 000

Among th. Pathans the Snatia Kakars stand foremost with 140 literates per 10 000. The Tor Tarm with 120 stand second Targharas third with 100 Abdal Achakzas fourth with 63. The Pani Mandokhel and Pani Musakhel go last with 43 and 41 respectively

Literacy by Language Indigenens Races and Tribes

	ž.			sre 11 388				
Tacre. Reply to	4	į	1	į į	Ross	I all the	Literates in English of whom only	
A B Loca. Eastern Rhad Khetran Magani Bakerhani B — Baant Raka ani Rasani John Magani Langur Mahari Langur Mahari Langur Mahari Langur Mahari Langur Mahari Langur Mahari Langur Mahari Langur Mahari Langur Mahari Langur Mahari Langur Mahari Langur Mahari Langur Mahari Langur Mahari	14 m	MB (30 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	42 11 15 23 23 23 23 23 23 24 25 25	1 1 1 3	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4	4 4 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	484 are indi- genous and semi indige- nous or per 10 000 of their total population— a clear proof of the fact that literacy
C.— F TP hants Tarchara Tor Taren Abdal-behaken Pasi Xwakhei	2% 129 81 125 121 121	18" [94 90 84 73 18	11 12 13 16 17 17	נו מ נו			2 2 3 13 4	onfined at present to reading and writing a letter for English is

taught only in the higher classes.

Literacy i

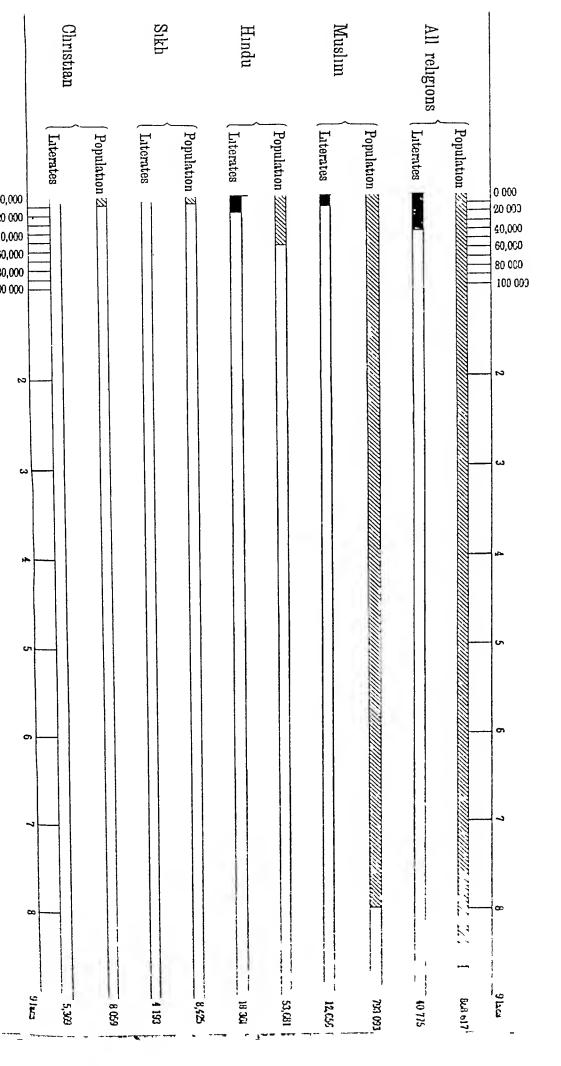
Earthh.

In literacy in English the lion's abar goes to the Christians who contribut 45 per cent. Hindu follow with 28 per cent. Next come Mu luns and

	Religion	Proper	y Males	Frank	Sikhs with 18 and 8 per cent respectively. The proportion of literacy compared to total
Christman History Meelan Sellan Sellan Line Jen Others	TOTAL	11,945 8,194 8,212 2,853 947 17 12 2 2 3	18,063 2,971 3,157 1,997 837 82 9 2 2 4	1,825 1,584 92 84 87 4 4	population is highest among Zoroastrians, 05 per cent of whom are lit not in highest The Christians are second with 64 per cent the Sikhs third with 12 the Hindus fourth with 62 and the Mus- lium last with 62 per cent

or 3 literates per 1 000 of their total population.

THE RATIO OF LITERATES TO THE POPULATION OF EACH RELIGION IN BALUCHISTAN



Of a total of 40,775 literates for all religions in the whole province, Literacy among 189

Religion	Female Interates	Female literates per 1,000 male literates
_		
Hindus	1 503	89
Thristians	1,294	318
Iuslims	563	47
ll hs	524	143
Zoroastrians	48	687
Ali other religions	8	114

Tribe.	Female literates	Tribe	Female literates
A.—BALOCII Indigenous Rind Eastern Rakhsham Rind Western Other Baloch Sems Indigenous Buzdar —BRAHUI Ahmadzas Banguizas Shahwans Muhammad Hasni Mengal Others	1 2 3 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 3	C—Pathan Indigenous Jafar Kakar Sanzarhhel Kasi Pani / ark un Tor Tarin Other Pathans Semi Indigenous Durrani Ghilzai Others D—Sayyids E—Other Muslims	4 1 1 1 1 1 14 32 6 1 9 41
	,	1	,

female literates in 1931 num-females bered only 3,940 distribution by religions is ın the ınargın Excepting the indigenous Muslims, the population is of a fluid nature and the numbers vary from year to year The statistics of the ındıgenous literates

therefore of real interest In the marginal table figures are given of female literates for the more important tribes Out of a total indigenous and semi indigenous Muslim population of 765,096 there are all told 130 literate females 98 m British territory and 32 in the States Although female literacy shows a steady mcrease, the numbers having risen from 36 in 1911 and 85 in 1921 to 130 in 1931, the day is yet far off

when progress of female education will begin to make a real start. One potent actor however which is indicative of better times for female education cannot be ignored, and this is the demand that has recently sprung up among educated ocal young men for educated wives And it is a sign of the times that some of the more advanced parents of girls are taking a lively interest to co-operate in neeting the demand. The wish at least to educate guls is there, what is lacking are safeguards for female education which it is not easy to provide to the satisfaction of parents

In the marginal statement are shown proportions of female literates per

Tribe	PROPORTION OF FEMALF LITERATES FER 1,000 MALE LITEBATES					
•	1911	1921	1931			
digenous Muslims Sayyid Pathan Brahui Othors Baloch Jatt Lasi	10 11 2 7 14 19 9	9 14 4 1 53 10 3 4	16 16 13 8 88 11			

1,000 male literates among indigenous Muslims With the exception of the Baloch, Jatt and Lasi, there has been an all round increase over the figures of 1911 and 1921 Baloch show an increase over the figures of The Jatt and Lasi still lag behind Among the Sayyıds the total number of hterate females is 9 and among the Pathans 61 (Jaffars 4, Sanzarkhel Kası, Zarkun Panı and Tor Tarm one each), unspecified Pathans 14 and 32, 6, and I in the semi-indigenous Durrain, Ghilzai and the rest respectively The Brahuis have 8 in all, one each in the Ahmadzai, Bangulzai Shahwani, Muhammad Hasni and

Mengal, and three among "Others" of the Miscellaneous group The other Muslims claim 41 out of whom the Khojas alone return 24 The remaining 17 are hyded among Sorozai 4 Dehwar 1 "Others" 1, and semi-indigenous Hazaras
11 The Baloch have 11 in all Western Rind 3, Rakhshaius 2, the Eastern Ruid 1, Others 4 and the semi-indigenous Buzdars 1

]	Lr	TERATES	3	LITERATES IN F NO				
	Persons	Males	Fomales	Регаоря	Males	Female		
1011 1021 1031	27,925 37,380 40,775	26,202 31 905 36,835	1 723 2 475 3 910	6 321 9 291 11,588	5 541 8,451 10,063	750 837, 1,525		

In the margin are given Variation in statistics of literates for 1911, 1921 and Literacy There is an all-round increase both under males and females as well as in the number of literates in English There were 31 male and 2 female literates per mille in 1911 The numbers rose to 14 and 3 respectively in 1921, and to 5 for females in 1931, but the proportion

for males fell to 43. Seventy five per cent, of the total literate population are altens whose numbers are subject to constant finetuations which accounts for the decrease. Real educational progress in the country can only be gauged by an applysis of statistics of indigenous inhabitants who form 88 per cent.

| Person | Nature | Females | lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The lation | The l

schlars Tribal 191 Variation by races and principal tribes among the indigenous intation. Mindlim literates is shown below—

HU.	MINUTALIZATION IN SULMANT DOLON-									
		I	1011.		ı	1921.		1	1631.	
	Rass and Tribs.	1	Make	1	į	MAN.	E .	Į.	į	į
*	RALOCH Rakishani Esstern Raud Khetras Magnet	191 191 191	927 194 61 25 21	18 1 4	\$14 149 178 101 21	147 178 101 20	s	944 234 180 TO 34	234 234 179 70 34	10 2 1
ð.	FRAUUT Hahvari Mengal Dangsebal Mthemmedahahl Lahri Fammi Lang	\$43 43 54 33 11 23 16 74	536 43 56 23 10 24 16	1 1	784 44 53 59 43 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	の出れたいまれた	1	114 104 84 50 47 23	133 113 123 123 123 124 123 124 123 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125	\$ 1 1 1
C.	PATHAN Kahar-Jostia East Tuykera Abdul Ariaktan Tor Tara Pun Munichkel	143 157 61 61 80	\$36 131 87 63 61 29	2	1,350 168 60 63 79 155	1861 20 20 20 20 21 21 21	•	1 708 334 105 129 129 61 21	1723 223 174 174 174 174 80	1
D,	Last	130	135	٠.	320	236	1	115	115	
r.	JATT	443	441		367	364	1	318	218	
P	BAYTID	361	307	4	440	443		147	57B	
C.	ATRIERS	236	360	1	1 200	225	13	370	349	30

The Brahm and the Pathan show a high rate of advance of 87 per cent. each aince 1911. Among the Balosh progress has been slower the increase in the number of literates between 1911 and 1931 being only 48 per cent. The Lam show a decline of 39 and the Jatt of 29 per cent. during these '90 years due evidently to migration into Sind where the educated have greater chances of employment. Looking at tribal figures, we find that education is most popular among the Mahammadshahi Brabus who show an increase of 335 per cent, amore 1911 (unfortunately however the nettin lumber of literates was only 11 in 1911 and 59 in 1931). Second in order of ment are the Kasi Pathans with an increase of 179. Next come the Shahwani Brabula with 171 followed 1 v the Rakhshani Balosh with an increase of 146 per cent. since 1911. The high

	Race and Yes	Decress %-		Race and T be	Decrease %-
	RALOCII	+57.7	٠.	PATHAX	+#7
	Rakh-bani	+1661		had	+171.9
	Fasters Ried	+1193		Abdal tehebral	+ 140 g
	Kletran	+1914		Keket Turriere	+1017
	Mace	- 1		Kahar baa m	+27.1
				Tor Tarin	-12
B.	BRAHUI	+ 86 1		Paul Namiel Let	-4
	Makemendakki	+234.3			
	Actorial.	+ 272 4	D	7.147	-21
	Haired	41%			
	Lakri	48 17	E.	JITT	-216
	Xragal	+437			-44
	Pangeless	+413	r	RATTH	+626
	Las	-514			, 454
			Œ	OTHERS	1

percentage of increase in these cases and to comparatively greater educational facilities. The highest decrease occurs under Langas Brahuis and Mondellel I othnam du to leak of educational facilities in remote localities. Prentage increases and decreases for the mun tribes or given in the marginal table.

The numbers of literates per mille at the Censuses of 1911, 1921 and Variation by

Districts and States	1911	1921	1931
DISTRICIS Quetta-Puhin. Bolan Zhob Chagai Loralai Sibi	99 143 23 24 27 33	140 132 52 53 32 32	170 153 63 33 32 20
STATES Kalat Las Bela	16 18	19 19	12 13

1931 are shown in the margin Quetta-Pishin, Districts and Bolan and Zhob show a steady increase Divisions of since 1911 Loralai has stood fast since 1921 owing to changes in the population of the Military station. The decline occurs chiefly under Chagai and Sibi among the Districts, and in both the Kalat and Las Bela States. The decrease in Chagai is due to the withdrawal of troops and other literate establishments which had been posted all along the railway line during the Great War and subsequently the Afghan war. This is proved by the statistics of population

There has been an increase of 2,543 persons in the indigenous population between 1921 and 1931 On the other hand the number of aliens among whom the percentage of literacy is comparatively higher has fallen from 3,711 to 1,980 In spite of this decrease which affects the District as a whole, the number of literates among the indigenous tribesmen has actually risen from 95 in 1921 to 205 in 1931 decline in Sibi has been brought about by the change in the date of Census 1921 the Census was taken on 18th March In 1931 the date was changed to 26th February During the winter months most of the Secretariat offices from Quetta as well as all Political Agents move down to Sibi for the annual Shahi Jirga, while owing to the annual Sibi Horse and Cattle Show which takes place during this period many visitors from Sind and elsewhere are present in Sibi At the Census of 1921 all these persons were censused in Sibi and included in the population of that station In 1931, however all these functions took place before the date of Census and most of the visitors had dispersed before the Census took place The Secretariat establishments from Quetta that remained in Sibi on the Census night were enumerated there but according to special instructions issued in 1931 these establishments were included in the population of the town of Quetta

The decline in the number of literates in the States is due entirely to the annual migration into Sind In order to prevent double enumeration in Sind the Census was taken after the migratory population had filtered through the passes into Sind limits and we thus lost a large number of our permanent residents

and with them the literate element

193 Statistics of educated unemployment are contained in Imperial Table Educated U

XII printed at page 69, Part II of this report The census of this class of employment population was taken in the winter when most of the unemployed move down to

the plams and the statistics are therefore of not much practical value

194 In a province where the masses still lead a primitive life, the progress Progress of
of education must necessarily be slow. The principal causes which have hitherto Education

of education must necessarily be slow impeded the normal progress of education in the face of strenuous efforts on the part of District and Educational authorities are manifold. In the first place the nomadic liabits of the people and their limited means do not permit of boys being sent to school to the detriment of domestic duties in which they take a prominent part Again, inhabited villages are few and far between and most of them too small to call for separate schools The schools are located at headquarters stations and in the larger villages which children from surrounding villages and hamlets cannot ordinarily attend owing to long distances from their Again, as Urdn is the medium of instruction for want of an easier language, the lack of educated teachers with knowledge of local dialects has been a The most important obstacle, however, is the natural prejudice serious handicap against foreign education which so far has caused serious harm to the interests of This prejudice was fostered by the Mullahs whose very educational advancement existence depended on this profession Twenty years ago Sir Denys Bray probed The picture drawn by him is depicted in the following the native mind quotation

"Strong though the prejudice is against Urdu education, it is doubly strong against English. Even among the enterprising Pathans the prejudice is strong. The common idea is that the man that learns English will be sure to mumble English on his death-bed instead of reciting the Kalima, and to die with English on the lips is to take a passport to Hell. Small wonder that the death bed scene of the wretch that knows English is a favourite theme of the sensational story teller and an awful warning to others."

Un-

The remedy suggested by Sir Denys Bray twenty years ago was well recurred. The changed presumption then suggested was tried. But although a change in the educational polory by which Mullis are now given stipends to undergo training in secular education to enable them to give matruction in Urdu and elementary arithmetro in their mosques has taken the edge off their antaronism the prevideo has not yet completely died out.

Where somety lives in such a frame of mind educational progress is faced with much upfull work. Yet it is satisfactory to note that school education has made slow but steady progress among indigenous inhabitants, for there were only 207 indigenous students in the schools in 1901 whereas in 1901 they numbered 1 475 and 2 447 in 1931. Details will be found in the Superintendent of further proof were needed that the cause of education is more hopeful to-day it would be found in the change that has been brought about in the educational outlook of the province by the younger generation of educated local inhabitants who are demanding widespread education of all sorts not only for males but the annovance and butter suprasse of the outgoing generation, for females also

The motive power at the outset may be Government loaves and falses and the demand for educated mothers as elsewhere in India, but hereit appears necessary to utter a warning that, in the occurse of time the increasing numbers of the educated will create a situation unwholescene both for themselves and their country. The remedy less in changing the time-honoured curroulum which in the present stage of world civilization is only one of antiquarian interest. The educational department should take occurse in both hands and devise a new curroulum which would make the future youngman a worthy citizen and bettim for lofter ideals, and finally open out a wider field of employment than the water tight compartments of Government services which after all can accommodate only a few. Education of the right type in which religious turtion takes it also share has never been resented even by the ignoreant frontier blands for who can deny that the Muslam youth is often reminded from his very infancy of the immortal Persian poet Saadi's well known coupled.

پاڑے فلم بہرن سنع ہاید گذا شامے ۔ که سال علم فالوان شادا وا سالشات

SUESIDIARY TABLES

38, Literacy among Muslims by Locality

							Lime				
DISTRICT OR STATE.	1 :	r , 44 ,	_	Alle	44.	Arm Indop	L THEA	إعطي	-age/	1,000 1,000	salige stees
	1 1			1		1	١.	1 1	· .	1	
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RALDCEPITAR	·			ليبا		<u> !</u>		اا	_	اا	
BALUCRISTAN	13.870	11,745	544	9.117	436	965	81	1,622	79	125	
DISTRICTS	10,472	8 949	572	LICO	434	827		3,810	47	187	
Quetta-Publis	6,701	6,303	394	2,934	100	749	41	1 1.55	,	304	
Lorskal	-	- 14	1	912	17	748			1		i
Zhoh	1,791	LAC	37	757	=	43 4 84	. 2	237	. 1	. 91	- 1
Pelan	(Tab	190	30		,	. 84		1 11		343	15
Correction	343	3733		179	. ;			201		ra.	
Au.	1,173	1 142	\$3	417	. 4	. 4	()	873		×1,	. 3
TATE	2.134	2,164	24	114	,	/ =	1	2,012	=	=	
Kala	1.374	LTTO		73	٠.	٠,		1,000		93	٠,
No. on	816		•	دٌ ا	•	37	1	1 19	_	327	
Ibala as	1 2			12		1 4,		1 221		444	
Karkhi	429			1		1 '	į.	334		49 74	
Pentil Kabri Comiry	101		•	" "		1 '	1	-	•	1 ##	
Makran	322					. 11	5	-		. 5	
Kheren	17	141				, "		163	, ;		. !
tel Tel	47	256				[]	1	333	, sê		. :

39 —Literacy among Indigenous Muslim tribes

leace or Tribo	Literates per 10,000 of	Female literates to 1 000		mber p	er cent : lit	of total erate un	lsterat -	es who d	ire
-	total popu lation	male literates	Porsian	Urdıı	Arabic	Sindhi	Lande	Fnglish	Other langu- ages
INDIGENOUS MUSLIMS	69	16	52	55	3	4	2	6	
BALOCH	42	11	54	51	1	13	1	5	
(1) Fastern	29	2	30	73	1	23		8	
Bugti	15		13	89			1	11	
Khetran	41	:	16	84				13	
Magasi	26		44	17	3	29			
Mari	19		30	80		9		2	
\mathbf{Rind}	42	6	38	63	1	44		6	
(11) Western	66	18	73	32	1	4		2	
Rakhshani	106	8	91	15	2			2	
BRAHUI	66	8	64	47	1	1		4	1
(i) Original Nucleus	100	8	39	52	1		! !	2	7
(11) Sarawan	102	2	60	59		2		4	
Bangulzai	73	19	54	70	2	6	 	4	
Langav	45		70	63				7	
(111) Thalawan	24	9	64	45	2	2		7	2
Bizanjav	29		82	13	3	5		1	
\lamasanı	14	29	54	66				j 3	į
Mengal	39	10	56	53	3	1		12	4
Lahri	8		64	50		7		4	
(w) Miscellaneous	770	13	77	22	1			2	
PATHAN	100	13	45	65	Б			8	1
(1) Kakar	96	I	50	61	7			5	}
Sanzarkhel	57	4	54	53	9			5	1
Snatia	146		42	68				2	
farghara	106	ļ	79	36	10			4	
(11) Pani	47	8	53	57	10			10	
Musaknel	41		58	29	7			14	
(sss) Taran	73	4	43	67	1			6	
Abdal Achakzai	65		48	66		-		. <u>.</u> 9 1	
Tor Tarin	120	12 ,	62	62 -	I			2	
IASI	36		14	86 (ļ	23			
JATT	41	,	67	52	6	12		2	
SAYYID	267	16	65	51	3	2		7	1
OTHER MUSLIMS	64	83	31 ,	41		1	33	7 '	
(i) Darzada	64	·	60	50	2	2		1	
(11) Sorozai	10	235	33	67				1	
(m) Leri	14	i	63 ;	50		1		13	

44,-Rumber of institutions and pupil's according to the returns of the Education Department.

		1931 (Mer Mesen, 1931).					1921 (Slot Mason, 1921).					
	Ko.		7.	0, o u 80	MOLLE		Fa.		Ко, от Вспосава.			
CIAM OF INSTITUTIONS.	Istin	78034.	¥,	-	To-sin.		Immedia.		Males.		Females	
	7	Rogerler	17.	Negation.	1	Replace	Tribel	Regular	Tribal.	Regrider	7	P. P. L.
1	2	3	4		•	7		•)	11	lt	13
GRAND TOTAL	367	. =	4,546	3,981		1,131	814	14	4,463	1,681		300
Secondary Subsol Total for Buys		10		3,840		1,131	1	,	34	1,661		210
English		11		3,639				7		1,061		
Vacancelor for Olda	1	ו		111]]	1		36			
English	-		1	. 1		233		1		-		133
Vecamier	ì	1				=		1	I	ĺ		17
Primary School Total	913		"ata	341		290	•		1,022			360
For Days	1 42		2,014	341		1	-	1	1,622	4		
For Oirle		1		١,		293		4	}			340
Mallah School Total	180		2,651	'			267		2,784			300
Minel	1	!	1				1		- 1	J	Į	
For Days	165	,	1,141	i			247		2,765		İ	309

APPENDIX 129

APPENDIX

NOTE ON THE PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN BALUCHISTAN, 1921—1931

Bı

KHAN BAHADUR MAULVI NAJAV-UD-DIN, B 4, I E S, SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION IN BALUCHISTAN

General —In the note on the progress of education in 1911-1921 my predecessor described fully the history of education, the policy and the system in vogue in the Province The policy and the system remain the same and there has been no change in these. However the story of the educational progress for the present decade is very satisfactory and encouraging as will be seen from a brief summary given below —

During the last ten years all types of schools and scholars attending these have increased and the work has been greatly improved owing to the employment of better qualified and trained teachers. The five years expansion scheme sanctioned by the Government of India in 1927 gave the province a chance to increase its high schools and provide munificent building grants for the new Communal Secondary Schools which set up fine buildings with this opportune help. This also enabled us to open 12 more Primary Schools and put up three new school buildings and teachers' quarters besides building a new school and Boarding House at Pishin and extending the buildings of the Secondary School at Loralai

Games and physical culture received special attention and our old boys called the "Sandemanians" had the proud distinction of being invited several times to join the Durand Football Tournament at Simla where they gave a very good account of themselves—once even beating the celebrated "Mohanbagans" of Bengal

Primary Education — Primary education which is the only kind of education in which the tribesmen take part, has been greatly extended—in fact in every village where the villagers have shown a desire, a primary school has been opened and thus education has been brought to the very doors of the native inhabitants—In 1921 there were 71 Primary Schools and 2,002 scholars, now there are 91 schools and 2,648 scholars

The schools are now almost all manned with trained teachers and this has in its turn improved their work

Four scholarships of Rs 2/- cach are given to local boys in each Primary School to encourage the poorer and brighter scholars to continue their studies during the full course in the village school

Out of these 91 schools three schools are for girls, in which there are 293 scholars

Middle Schools for boys—The number of Middle Schools teaching English was four in 1921 and the number is still the same but the number of scholars in these has risen from 516 to 911—The increase is due to the raising of the three flourishing Primary Schools to the status of Middle Schools—Fees have been raised in these schools from Rs 1/8/- per month to Rs 2/-per month but the local boys still pay Re 1/- per month

The number of Vernaeular Middle Schools is still the same, it, one but the school has been transferred from Gulistan to Pishin which is a more central place and surrounded by many village schools which act as feeders. An agricultural class has been added which is very popular with the local boys and tribesmen. The demand for English is so great that the educational authorities had to attach an English class to this institution for the benefit of those who wish to learn English as an optional subject. The number of scholars in this school has risen from 36 to 111

Middle Schools for girls —There are four Middle Schools for girls which are very well attended. There were 826 girls in these schools on 31st March 1931. The number of local girls is still very small, and every effort is inade to encourage them to join these schools but they are usually taken away before they finish their education even in the Primary Department.

These girls schools send up candidates for the Middle School examination for females conducted by the Punjab Education Department and the results have usually been excellent

Last year 23 guls were sent up from various schools and 21 of these came out successful

These schools have quite good and comfortable buildings. The only drawlack is the paucity of trained and well qualified female teachers which is greatly retarding the progress of female education here.

APPENDIX.

High Schools—The number of High Schools has gone up to six against two in the previous decade. The numbers of scholars has gone up to _,500 against 1 129 in 1921.

All these schools have fine buildings which have been put up as already stated by public subscriptions and munificent aid from the Government. Fees have also been raised in this department and boys pay Rs. I/ per mensem against Rs. 3/- Local boys pay only Rs. / per mensem.

Last year 140 went up for Matriculation examination from these schools and 99 were declared successf 1.

During the List decade 56 local boys passed Matriculation and School Leaving Certificat examination from Baluchistan.

Some local boys now join the various Arts and Technocal Colleges in the Pumpis and as the Government of India has sanctoored some scholarship: "varying values from Rs. 90-to Rs. 90 per mensen the local Government tries to encourage these students by granting them such scholarships as are "validable".

E ropesa Schools —There are two European schools in Quetta. Grammar School which is an undenominational school and is wholly maintained by fees and Government grants. It has a good briding and good attendance.

The Presentation Convent School which is maintained by the Rome Catholic Community and grants from the Government and other public bodies, is also in a very flourishing

Both the schools send up candidates for the various Cambridge Examinations and the results are usually very satisfactory.

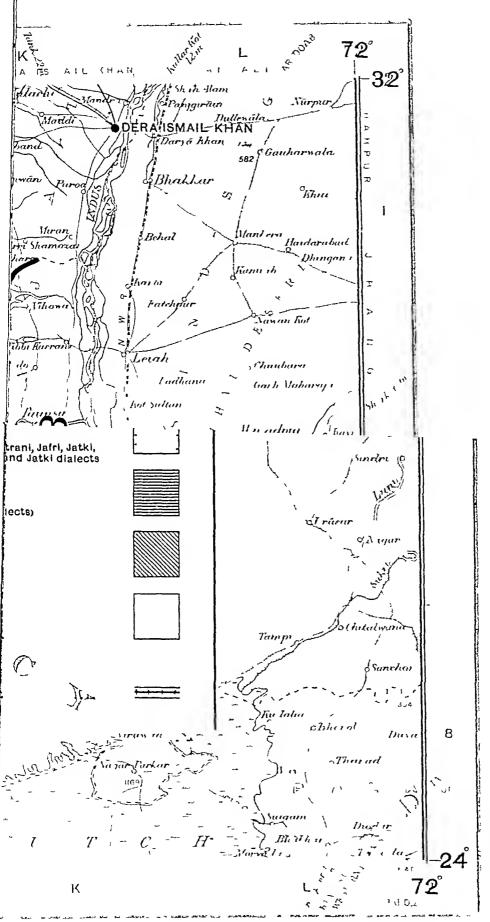
Both schools admit Indians freely — In March 1931, there were 254 pupils in three two institutions vi..., 145 boys and 100 girls.

Nowed School.—This school has been working satisfactorily throughout the decade and turning out trained teachers for Primary Schools and thus it has been found possible to weed out inefficient and natrained teachers from these schools. It is introduct to rise the status of this school so that it may train venturally teachers for Secondary Schools but the present manufacturing maps to according to the dependence of the declarate scheme being put by the Government.

Joseph School — More interest has been taken in the mosque whool. The prant friend by the Government of ladis for the five year expansion abetine resulted in Education Programment to train some 29 Mullaha. After passing through the training each Mullah per He, why per mersem if he opens a school in any village in Brithia Rainchistan. Prevy such school is taken to be in the proper in the Mullah in the apply information to the education department about the number of purple on the Mullah in the supply information to the education department about the number of purple on the school and the school in the school in the school in the school of the school in the school in the school of the school in

These Millaha smally teach Quain-1-Sharif and books on theology but now some of them tack Urd read my not writing and 1 till elementary arithmetic. The experiment is being a tehnd by the Education Department with much miteral. Thus it will be seen that the progres, has been satisfactory and encouraging in every branch of culoration and that there is

ry hope I further development in the future



MELINGINGOGRAPHED AT THE SURVEY OF INDIA OFFICES CALEUTTA

CHAPTER X.

LANGUAGE

Table XV Part I of this table gives the distribution of the population by mother-tongues, while Part II shows the extent of bilingualism Comparative figures for past three censuses, proportional figures by Districts and States for the principal local languages and comparative figures of tribal numerical strengths and tribal languages will be found in the three subsidiary tables at the end of this chapter

the

196 The instructions to enumerators were to record a person's genume Nature of mother-tongue as first spoken from the cradle and to enter in a separate inquiry column any other language or languages habitually spoken by a person in addition to the mother-tongue, in daily or domestic life. Infants and deaf-mutes were credited with their mothers' mother-tongues. The information was collected on the Standard Schedule in the Regular or Synchronous areas and a modified form was used in the Tribal Areas. Here the mother-tongue of the head of the family was assumed to be the mother-tongue of all other members of the family. For the record of the secondary languages, however, a separate column was provided in the modified schedule and the enumerator was asked to enter the names of subsidiary language or languages spoken together with the number of speakers.

197 In Imperial Table XV the languages censused in Baluchistan languages have been grouped under the following heads —

- A Vernaculars of India,
- B Vernaculars of other Asiatic countries and Africa,
- C European languages

According to linguistic affinities, however, the languages are classified by the Linguistic Survey of India into ten main families, namely,

1	Austric,	6	Indo European,
2	Tibeto Chinese,	7	Semitic,
3	Karen,	8	Hemetic,
4	Man,	9	Mongolian,
5	Dravidian,	10	Malay o-Polynesian

The families represented in Baluchistan together with the numbers of speakers are shown below -

Family of languages		Numbers of persons spealing the lan- guages				
		1911	1921	1931		
1	Indo European	683,967	659,015	740,152		
2	Drayidian	145,378	140,180	127,693		
3	Tibeto-Chinese	5	183	637		
4	Semitic	\$7	6	10		
5	Mongohan	13		7		
6	Malayo Polynesian			1		
7	Unclassed languages	253	241	117		

The Indo-European and the Dravidim are the only two families which are verniculars of Balachistan. The rest, excepting 21 males and 19 females whose mother-tongue is Chinese and who have settled down permanently in Balachistan, are all manigrants whose numerical strength varies chiefly with fluctuations in the composition of the garrison troops

Numbers f languages speken and of speakers coording to copress classification.

Families of	Languages with an	arptus of, til	ecul ere,		were vernaculars
Largraph	L-VERTACTIANS	or Buler	TOPTA		of Baluchutan
ndo-Enrepres	(1) Balorid	244,917	(3) Jatili Sadiu		27 vernaculars of
Family	(2) Delevari (2) Paskin	5,233 207,131	and Last, Un-		other parts of
	(4) Lahrda or Wes-	201,151	dell and Julia	143.010	India 7 verna-
	tera Ponyabi	27,283			culars of other
<u>.</u>				431,644	Amatic countries
Draviden F #By	(6) Brakes	127 (*5			
		127 6 9			and Africa and
Unchanet	(7) Lord Chilad	117			10 European
		11			languages. The
	II -Very settam of		en our Turns		marginal sum-
Indo-Euroces	(1) Kutheren		(10) Oulrati	618	mary gives the
Family	() Lakada or Wortern		(II) Punjaki	18,515	numbers of apen
-	People	20.071	(12) Cantral Paleri (13) Eastern Paleri	3,169 4,633	kers of each of
	(3) Sendin (1) Marschi	788	(13) CTRACK LEBEL	1,800	
	(5) Konkaal	63	hadel enter?! (11)	23	these 51 langu
	(6) Bromb	100			ages. In every
	(1) Earnern Honds (8) Western	17,00.	(13) Pahari suspect- fied	81	1 000 of the total
	(0) Rejection!	100	p. 1744		population, 853
				77,951	persons speak
Drambaa Family	(14) Tamil		(19) Tamere	10	Indo-European
	(17) Maleyalam	-	(19) Telezu		
				211	
Tibeto-Chance F maly	(26) Tibrtan	,	(23) Bears ar (26) Magari	3,	Dravidian langu
r — zy	(21) Februa Blacks (22) Solution		(1) Bong or Levels	i	ages, and all
	(21 Kensel	451	(-)		therest one Or
	(\$1) Owning	16		50 ₇	taking the
	DACTURE OF STREET ASS	тис Сис.	DATE IN APPEAL	1	Census classifica-
Indo-European Family	(1) Persina	#*()***	(I) Amorais	'	tion 897 per
Tabeto-Chroses	(3) Charry	- 4		8,821	1000 of total
Family	1.4				
Senate Family	(I) Arabu	40	(4) Heleen		population speak
ecent reasy	(1) APLON	•	(4) 1114114		vernaculars of
				1	Baluchistan, 91
Meagelan I amiy	(6) Terlish	7			speak vernacu
					lars of other parts
Malaye Pelymenter	(I) J ranne	i			of India and 9
Family					
		. '			each speak ver-
Inde-Europea	(1) Italia		(t) Insh	16	naculars of other
Family	(2) French		(n) Empleh	1,301	
,	(I) Fartaguer	3	(7) Dam-k		and Africa and
	(4) Symmetry	23	(In) German	4	Furopean langu
	(3) 17et-la (47) 10es la	23		8,303	ages.
	.,			m	nKrw*

Variation

The numbers of persons speaking the various languages in 1911 1021 and 1931 are compared in the marginal table. The increases on the whole are due to in-

Rubbatca Kreaceds
Language of sider Assembly part of Isla Language of sider Assembly part of Isla Language of sider Assembly part of Isla Language of sider Assembly part of Isla Language of sider Assembly part of Isla Language of Section 1992 and Isla Language of Section 1992 a

1021 the indigenous and semi-On the other hand the numbers

indicenous population has increased by 50 445. On the other hand, the number of persons speaking vernaculars of Balenhatan above an increase of 57,501 only. This mean that Baluchitan vernaculars have lost 1,914 of their adherents size life 1 for there is a corresponding increase in the numbers of speakers of languages other than the vernaculars of Baluchitan. This variation indicates that the ine non inhabitant of the Province are showing a preference for foreign languages. In point of fact this is not the case. The decrease is partly due to intermarriages in Limites speaking non-recall or foreign languages. Where such union take like the result in the major portion of the decrease however is accounted for 1 v an erroneou return in the case of about 1000 indigenous Hindus whereast a preference is a superior of the such as the case of about 1000 indigenous Hindus whereast speak singlish safeti but returned their moth riongue as only Synthia and have therefore been shown under Vernaculars of other part of India.

of

The Vernaculars of Baluchistan consist of 7 main languages with Vernaculars five dialects under Western Punjabi and two under Sindhi Statistics for each Baluchistan of these for three Censuses are given in the following table —

ATTMETER	SDEARING	VERNACULARS	OΕ	RATICHISTAN
NUMBERS	SPEAKING	したパンカビリレッカの	UF	DATIOUTSTAY

Language		1911	102]	1931	VARIATION	
					1911 31	1921 31
1	Balochi	232,087	225,127	266,957	+33 970	+41,830
2	Pashto	227,553	201,873	207,181	-20 372	+5308
3	Sindhi	55 545	94,876	143 210	+87,665	+45334
	(a) Jatki Sindhi	14,940	58,474	97 412	+82 472	+35,938
	(b) Lası	40,605	36 402	45 798	+5193	+9396
4	Brahui	145,299	139 727	127,479	-17 820	-12 249
5	Lalında or Western Punjabı	99,806	53,647	29,083	-70723	-24 564
	(a) Khetranı	16 071	17 495	18 232	+2,161	+737
	(b) Straiki	31 254	21,916	7,381	-23 973	-11,535
	(c) Jafarki	606	1,361	1 670	+1 061	+309
	(d) Jatki	1,519	436	1,025	-494	+ 280
	(e) Jagdalı	50,356	12,439	775	-49,581	-11 664
6	Persian (Dehwari) -	7 579	6,268	5,233	-2,316	-1,035
7	I on Chui	253	241	117	-136	-124

In every 100 speakers of vernaculars of Baluchistan, 34 speak Balochi, 27

PERCENTAGE OF VERNACULARY OF BALLOR ISTAN IN 1911 AND 1931						
		, 1911	1931			
12345	Balochi Pashto Sindhi Lahnda Brahni Dehwari and Lori	30 30 7 13 19	34 27 18 4 16			
·G	Chan and Pou	1	1			
		100	100			

Pashto, 6 Smdhi Lasi, 12 Smdhi-Jatki, 16 Brahui and 4 Lahnda Dehwari and Lori-Chini both represent less than one per cent These percentages are compared in the margin with those for 1911 Between 1911 and 1931, Balochi has increased by 4 and Sindhi by 11, while Pashto has decreased by 3, Lahnda by 9, Brahui by 3 and Deliwari and Lori-Chini have both together fallen from one to less than one

200The distribution of the various ver-Linguistic Map

naculars of the Province, by Districts and States is shown in the map at the beginning of this chapter. The key to this map will be found in the appendix to this chapter. A more detailed examination of each Provincial vernacular is contained in the following paragraphs

"The home of Balochi" as the Linguistic Survey describes it, 'is as Balochi its name amplies. Baluchistan but it extends beyond the usually recognised limits of the Province On the East it reaches to the Indus as far North as Dera Ghazi Khan, although the country along the banks of that river is mainly inhabited by Indians whose language is Lahuda Northward in Baluchistan it extends to near Quetta and as we go westwards, it is found even further than this up to the valley of the Helmand, where Pashto becomes the main language of the country Still further west, where the lower course of the Helmand runs south to north we come to the Persian province of Seistan - Here Bilochis are found mixed with Persians and the language of the tract is partly Bulochi and partly Persian Indeed, nomidic Balochis are found still further north, in Karman and as far as Central Khurisin South of Quetta Balochi is the language of the greater part of Baluchis-It extends westwards as the principal language of the country over Persian Biluchstanasfir as Bampar and is spoken by at least a part of the population as Tar is Jask"

Brahm wedges in in the central parts of Baluchistan dividing Balochi into 270 522 Eistern and Western dialects. The Linguistic 324 536 Survey puts the numbers of all Balochi speakers at 704 586 of which Balochi speakers in Persian ች istern Bal whi II ætern p_usb-ciger Tetal 701 55° cerritory were estimated at 200,000. According to the Census of 1931 the Balochi speakers in the tracts in the Indian . Empire above de-

	Bulachi speni ers,	Baleri population,	Empire above de- scribed numbered 628 086 as ahown in
Baluchastar: Bombay Punjab Elsewhere in Indus	963,777 297,749 60,993 6,336	229,473 425,439 624,603 43,666	the margin against a total Baloch popu- lation of 1,333,915 in
	672,058	1,222,13	the above tracts

The numbers of Balochi speakers in Baluchistan for past three censuses are given in the margin. There has been an increase of 20 per cent, in the number of Balochi speakers ance 1021 number of Balochi speakers ance 1021 per cent in the number of Balochi speakers ance 1021 number of Balochi speakers ance 1021 number of Balochi speakers ance 1021 numbers.

In Balachetan, Balochi is not the exchaive language of the Baloch. Out of 260,057 Baloch speakers in 1031 there were only 195 546 Baloch Baloch apeakers in a total Baloch population of 229 473 35 002 Brahuls 1681 Lau, 1,303 Jatt, 1120 Bayyid, 219 Pathan and 30 800 other Muslims besides 11 Indiagnous Hindus and 3109 aliens of all classes. Balochi is spoken by 31 per cent, of the total population of the Province and 35 of the indigenous population. It is the most popular language because it is the causes to learn and also because it carries with it an atmosphere of superiority over the Brabul and Lahnda-Jattki. Until quite recently Balochi no doubt held the mastery. But economic devalopment of Sud has lent renewed energy to its old rival Sindhi-Jatth or Buichi-Sraikl and Balochi has thereby received a set-back which will result in the gradual absorption by Sindhi of both Bolochi and Lahnda Jatth or Lahnda Jagdali. An indication of this tendency is afforded by the fact that 10 754 Baloch returned Sundhi Jatth or undertage as their mother tongues in 1801

99 Roughly speaking we may say writes Sir George Grierson in his Linguise Survey. "that the country in which the majority of the population nie Pashto as their language is Southern and Eastern Afghanistan the country to the west of Indus from its southward bend down to Dern Ismail Khan and a strip of Vorthern Balushistan.

Pashto is divided into two sections,—the North-Eastern, called Pakhto and the South-Western known as Pashto. Pashto spoken in Baluchistan belongs to the second enterory.

The marginal statement shows the number of indigenous Muslims who use the language as their mother tongue. It has not been able to reach the figure of 1011 though it has recorded an increase over that of 1921.

The decrease compared to 1911 is due to decrease in population.

Pashto is spoken by 24 per cent of the total population of the Province. The 30 181 Pashto speakers of 1031 connicted 6 109 700 indigenous Pathan. Pashto speakers, 13,337 Sayyuls, 003 Baloch 504 Hindux, 128 Jat and 20,849 cemi indigenous Pathans in 1011 174 001 in 1221 and 178,007 in 1531 Onto 6 these there were 185 132 Pashto speakers in 1011 in 1971 and 1851 they numbered, 108 601 and 189 769 respectively. This shows that there were.

4,961 indegenous Pathans in 1911

5,380 in 10.1 and

0.238 in 1931

whose mother tongue was not Pa hto. It appears that the Pathans are adopting: Sindhi-Jatki as their mother tongue in increasing numbers the numbers of indigracus Pathans who returned Sindhi-Jatki as their mother tongue in 1031 being 3,530. Comparison with eather censures is not possible owing to separate figurefor Simthi-Jatki not being available.

Pashta.

DEHWARI 135

203 Dchwari is slowly but steadily losing ground as will be seen from the Dehwari

	1911	1921	1931	marginal table Between
		••••		1911 and 1931 it has lost
Dehwari speakers	7 579	6 268	5 2 L3	2,346 or 31 per ecnt of its
Dehwar tribe	7,326	5 455	5,317	adherents The Dehwars
TOTAL NUNTRICAL STRI	NOTE OF DEANSE	Pairr	5, 117	are giving up their own
Languages spoken -				language in favour of
1 Dehmari			1,786	others In 1931, there were
2 Brahm			481	731 Dehwars who returned
3 Jatki Sindhi			107	
4 Balochi			109	languages other than Deh-
5 Pashto 6 Other languages			J.1 1	warı as their mother-tongue
				as shown in the margin

204 Lahnda is a member of the "Outer sub-branch" of the "Indo-Aryan Lahnda or Wez-Branch ' of the "Aryan Sub-family ' of the Indo-European family of languages tern Punjabi The "Outer sub-branch" is divided into three groups, namely,—

(1) North-Western group, consisting of (a) Lahnda, and (b) Sindhi,

(2) Southern group consisting of Marathi and Konkani, and

(3) Eastern group, consisting of Oriya, Bihari, Bengali and Assamese languages

Lahnda and Sindhi arc the two languages with which we are here concerned

Both Lahnda and Sindhi are derived from old Sanskrit The area in which Lahnda is spoken comprises Western Punjab, part of the North-Western Frontier Province and parts of Baluehistan Its Eastern boundary runs from north to south-west starting from near Jammu, passing near Gujranwala, Lyallpur, Montgomery, including Bahawalpui State, till it meets the Sindh boundary where it crosses into Sind as well as the plains of Balnehistan. In its westward march it changes its name frequently It is known as Pothawari in the neighbourhood of Rawalpindi Further north-westward it is known as Hindko names by which it is known are Multani of Multan Jatki of other surrounding districts, Thalochari of Mianwali etc , and Jangli of Shahpur, Gujrat and Gujran-As it erosses the Indus westwards, it is known as Derawali. It has numerous other names which change, as they say, after every 12 los (30 to 40 miles) until on the Eastern frontiers of Baluehistan it takes the tribal names of Jafiri or Jafarki and Khetrani, while in the interior up in the Kaelihi and the Sibi plains of Baluehistan it falls back to its original name Jatki and its Sindhi title Straikt which are the dialects of the Jatt husbandmen of these areas

The above description does not necessarily mean that the home of Lahnda was in Western Phujab or elsewhere in India whence it spread out westwards. This is a point which is for the historian of the future to decide

The dialects of Lahnda which are spoken in Balnehistan are, beginning from the East Jafarki, Khetram, Siraiki, Jattki or Jagdah and Jatki Jafarki has acquired this name from the Jafar Pathan tribe of Musakhel in the Loralai district who are the only speakers of this dialect. Khetram derives its name from the Khetian tribe in the Barkhan Tahsil of the Loralai district. Jatki is so called because it is the mother-tongue of the Jat (---) camelmen found elucity in the Maii and Bugti tribal areas. Jattki (---) or Jagdah derives its name from the original nucleus of the Jatt cultivating class which settled down in the plains of Kachhi and its neighbourhood. Siraiki is applicable both to Lahnda-Jatki and Sindhi-Jattki. Lahnda dialects are spoken by 6 per cent. of the total population.

The marginal statement gives statistics for Lalinda and its dialects for

•	1911	1921	1931
Lahnda or Western Punjabi (a) Khetrani (b) Siraiki (c) Jafarki (d) Jatki (e) Jagdali of Jatki	29 506 16 071 31 234 600 1,519 50 350	53 647 17 495 21,916 1,361 136 12 439	18 232, 7,381 1 670 1 025

1911, 1921 and 1931 The variations in Jafarki and Khetram are due mainly to increase of population. The variations in Siraiki and Jagdali or Jattki are important and stand in need of explanation Between 1911 and 1931 the two together have lost 73,454 of their adherents This figure is based on the Census returns.

But suspecting that the enumerator had fallen into the pitfall of erroneous

classification, my predecessor of 1911 made a rough division of Jattik between Jatti Smdhi and Lahnda According to that estimate he put the land a land a lahnda Jattik speakers at Lahnda-Jattik speakers at the land a lattik or Jagdali have both fallen

Yet they show a suffice mily large decline amounting to no less than 39 884 speakers. The fact is that the Lahnda-Surait; and Lahnda Jattic or Jagolia have both fallon a pray to the irresistible attacks of Sundin which has many advantages over the rived the Lahnda the more important ones being clover association owing to the proximity of habitats, and much wider more lucrative and oasier field of employ ment opened out by the Sukkirs Harrage scheme—causes which have added large numbers of converts to Sindha as will be seen from the following paragraph

205 Sindh dialocts are spoken by 10 per cent of the total population of the Province. The statistics for Sindh and its components are given in the margin. The components are given in the margin. The increase under Lass is attributable in the main to increase of population, as well as the state of the components of the state of t

Lahnda Jatki and Lahnda-Siraki. The above figures are based on census returns. The rough estimates framed in 1911 as explained above put the figures for Sindha-Jatki and Siraki. The above for Sindha-Jatki and Siraki. Lake a suplained above put the figures of the Census returns for that year. According to actual Census returns the gain to Sindha between 1911 and 1931 amounts to 82 472. According to the estimated figure, however it falls to 48,002 when in itself a very remarkable. The fact is that both Lahnda and Sindha no aster languages and the dividing line between the two is very thin. Yours of prolonged association in circumstances most favourable to Sindhi, have depleted the ranks of Lahnda and this process is sure to continue apice in the absence of reinforcements for Lahnda for which there is no indicement at all to best the line of prosperity and comfort offered by Sindh.

300 It has been decided beyond a chadow of doubt that Brahui belongs to the Dravidan family of leangages. How the Brahui nucleus came to occupy an isolated tract in Central Baluchistan still remains a mystery. The latest information on the subject is contained in the following quotation from the Cenus of India Report for 1831—

It seems therefore necessary to regard the Drawalma speakers as having been the latest pre-Indo-Furopean occupants of Upper India as having reached India from the north west where their language remains among the Brahus, who actually regard the Mohanjo-daro ruins (in Sind) as the work of their ancestors, and as having brought with them the ancient civilization of Mesopotamia, Asia Minor and the Eastern Mediter

Efforts were made to elucatate the Brahun claim in respect of the archaelogical discovery in Sind bits without surcess. The claim is one which deserve yetematic investigation both in Sind and Baluchistan in view of the fact that in 1001 there were 0.50t Brahul peakers in Sind against 127-470 of Baluchistan. It is not improbable that the home of the Brahus night has been in Sind from where they spread out to the lea liquisters of the Sees dynasty in Rolat and leading a norm lie life in numbers whell local estimates put at a figure far in excess of the Brahun population of both Baluchistan and Surd taken together.

Brahm peakers in Baluel stan in 1931 represented 13 per cent of the production of the Province. That Brahmi in 1 a propulation of the Province. That Brahmi in 1 a propulation of the Province of the Brahmi in 1 apreciate language is proved by the figures in the margin. Between 1911 and 1931 the number of Brahmi apeakers in 1 to or 12 per cent, in a period of 20 years. Out of 1 a, 389 Brahmi in the Province only 110 Cest have returned Brahm as their mother tongur. The remaining 3, 900 speak Balu hi (33 00°) Smithi dialects (7,277) I a littic (30°) and other languages (12). Besslet the Brahmi is the non-Brahmi tribes which have

returned Brahus a thir mother tingui are th. Sorozal freed slaves (3 194). Long

du,

(1,984), Baloch (1,547), Nakib (849), Dehwars (624) and others (2,094) accretions are not indicative of any expansive popularity of the language, for, the Sorozais freed slaves were domestic servants while the others are tribal artisans, cultivators or traders who have settled down within Brahui tribal limits and had perforce in the course of years to adopt Brahui as their mother-tongue

The speakers of languages of other parts of India have increased Vernaculars from 57,388 m 1911 and 69,211 m 1921 to 78,775 m 1931 The increases are largely other parts of due to the increasing influx of immigrants as well as increases in the population India

	1911	1921	1931	Variation 1921 31	Variation
TOTAL Punjabi Hindustani Lahnda Sindhi Eastern Pahari Central " Marathi Other language»	57,388 27,512 10 983 168 14 429 1 956 302 840 1,162	69,211 35,378 16,267 4,556 3,661 2,949 2,452 1,121 2,824	78,775 19 515 16,628 23 071 8,022 4 05 1 3,169 789 2,029	-15,863 +361 +18,515 +1,361 +1,701 +717	$ \begin{array}{r} -8,027 \\ +5,645 \\ +22,903 \\ -6407 \\ +2,697 \\ +2,867 \\ -57 \end{array} $

of the garrison stations The decrease in Punjabi and the corresponding increase in Western Punjabi are due to change of classification in 1931 The numbers of speakers of the more important languages are shown in the margin for the past three Censuses

The speakers of languages of Asiatic countries other than India and (1) Vernaculars of of Africa as well as speakers of European languages have increased since 1911 other Asiatic and 1921 as shown below — 1021-31

Countries and Africa, and (2) European languages

	1921-31	1911-31
Other Asiatic languages	1,481	1,144
European languages	446	1,145

The principal increases fall under the languages named below and are due to increase in the number of immigrants —

0.2 41 - 7		1921-31	1911-31
Other Asiatic languages Persian Other Asiatic and African languages		$+1,429 \\ +52$	+1,187 13
European languages English Other European languages	•	+313 +133	$^{+1,020}_{+125}$

The linguistic distribution per mille of each indigenous race for Racial Distributhree Censuses is shown in the following table -

	{		Lmau	ISTIC DIST	rribution :	PER MILI 1	r or Evei	t race	
Language	Year	Indigen ous Muslim	Baloch	Pathan	Brahu	Jatt	Lasi	Savyul	Others
Balochi	1911 1921 1931	31 3 325 347	\70 \952 \966	1 1	210 : 201 : 216 :	48 20 17	72 25 53	13 72	502 546 537
Pashto	1911 1921 1931	275 271 246	4 4	974 965 965	3 2	23 3		707 731 605	16 19
Brahui	1911 1921 1931	198 201 168	17 14 7	1 3	773 749 765	3 2 5	30 7 1	52 51 19	127
Jatki	1911 1921 1931	192 184 224	108 127 120	21 23 29	8 6 14	975 027 060	918 965 944	161 111 151	
Others	1911 1921 1931	22 16 15	1 7 1	2 2 2	1 1 3	69 50 7	2	47 1, 12	111 St S9

Separate figures for Jattki-Sindhi and Jattki-Lalinda are not available for 1911 and 1921 For purposes of comparison, the figures for the two languages for 1931 have therefore been amalgamated

In the total indigenous population of the Province numbering 760,125, 347 in every 1,000 speak Balochi, 246 Pashtu, 224 Jattki (Jatki-Lahida plus Jatki-Sindhi), 168 Brahui and 15 other minor languages. Taking each race separately, we find that of all indigenous races, the Jatt top the list with 969 per 1,000 of their total numerical strength as speakers of their racial language

come the Pathans with 905 followed by the Laus, 944 The Baloch have only 806 while the Brahus come last with only 705 The Sayrids and Others hardly need any explanation in view of the fact that their avocations are of a composition nature which necessitate a knowledge of the various languages in various degrees.

Jattki is the most popular non-racial language among the Balcoh the Pathan and the Sayyrds Balcohi among the Brahni, the Lani, the Sayyrds the Jatta and Othern.

The year 1821 was an abnormal year and comparison with that year will not yield satisfactory results. Taking therefore the figures for 1911 and 1931 in which normal conditions prevailed we find that the Baloch, the Pathan and the Savynds have been giving up their racial languages in favour mostly of Jattha as is indicated by the following figures:

cases by the following figures —	J₄	TTEL SPEAK	EEA,
		PER MIL	LE.
	Balock,	Pathan,	Sayyıd
1011	108	21	151
1041	120	00	101

On the other hand Balochi is loving ground among the Jatt, the number of Jatt Balochi speakers having declined since 1911 from 48 to 17 per will: Balochi however seems to be still popular among the Lasi and the Sayyid. To sum up, Jattki (Jattki-Sindhi) appears to be the most promising language of the future among the masses, though Urdu which is the court language and the medium of education may in time claim the major portion of the clineated class.

Bilingualism.

210 The following table shows the extent of bilingualism prevalent in the Province in 1911 1921 and 1931 —

	-	Inhero	_ #n	veru r	W 1027	D CIL	47	w.	
Lawrence) res	X-Tw	Bahwa	Pa hea	Brakel	Jart.	I,eed.	Augy al.	Others.
ALL	1911 1921 1911	1/10 1/10 1/10	24 [9] [28	30 16 1	120 I	12	113	197 90 116	373 155 91
Balacks	111	17 11 11	1 22 11	•	94 73 40	3 7	1,41	13	113
Packte	[91] [91] [93]		1	1	10 l 12 1 16 l	1		11	:
Realism	1 11 (92) (70)	4 17 10	11 21 11	10	` 16	1,	70 27	47 31	175 P1 00
J ni	1 11 19-1 1931) 12 100	13	3	111	17	17	13 16
Hiero	1 11 1 21 1 71		17	2 2 2 2 2	42 10 41	61	13	12 2 19	24 10 21

Bilingualism would appear to be on the decline. In Balnchi, hilingualism has fallen between 1911 and 1931 from 37 to 19 in Brahu from 68 to 30 in Jatth; from 6. to 43 in other miscellaneous languages from 20 to 2. Pashto alone has hown a ne-ligible locrease of one per mille. Taking each race separately we find that bilingualism among the Baloch has decreased between 1911 and 1931 from 31 per 1 000 to 196 among the Brahus from 268 to 130 among Jatta and La 1 from 12. and 143 to 34 and 17 respectively and so also amongst the Sayyaks and others from 107 and 2°2 to 114 and 60 respectively.

The all round decrease I may note is apparent not real At the Censuse of 101 and if I when a second language we returned by a family all members of that family were a smeel to be speakers of that second language. In 1931 a lift cent meth I was a lopted I which the actual numbers of persons in a family using a second language were recorded in separate columns provided for the purpose. The cameration of 1931 has thus recorded the actual numbers of perfects which should be naturally lower than those of earlier Census.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE
41—Distribution of total population by languages classified according to Linguistic Survey

Family, Sub Family,	Group	Language	TOTAL NU	MBER OF SP	EAKERS		ER PER 10 ATION OF VINCL.	
Branch and Sub Branch.			1931	1921	1011	1031	1021	1013
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL			868,617	799,625	834,703	10,000	10,000	10,000
I —LANGUAGES OF			58,035	790,970	826,410	9,878	9,892	9,901
Tibeto-Chinese Family			597	182	3	7	2	
Tibeto-Burman Sub- Family			597	182	3	7	2	
Tibeto Himalyan Branch			597	182	3	7	2	
:	Tibetan	Bliotia of Tibet Bliotia of Sharpa Bhotia of Sikkim	29 21 6 2	20	2			
	Pronominalized Hi malayan.		488	!		6	1	
		Kirinti (a) I imbu (b) Rai or Jinidar	488 262 226	3		6 ¹ 3 ¹		
	Non Pronominalized Himalayan.		80		1	1		
		Gurang Sunnar	16 35		1	1		
		Vingari Rong or Lepcha	21				_	
	Burma	Burmesc		162 162			2	
Dravidian Family		ł	127,810	140,421	145,631	1,471	1,756	1,745
	Dravida Andhra Language	Tumil Malayalam Kanarest Telegu	172 150 12 10 42	389 349 11 29 64	59 55 2 2 20	2	5 5 !	1
	North Western Lan	Bruhui	127 479	139 727	145 299	1 408	1 748	1 741
r t Turney Family	Un classed language	Lori Chini	117	211	25}	1 0.400	} C 124	0.456
Indo-European Famliy Aryan Sub-Famliy		! 	729,628 729,628	650,367 650,367	680,776 680 776	8,400 8,400	8,134 8,134	8,156 8 155
Eranjan Branch		1	479,371	433,268	463,119	5,519	5,419	5 603
	Eastern		479,371	433,268	468,119	5,519	5,419	5,603
		Pashto Balochi	207 181 266 057	201 873 225 127	227 553 232,987	2,385 3 074	2 525 2 816	2,726 2,791
Dardic Branch		Persan	5 233 201	6 268 165	7 579 16 i	60 2	-5 2 ;	9]
Dartie Branen	Dard	Kashmiri	201 201	165 165	16 J	2 '	2	
Outer Sub Branch		1	204,361	157,942	170,954	2,353	1,975	2,048
	North Western	Lahanda or Western Punjahl	203,386 50 351	156 740 45 328	169,948 49 000	2,342 550	1 960 557	2 036 576
	southern	Sindlil Unspecified	151 232 1 800 882	95 :37 12 877 1 124	60 071 51 575	1711	1 272	1-1
	\$ 000 m	Varathi Kenkani	789 93	1 124	846 846	10 9 1	14	10 10
	Lasti rn	Oma	93	78	160 3	i	1	2
	1	Bihari Bengali	13 ₁		144 13	ı	ì	2
Mediate Sub-Branch	Mediat		39 39					
Inner Sub-Branch	Central	l ast un Hinli	ሚ ነ ቁ5 656 37 755	58 992 53,591	41,637	526 405	738 670	5^0
	Centum	We tern Hindi Roja thani	37 755 17 092 730	11 77	39 429 1 10 + 3 1 3-4	405 197	670 - 10 12	473 1 2 4
		Cujrati I aniabi	11 15	3 775) 12	7	17 44_	376
	lukan	Cratest Palisti LinstentPolisti Kline Kum or Najisli	7 931 * }: 1 { * 1	5 401 2 4 % 2 010	2,258 1 17	91 47 7:	C5	27
		We emilated Them on paint	.t			11_		

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

41-Distribution of total psychology by languages clearlied according to Linguistic Survey-concluded

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Farally Sub-Family		1	TOTAL N	KILL OF BE	TAREM.	Yearne Poret	A PER MAI ATTOM OF S VEHICLE,	D) or
Breach and Sub-Breach	George,	Leopuege.	1101.	191,	1011.	1931	1921.	191L
1	*	2	4		0	7		٠
IL-LANGUAGES FOREIGN TO INDIA		1	10,513	0,055 0,548	8,293	122	100 200 1	99
Into-European Facility:— Atyen Sub-Family		,	19,234		8,191 8,033	121	45	96
Erratus Breach			5,021	3,391 3,391		*	45	44
ETCHES BYENCE	_		8,031		2,623	-		44
	Perman	Persian	8,020 8,020	3,301 3,001	3,823	5	43	45 46
	Armenian	Armoleo	1 1				1	
	Romania	Italien French Spenish Portuguese		3	1	1	i	
	Cultie	Welsh Seatch Irieh	#0 9 31 16				1	
	Belte-slavenia	Rama	J	:			1	
ì	Textanle	Englant Durchin Guyanan	1,271 1,300	8,063 4,063	4,319	62 8.2	80	E
Theis-Calson Family			40	1	- 1	1		
Tal Camer Set-Papelly		!	44	1	3	1		
Chinese Brazels	Chiner	Chinese	#0 #0		•			
Southie Franty	1	Arabia Ectero	10	:	87 78			ī
Respublic Family	Ural Akaie]	7		12		Ì	
	Japane	Turkish Japaner	7	1	1	1		
Maleyo-Polynosica Family	Malayan	James	1 1			Ш		

42 —Distribution by Language of Population of each District (for Indigenous only)

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			167	c		185	7,721				tu		103		2,111	Jhalawan
					8	312	6,262		58		178	_	203	to	1,527	Sarawan
37		186	2,144	59	Ċ1	351	2,880	ټ	ĊT.	-	18	8	76		4,601	Kalat
7		349	2,937	51	*	300	2,543	ω	G T		15	79	8 4		4,209	STATES
											-				9,050	Mara Bugti Country
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_		17	1		ž	1,603	3,917		246	35	959	_	1,329	6.1	5,192	Chagai
Ŀ		55			t.	7 eF.	4 205	-	79	87	511		817	12	2,722	Bolan
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\$		307	1,877	30	27	212	1,676	<u>≠</u>	2 2	16	2,464	45	84	14	3,470	BALUCHISTAN
; ; ; ;	=	16	14	13	15	=	10	9	σ	7	6	61	#	٥	1	
Vasulos Cuary to Pashto	Vasubsi Vasubsi diary to ; diary to Brahui Pashto	to sulci diary to Balochi	1	As subsidury to Local Sandhi	As subst dury to Pashto	As sub 1 dury to Balochi	As mother As sub 1 dury to tongue Balochi	\s subsiding to Local Sindhi	As sulsa diary to Brahui	\s subsi diary to Balochi	As mother tongue	As subsidiary to Local Sindhi.	\s subsi diary to Brahui	As subsi chary to Pashto	As mother tongue	
l Lan)	Sudhi ası	I wal Suidhi (Jathi Suidhi and Lan)	Inals		Brahui	Bra			kto	Paxhto	1	ı	ochs -	Balochs		District or State

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APPENDIX 145

(9) Kachhi —

POPULATION 1

105,886

Balochi (36,413), 34 4 % (Sindhi 31 8 %, Brahui 6 5 %) Western Punjabi (5,780), 5 5 % (Sindhi 28 5 %) Sindhi (53,040), 50 1 % Brahui (10,341), 9 8 % (Sindhi 10 4 %) Forcign languages (112), 0 2 % not shown.

(10) Dombki-Kaheri Country-

Population 1 4 1

26,953

Balochi (6,250), 23 3 % (Sindhi 28 1 %) Sindhi (18,747), 69 3 % Brahui (1,744), 6 6 % (Balochi 19 6 %, Sindhi 24 7 %) Foreign langages (212), 0 8 % not shown.

(11) Makran-

POPULATION

68,462

Balochi (67,829), 99 1 % Brahui (303), 0 4 % not shown. Foreign languages (33), 0 5 % not shown.

(12) Kharan-

POPULATION

23,358

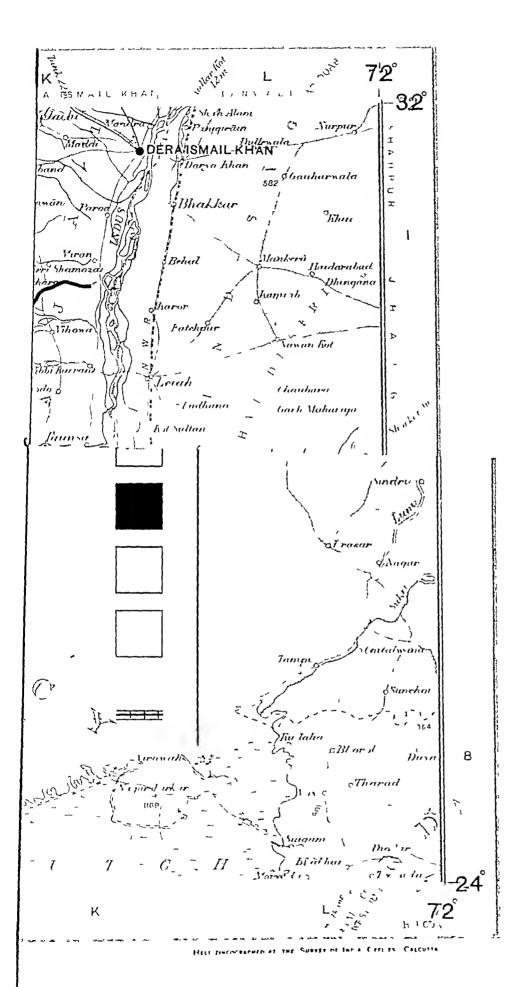
Balochi (23,304), 99 8 % (Brahui 31 4 %) Foreign languages (54), 0 2 % not shown

(13) Las Bela-

POPULATION

63,008

Balochi (13,058), 20 7 % (Sindhi 7 2 %, Brahui 18 8 %) Sindhi (45,453), 72 1 %
Brahui (4,208), 6 7 % (Sindhi 21 5 %)
Foreign languages (292), 0 5 % not shown.



CHAPTER XI.

RELIGION

- Imperial Table XVI The figures dealt with in this chapter are contained in Reference to Imperial Table XVI The figures of religions of the urban population are given in Statistics Imperial Table V Statistics of literates in each religion and the summary figures for the principal religions for each District and State are contained in Imperial Tables XIII and XX respectively. The numbers of followers of each of the main religions in each Tablel and Division of the States will be found in Provincial Table II. All these tables are printed in Part II of this volume. The proportional figures for each religion in each District and State and in the urban areas with variation since 1911 are given in the Subsidiary Tables at the end of this chapter.
- The enumerators were asked to record the religion of each individual Instructions to in column 4 of the Standard Schedule and column 5 of the Tribal Schedule Enumerators. The following instructions were issued for the guidance of enumerators and supervising officers —

Regular Areas—Column 4 (Religion and Sect)—Enter here the religion which each person returns, as Hindu, Muslum, Sikh, Jain, Christian, Parsi, and the sect of ieligion followed by each person as he returns it. In the ease of aboriginal tribes who are not Hindus, Buddhist, Christian, etc., the name of the tribe should be entered in this column. Sect is in all eases required for Christians.

The answer which each person gives about his religion must be accepted and entered in column 4—If a man says that he is a Jain or Sikh he should be entered as such—Brahmos, Aryas and Dev Samajists should be recorded as such but the enumerators should not refuse to add within brackets the word 'Hindu' after the name of the sects of those Bialmos, Aryas and Dev Samajists who desire that they should be definitely entered as 'Hindu' Similar procedure may be followed in the case of Buddhists, Jains or Sikhs who express a definite desire to be returned as Hindu also—The religion of Aryas should be entered as Vedic Dharma

If a Jam desires his sect to be recorded it should be recorded in brackets after his religion, $c\,q$, Swetambar, Degambar, Swetambar-Sthakbashi and Swetambar-Tarapanthi

In the case of famine orphans made over to the charge of a Mission, but not baptised, the religion of the parents of known, should be entered. If the religion of the parents cannot be ascertained, the predominant religion of the district or locality should be recorded

In the case of Chuhras who return themselves as Hindu, Musalman or Sikh enter the sect to which they profess to belong Those who return no religion should be entered simply as Chuhras

Persons returning themselves as Adharmis should be recorded as such In the case of Sansis and others, whose religion is tribal, the tribe should be entered in this column

In the case of Christians belonging to definite tribes or races, the term Indian Christian should not be entered in column 8, but the tribe to which the individual really belongs

The main sects of the Hindus will be noted, $e\,g$, Sanatan Dharam, Radha Swami, River Worship, Zind Kahana, Vaishuava, etc. Sub-divisions of these sects are not needed

For Mussalmans such sects as Sunm, Shia, Alil-i-Hadis, Ahmadi, Zikri Taib should be recorded

For Sikhs the main sects will be Keadhan and Sahidhan or Mona. Special sub-divisions such as Haruri, Nihang and Sultani should be entered in addition to the sect. Similarly such minor divisions as Udavi, Nanakpanthi, Nirmala-should if stated be noted.

In the case of Paras, (Zoroastrians) enter whether Kadmi or Shahn hahi. All women and children should be shown as belonging to the religion and sect of persons on whom they are dependent, unless they clearly belong to another

Tribal Areta—Column 3 Religion and Sect—Here enter the various religions and sects such as Sunnii, Shia Zikin Taib etc in the case of Sikha and Sanaton, Brahmo Des Samaji, Arya etc., for Hindins In the case of Sikha enter keedhari or Sahidhari. If there are any other sects such as Des Marga among the Hindin and Aundharis among the Sikha record what the people tell you. In the case of Christians enter their denominations. But you must be very careful not to put imperiment questions to any one or to offer any comment or criticism regarding any religion whatsoever.

Accuracy of the Results. 1.13 The instructions were so clear and the questions and answers so simple that hardly any doubt can be entertained as to the normal accuracy of the results of the Census of this Province which outside the synchronous areas is initialized mainly by Mashins of the Bunni sect. Religious other than Islam excepting a small percentage of Hindus and Fishs, are represented only in the vicinronous areas. Here the tail end of the Indian agrication in respect of religious clasification made itself slightly felt in the early stages of the operations but the excritement was imped in the bold by taking precautionary measures in consultation with representatives of the various communities. The numbers of the followers of each religion as disclosed by the Cenus may therefore be taken to be as accurate as the figures of population by sexes.

Remerical Strangth of each Religion. 14 The marginal summary gives the numerical strength of each religion represented in

Įteligina.	Total	Mahra.	Permaira.	Baluchistan at the Census of
X-tau	709 083	\$10,0 0 9	354,104	1931 The figures are II
Howle	M,HI	34,180	17,5 I	lustrated in
116	8,723	8,270	2,130	the map at the beginning
Chrystan	8, 00	4,837	8,422	of the Chap-
Jak	r	~	12	ter The
Political	63	53	15	Muslim pre- dominate enor
Zermanina	167	10	77	mously claim-
Jew .	17	14	2	ing 010 in
Tntal	31	د.	1	every 1 000 of the total popul
Others	43	34	7	lation includ
				ing temporary

immerants The Hindus contribut 62 81 hs 10 Christians 9 and all other religious less than one These numbers includ 5,240 Chubras who are not ordinarily recognised as members of the communities and the contribution of the control of

the state of the state of the state of the unples of the unples of the unples of the unples of the state of t

Mu lims or Wikhs for purposes other than social or r ligious.

Propertion
monget Indigoners Inhabitante. 215. Taking the indegenous population and immerants separat by the proportion of Mu lim resetop 8 in every [500 indicenous inhall frants of all creeds with that of the Hindus falls from 22 to No other religion excepting 48 Silks.

have 18 2 2 2 1 represented in the Tribal Areas.











216 The distribution of the various religions by locality for each of the Distribution by past three censuses is given in Subsidiary Table 44 The distribution for 1931 Districts and is shown in the following table — States

District or State	Total popu lation	Nuslm	Ifindu	Sikh	Christian	Zoroastrian	Jew	Jain	Buddhist	No religion	Tribal	Chahras
BALUCHISTAN	868,617	798,093	53,681	8,425	8,059	167	17,	32	68	7	32	36
Districts	463,508	405,309	41 432	8,368	8,044	167	15	32	68	7	32	34
Quetta Pisbin Loralai	147,541 86,087			5,255 562	7,370 200	161	15	32	40	5	1	
Zhob Bolan	57 963 4,688	53,844 3,229	2,839 1,165	1,134 173	115 91	ļ	!		27		<u>;</u>	4 30
Chagai Sibi	24,224 143,005	22,769 135,710	1,313 5,893	117 1,127	25 234	61	- 1	İ	1	2	32	
States	405,109	892,784	12,249	57	15]	2		1			2
Kalat	342,101	331,234	10,806	42	15	l	2,		1	{		2
Sarawan Jhalawan	28,464 88,978	27,722 88,780	729 197	10	3	İ	i			1		
Kachhi Dombki Kaheri	105,886	98,852	7,019	12	1					ì		2
country Makran Kharan	26,953 68,462 23,358	21,349 68,213 23,318	2,588 233 40	16 3	11		2		1	! !		
Las Bela	63,008	61,550	1 443	15						1		

217 The percentage of increase or decrease since 1911 in each class of Variation population under each of the three religious indigenous to the Province, namely, Muslim, Hindu and Sikh is shown below. The variation of proportional distribution by religion for three censuses is illustrated in Diagram No. 22 on the opposite page.

	Percentage of Increase+ Decrease-	
1011 21	1911 31	1921 31
-7 -8 -27 +33	+1 -02 -14 +46	+9 +8 +13 +9
-37 +17 +50	+13 +13 +63	+5 -3 +9
-8 -67 +23	+04 -99 +50	+91 +21
	-7 -8 -27 +33 -37 +17 +50 -8 -67	Increase+ Decrease- 1011 21

MUSLIMS

- 218 According to the Census of 1931, the Muslims in the Province Muslim numbered 798,093 (males 440,089, females 358,004) out of a total population of Population 868,617 (males 488,414 females 380,203) There were 405,309 Muslims in British and Administered territory and 392,784 in the States. The Muslims represent 92 per cent of the total population in the Province as a whole, 87 per cent in British and Administered territory, and 97 per cent in the States. In the total Muslim population of the Province, there are 743,172 indigenous, 21,922 semi-indigenous and 32,999 alien immigrants. The indigenous Muslims represent 85, the semi-indigenous 4 and alien immigrants 3 per cent of the total population of the Province.
- between 1911 and 1921 due to the combined influence of influenza and other epidemics as well as drought and famine which took a heavy toll and caused emigration resulting in a decrease in the Muslim population of no less than 6 per cent between 1911 and 1921. In spite of the adverse opening balance and the fact that the last decennium was not entirely free from natural

calamities, the Census of 1931 has revealed an increase of 1 per cent in the total Muslim population since 1911 and 9 per cent since 1921 Excluding allen immugrants whose numbers fluctuate from year to year according to varying conditions of bunness and employment and the composition of troops, the indigenous Muslims show a gain of 8 per cent. between 1921 and 1031 and a loss of 0-2 between 1911 and 1031. These variations among the indigenous population are dutributed over Districts and States as shown below -

Destrois and States.		Percentage of Lacremer + Decrease —	
Deek and person	1911 L	1911-21.	19.1-31.
— Districts	 -4	+6	+9
Querta-Puhm Luruha Madi Minda Charin Jaka	-7 +5 -21 +67 +11 -7	-6 +7 -17 +164 +31 +26	+2 +2 +40 +1 +34
States	+3	+10	+7
Kalet	44	+41	+4
Sarawaa Jishiwan Kachin Dombio-Kahen country Malawa Khawa	-11 	+5 +17 +17 -4 +1	-# +# +# +# +#
Las Bels.	_n	+3	+\$3

In the Districts the increase in the last decennium is distributed uniformly between Quetta Pishin, Loralai and Zhob it being only 2 per cent. The high percentage for Chagai is due to the transfer of the Shorarud Tahail from the Quetta Fishin to the Chagai District. In the case of Bolan the actual numbers are very small and the small accession of numbers is responsible for the violent disturbance in percentage increase. The high percentage for Sibi is largely due to natural increases as well as to the return to their homes of considerable numbers of Maris and Bugtis who had emigrated into Sind and the Punjah at the Census of 1021 owing to famine conditions.

In the States, Sarawan shows a decrease of 48 per cent since 10°1 while Jhalawan, Kachhi and Dombki Kaheri country contribute increases of 12 45 and 44 respectively Makran and Kharan show decreases of 5 and 10 per cent respectively while the population of Las Bela has increased silice 1991 by 23 per cent The abnormal variations in Samwan, Jhalawan, Lachhi and Dombki-Laheri dirisions are due largely to the winter migration of the population of Sarawan and Jhalawan into Kachhi and Dombki Kaheri. In order to ascertain the true proportion of variation in these areas it is necessary to deal with them as a single unit. The indigenous Muslim population in these four divisions was 253 147 in 1911. In 1921 it declined to 21" 931 and rose in 1931 to 238 732. The net iou thus amounted to 14 per cent, between 1011 and 10°1 which added to the normal natural increase say at 10 per cent means a decrease of 21 per cept canced by the world wide ontbreak of influenza followed by drought and familie which latter scattered thousands away in all directions particularly Sind and the l'unjab frontier. The recovery in the following decennium wa only 0 per cent amply proving that a consideral le proportion of the emigrants of the preceding decade did not find it possible to return home during the last decennium. The increase since 10°1 is attributable largely to the influence of natural growth. The rate would have been appreciably higher but for the fact that a considerable number of tribe-men who had migrated to Simil did not return to be included in the Census returns for Baluchistan

The Semi indigenous inhabitant lost ground between 1911 and 1921 to the extent of 26 per cent but since 1021 have shown signs of recovery the increase between 1921 and 1931 being 13 per cent. The Ah n Minlime increased from 2022 in 1911 to 0.103 in 1921 and 20,090 in 1931 the percentage of increase heim 33 letween 1921 and 1931 between 1921 and 1931 and 40 since 1911

220 In the marginal statement are given figures for the Muslim sects at Muslim Sects

	1911	1921	1931
Sunul Zıkri Shiah Ahmadi Ahlı Hadıs Sufi Unspecified	749,909 27,588 4,823 47 17 1 263	705 716 23 301 3,739 64 18	767,114 24,231 5,961 122 108

the past three censuses The only sects which are indigenous to the Province are Sunni and Zikri and about 1,000 Shiahs among the Dombkis The classification of some of the Dombkis as Shiahs is a doubtful item and needs further searching inquiry. The rest of the sects noted above are to be found exclusively among the immigrants chiefly from the Punjab. The whole of

the indigenous population is of the Sunni Hanafi sect, excepting the 24,231 Zikris whose disappearance from future returns is only a matter of time. With the extension of education, the sect which has been the victim of ridicule for all time, will follow in the footsteps of the Taib sect whose followers under pressure of ridicule had to retire peacefully into the folds of its parent sect, the Sunni Hanafis

HINDUS

The Hindus numbered 53,681 in 1931 out of a total population of Hindu Popula868,617 Hinduism is the second largest religion in the Province but represents only tion
6 per cent of the total population. The community is composed of 16,905 persons who are indigenous to the Province and 36,776 immigrants from Sind, Punjab and other Indian Provinces. Of the 16,905 indigenous Hindus, 5,136 are found in the Districts and 11,769 in the States. The majority of the alien Hindus, however are met with in the Districts their actual numbers being 36,296 in the various Districts and only 480 in the States. Thus the percentage of the indigenous Hindus works out to only 2 in the total population against 6 for all Hindus and 4 for alien Hindus, or against 92 for all Muslims (Indigenous, Semi-indigenous and Aliens), and 98 for the indigenous Muslims in the whole of the indigenous population

The alien Hindus include 4,533 Chuhras who have been classed as Hindus merely by courtesy on the part of the enumerators as in the case of Muslim and Sikh Chuhras who have nothing in common whatsoever with any of the three religions. Their beliefs are indefinite and they are intouchables pure and simple though the degree of untouchability has been slightly modified to suit local conditions on the frontier. If these Chuhras were excluded the proportion of all Hindus in the Province would drop from 6 to 5 per cent.

222 Indigenous Hindus muster most strongly in the plains, their pro-Local Distribuportion per cent of the total population of each locality being 41 in Kachlu, 15 in tion of Hindus Dombki-Kaheri and 14 in Sibi Las Bela has 8 per cent, Loralai 7, Quetta-Pishin 6, and Sarawan 4 The rest 5 per cent are

6, and Sarawan 4 The rest 5 per cent are scattered over other Districts and Divisions of Kalat State The alien Hindus are found mostly in Quetta and other garrison and headquarters stations as will be seen from the marginal figures. The alien Hindu element

in the rural areas is conspicuous by its absence

223 Of the 53,681 Hindus, 30,282 males and 14,663 females returned Hindu Sects themselves as followers of the orthodox Brahmanic faith, 2,642 males and 1,414 females as Aryas, 7 males as Brahmos and 3,249 males and 1,424 females as belonging to other Hindu sects. The Brahmanic faith represents about 84 per cent of the total Hindu population. Of these, 61 per cent, his in the Districts and 23 in the States. The Aryas contribute only 7 per cent, nearly three-fourths are found in Quetta-Pishm and the rest are scattered over other Districts, their numbers being only nominal in the States.

224 The actual numerical strength of Hindus at each of the past three variation

censuses is shown in the margin. Taking both indigenous and aliens together the Hindus increased by 37 per cent between 1911 and 1921. Between 1921 and 1931, the rate of increase fell to 5 per cent. During the twenty years ending with 1931, the Hindus have increased by 43 per cent. This rate would appear to be astonahingly high. Splitting the immigrants from the indigenous Hindus, we discover the real cause of this high rate of increase. The increase among the indigenous element was only 17 per cent, and even this rate was not due to natural causes for the indigenous Hindus gained et the expense of the Sikhs who lost 1.938 of their indigenous adherents by absorption by the Hindus and thus helped to raise the percentage of natural increase from 4 to 17

In the following decade 1921-31 though the Hindus increased in the convegate by 5 per cent. the indigenous Hindus actually decreased by 3 per cent. m spite of a further accession of 793 persons who had returned themselves as Sich et previous censuses. To arrive at the rate of natural growth, these 703 persons should be excluded. The rate of decrease thus roses to 8 per cent. between 1021 and 1931 The fact is that the high rate of increase shown by the Hindus is due mainly to a larger influx of temporary immigrants engaged in trade and the professions as well as in Civil and Military employ The rate of natural increase can only be excertained by separating the immigrants from the indigenous inhabitants and by doing so we arrive at disappointing conclusions which show that while the alien Hindus have increased by 63 per cent. the indigenous inhabitants have actually decreased by 6 per cent during the past twenty years, excluding of course the adventitious gain by the conversion of 2 751 Sikhs. This decrease is not due to a high death rate. It is true that as pointed out in the Census Report for 1921 migration specially in hard times leaves the Hindu as a rule untouched. But continued world depression and unfavourable seasons extending over a series of years have taxed the patience of even the local accommodating Hindus who were obliged to seek refuge in comparatively more prosperous parts of flind,

SIKHS.

Sikks.

The Sikhs in Baluchistan represent slightly less than 1 per cent, of Their actual numbers for the the total population. past three censuses are shown in the margan. During the past twenty years they have lost 2 "51 of their adherents among the indigenous inhabitants in con-sequence of change of faith. The only link between these persons and the Sikh religion were the Sikh scrip-tures. They knew little of their own. They read

the Bikh scriptures but performed other rites in the manner of their brethren in Sind. A hint from their religious tenchers whose write have become more frequent of late had the desired effect and they almost bodily went back to the religion which they in reality professed,

The principal Sikh sects returned at the Census of 1931 were Keedhari

	 	-		
	Kraik	uL.	Ashj-Thark	Others.
1911	4,0	ㅂ	2,77	
1931 1931	5,4 7,4	b	113	-01

and Sahidhara. Their numbers for the past three consuses are shown in the margin. Among the principal local reli-gious bodies the Sikhs are perhaps the only community in the Province who have made sustained and systematic efforts to

bring the members of their community under strict religious control. The appreciable increase in the numbers of the Kesdharis though only at the cost of the Sahjdharm shows plainly enough that their efforts have not been fruitless.

OTHER RELIGIONS.

Christman.

220. Fourth among the religious in order of numerical strength comes Christianity In 1931 th Chris-

		1911.	nel	1101.
All Christman	Teul	453	0.002	(42)
	Naire Preside	湖	네	A,4377,
European and alled same	Total Xales	100	3.94	1,701
Angle Indian	Proteins Total	15		377
	Vales Frances	E4		3 4
ladina		1 12	LTM	2/40/
	Parasitan .	0.00		

tmns numbered 8 050 composed of 5 03 males and 2 422 females Their numbers for the past three CETIBUICS by nationality are given in the margin. The Christians have increased in the aggregate by 31 per cent. between 1911 and 10-1 by 20 per cent between 1021 and 1031 and hy 58 per cent during the

20 years beginning with 1911 The increase among the males was 32 per cent between 1911 and 1921 and 8 per cent. between 1921 and 1931 The females mereased between 1911 and 1921 by 29 and between 1921 and 1931 by 64 per Of the total merease of 2,974 since 1911, the Indian Christians have contributed 64, European and allied faces 27 and Anglo-Indians 9 per cent The increase is due mainly to fluctuations in the strength of the European legiments, partly to conversion among aliens and to a small extent to fluctuations in the composition of the Railway staff as well as to industrial expansion

These Other Religions Statistics for other minor religions are given in the margin

	1911	1921	1931
Zeroastrian Buddhist Jain	170 16 10	165 160 17	167 68 32
Tribal Jow	57	19	32 17
Others	1	5	43

are all aliens and are constantly shifting with changes among the troops, excepting the Zoroastnans who appear to have come to stay They are mostly businessmen and Government employees The community though numerically insignificant is influential and has the proud distinction of claiming perhaps the only two merchant princes of the Province The community does not appear to be of the progressive type owing evidently to

lower fertility caused by too much inbreeding

The Muslims have no Tabligh movement in the Province They Religious Movehave no religious organisation on modern lines excepting a few Anjumans which ments and are showing a tendency to be run on sectarian lines and whose efforts are Changes in directed chiefly towards secular affairs Religious beliefs are undergoing slow but steady modifications some in the right directions, others otherwise. There is a general tendency among the younger generation towards modernisation particularly in respect of dress and personal appearance. The Purda system which among the large majority of the rural population exists only within religious limits has begun its funeral march in the urban areas and my successor in office of 1961 should be able to write its epitaph. The more enlightened class is looking askance at the Pirs and Mullas whose influence is sure to wane as modern education advances The same remarks apply to veneration for shrines The movement is a part of the general Islamic revival Its main object is to reform all customs which have overstepped religious limits, and bride price is The abolition of slavery has opened going to be the target for its first attacks a new chapter in the social history of Baluchistan

The Shudlu movement has little scope in the Province but consi-- dering that there has been a remarkable increase in the number of Hindu Chuhras during the past decennium, the movement does not appear to be entirely It is however confined to the alien Chubias who have returned them-The headman of this community is now a member of selves as Hindu Chuhras the Hindu Pauchayat of Quetta and is allowed to take pirt in its discussions relating to cases of his community on the whole there is a general religious. awakening among all communities Christianity is silently carrying on its work of uplift among the alien depressed classes This is the only religion which has a systematic prosclytising organisation

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

44.—General Distribution of the Population by Religion.

NUMBER PER LAND OF THE POPULATION WHO ARE

District or State,	¥		· ·		Hody.			BH.		Ch.	e i e i		(Hher	.
ĺ	HQL	19. L	191L	1931.	ВL	1911,	1931	19.1.	1911.	<u> </u>	2	Ē	HOL	1881	HIL
1		3	1		• 1	7	•		10	11	12	13	14	15	26
BALUCHISTAN	919	\$17	633			4	10	10	10	•	_			1	Ι,
Districts	ette	671	*11		22	22	19	22	п	17	16	18	1	1	, 1
Quetta-l'ishin Loralm	72. 800	735	1 23		163	361 37	31	35		an	42				1
Zhoù Drina	47	823	908	- 49		19	32 *0 37 8	15	18 #1	1	1	1,2	١.	١,	U
Chern 60J	840	803	874	54 41	84	-Ana	5	15 11 11	1	1	1	12 1 2		•	
Administrated Area Mary Bugts Country	921				14	#1 11	13	л	13	,	3	1			1
States	670	901	900	30	34	*			7			i			
Kalat	944	974	943	3.2	34	29						l			ĺ
PERSONAL	87.6			***	- 17	26		1 1				1		ì	l
Jahren	631		894						1					ĺ	i i
Korhie Dombid-Kaleet	81./					77		ı	13		-				
Country	943	- 844			131	31			11						į.
Makrea Elucan	996								1] 1		l	i
	993	631	P71			r								,	
Las-Brig	811	811	970	- 3	29	29			1			1			1

45.—Carlellans-Kumbers and Variation.

	~-					
	ACTUAL BURS	na or Cana	MAYS IN	Var	1 730 T 77R C	TOT THE
Dutrict or State.	HSL	I9.L	[91]	1971-31.	111-21.	1911-3L
1		- 1	4		•	7
BALDCHISTAR	8,000	6,863	8,005	+ 30	+ \$1	+#4
Districts	8,044	6,878	3,000	+20	+33	+40
Quetta-Pakin Larshi Elek Holan Charai Paki Admanarered Area Hari Ingal Country	7,570 109 113 91 3 234 231	101 101 101 45 101 1 1	4,044 71 558 76 8 182 297	+**** + let - 15 + 23 - 41 + 25 + 25		++++++
States	15	18	14		-13	-m
Rah.	13	13	81	+ 13	-23	-71
Jack sa	3	1		+ 50	~-60	-#
Royaldi Domital Kaberi Country	,		•	+ 100		-43
Makron Rikaran	u !	33	*		-13	~73
Las Tria	_	2		-10		-140

46 -Religions of Urban and Rural Population

		1									
		(NUMBER PER THOUSAND OF URBAN POPULATION WHO ARE				NUMBER PER THOUSAND OF PURAL POPULATION WHO ARE				
District or State.	Year	Muslim	Hindu	Sikli	Christian	Others	Vtuslims	Tindus	į	Chistinn	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
BALUCHISTAN	1931 1921 1911	515 493 538	336 347 315	69 74 62	77 81 81	3 5 4	972 964 969,	26 33 25	2 3 6	i	
Districts	1931 1921 1911	472 442 466	363 879 359	76 82 73	86 92 97	3 5 5	974 959 971	21 35 24	4 5 5	1	
Quetta Pushin	1931 1921 1911	439 410 452	377 387 356	75 86 62	109 111 124	6 6	988 986 976	11 12 17	1 2 6	1	
Loralai	1931 1921 1911	490 486 426	382 457 324	95 36 231	33 21 19		981 977 970	18 21 27	1,	t	
Zhob	1931 1921 1911	511 616 - 604	353 217 312	119 151 66	13 16 17	.4 1	982 948 986	10 47 5	7	1 1 2	
Bolan	1931 1921 1911	627	248	74	36	15	729 680 678	248 208 258	13 32 51	9 19 12	1 1 1
Chagai	1931 1921 1911					ì	940 895 974	55 91 24	12 2	1	
Sibi	1931 1921 1911	647 581 492	286 357 414	44 42 66	22 18 23	1 2 5	971 953 951	24 ₁ 37 ¹ 42 ¹	5 9 6	1	
Administered Area	1931 1921 1911	646 581 492	287 357 414	11 12 66	15 23		951 935; 931,	77 >1 	9 13 8	1 1	
Mari Bugtı Country	1931 1921 1911					1	99) 992 989	, , , ,,			
States	1931 1921 1911	893 885 895	104 106 94	2 9 10	1, 1		972 968 966	28 32 27	7	1	
Kalat	1931 1921 1911	804 870 809	103 111 93	10 7	1, 1,		970 966, 964	30 34, 27	9		
Sarawan	1931 1921 1911	\$72 \$79 \$99	126 111 93	2 10 7	1		995 996 99*	4	I		
Jhalawan	1931 1921 1911	!	•	ı	1	!	77 \ 77 , 77 1	- 			
Kachlii	1931 1921 1911	1	1			{	931 997, 910	GC 93 7.	13		
Dombki Kahen Country	1931 1921 1911	!		1		} *	904 566 574	174 51	7.2		
Makran	1931 1921 1911	1 939	79	1 }		1	999' 197 997] 2	1		
Kharan	1931 1921 1911			,			991 991	1 2 2			
Las Bels	1931 1921 1911	500 203 203]07 ຊຽ ຊະ	3	1	{	977 977 970	15	1		

CHAPTER XII

RACE, TRIBL OF CASTE,

SECTION 1 - SCOPE OF EXOCURA

Sextinuent data.

930 The absolute statistics with which this Chapter is principally concerned are those contained in Imperial Tables IVII XVIII and XIV. Table XVII show the various races and principal tribes and castes in each mee in the Province and their distribution by Di trut and States. Table XVIII shows the numerical strength of the various tribes and mees for three Censuss, 1911 19 1 and 1931 and variation for inter-censal periods. Table XIV gives the distribution of European and silied races and Anglo-Indians by race and age for each DI trict and State.

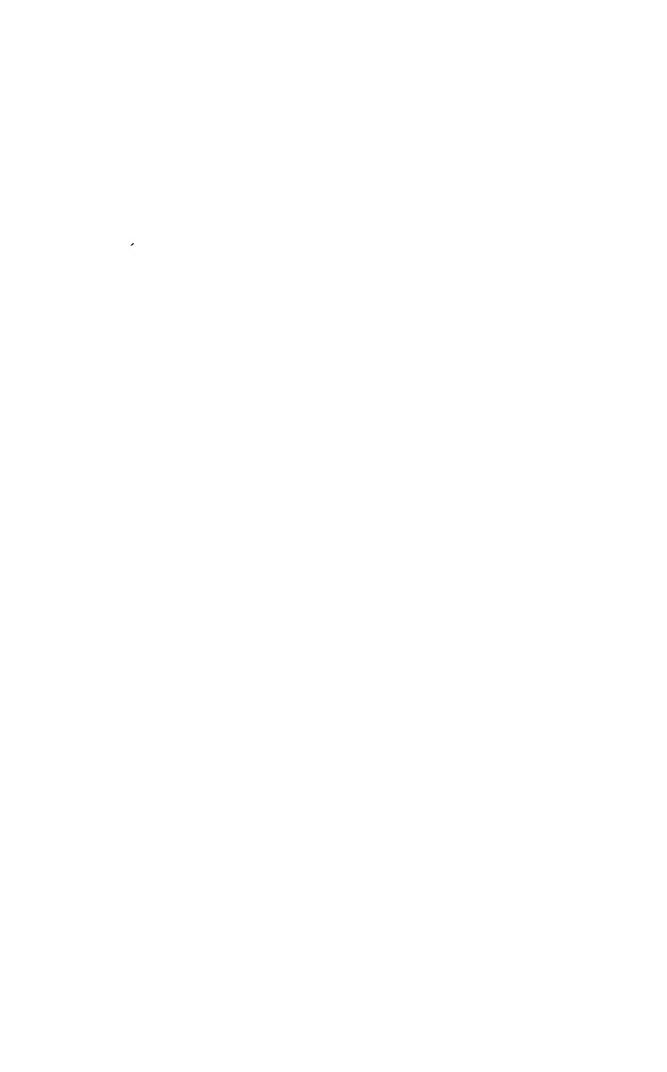
Stati tes for certain selected more and tribes have also been tabulated by each condition occupations and literacy. These are contained in Importal Tables, VIII. MI and MIII and are discussed in Chapters VI VIII and IN. Statistics of incidence of informatics in each more are given in Bubsidiary Table 28 at the rind of chapter VII in which variation have been explained. Proportional figures relating to the numerical structh of each race and tribe etc. will be found in the bubsidiary falles at the end of this chapter.

How the statistics were collected,

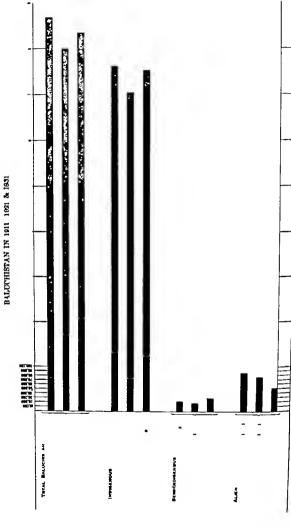
The Province is inhal it il by independs and semi independs races and immersing from Iodia and foreign countries. The instructions to enumerators were to record tribal names in the Censu schedules for the indicenous and semiin begon inhabitant, on tes and sub-castes for Indians, and nationality for At pa t cen uses the practice was to record the name of the tribe foreignerit lan a tion and ub-section and even the group to which each family claimed to led n.: The information was collected in great detail in 1011 and a Statistical Visals is of the surious titles was prepared for local administrative purposes. The task of compline a muliar analysis at each successive Centus is extremely trouble-one and xpen is not it was decided that at the Censu of 1931 only the man of the tribe hould be recorded. To ensure accuracy however a d tailed tribal ind x wa compiled in vernacular from Sir Denya Bray a Stati tical Analysi and supplied to all commenters who were instructed to record only the name of the tribe and in order to facilitat classification its lowest substitution In practice however these instructions proved to be totally naworkable raing to the mability of the tribe-men to give answers to the point and the counterators had to be permutted to record a "at earlier censuses the name of tribe clan section and sub-section et actually returned by the house-linkler comparing and correcting the entries in the schedules where necessary in accordance with the entries in the Index. On recent of the connectation books in the Tabulation Office such and ex ry entry was examined and the name of the tribe to which each family belonged was marked in the schedules opposite each house-holder in red ink and the red ink entries only were copied on the slipe. Doubtful entries were corrected whire necessary by reference to enumerators. The work of classification was extremely Liborious but it en ured accuracy and resulted in a saving of con iderable thin at later stages of tabulation

For the record of castes of Indian immigrant, a detailed set of in tructions was a seed requiring the numerators to record castes and sub-castes for Hindus and Madima and nationality for foreigners.

Receasy or 232. The retention of the return of race and tribe has necessar and a historiality stee all for the Province at the retention of the return of caste is unnecessar and taking returns of neder. The whol Provinceal administrative superstructure rects on the Tribal return and in the sevential to compile the tribal returns not only for their a limit a trative value but also for their utility for mea innight granular progress of a cent of population. Un the other hand the return of catheries on the purpose of a constant of population. Un the other hand the return of catheries on the purpose at all so far as this invince is concerned and its compilation that an amount of labour and expense out of all proportion to its utility.



INDIGENOUS, SEMI INDIGENOUS AND ALIEN POPULATION OF



question was raised by me at the Conference of Census Officers which was held in Delhi in January 1931 and it was decided that castes which have a population of less than 2 per mille should not be tabulated This curtailment afforded only nominal relief because the castes with a population of 2 per mille could only be sorted out after all the processes of enumeration, slip-copying, sorting and compilation had been gone through I can sec absolutely no use for the caste return for this Province, and I believe it hardly serves any useful purpose for other Provinces in the compressed form in which it is published I am inclined to suggest a twofold solution Firstly, that a complete return of all eastes returned should be prepared in all Provinces in full detail and a consolidated statement published as an appendix to the Census Commissioner's report, only such eastes appearing in Provincial Reports as may be selected on local considerations by each Province This will be a useful record for ethnological purposes but the question is whether in view of the present tendency to discard caste, it will be possible to collect reliable data. The second alternative is to select the castes for which statisties are required from each Province and to supply each Superintendent with a list of their names in time to enable him to issue the requisite instructions before commencement of enumeration

SECTION II—DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY RACE, TRIBE AND CASTE

The population of Baluchistan falls into three main groups, Indigen- Indigenous, semious, Semi-indigenous and Alien The indigenous group consists of the permanent indigenous and resident population The semi-indigenous are all trans-Indus tribesmen from alien population the Derajat or Afghanistan but as they are not connected with the resident tribesmen by ties of kinship or common weal and woe they have been treated as

	Population					
	Total	Males	Females			
TOTAI	868,617	488,414	380 203			
Indigenous Semi indigenous Alien	760,125 21,922 86,570	13.206	348,184 8 716 23,303			

a separate group for convenience of statistical analysis The alien group consists mainly of temporary immigrants from India and foreign countries The population for 1931 which falls under each of these three groups is shown in the It will be seen that 88 per cent of the population are Indigenous, 3 Semi-Indigenous and 9 Aliens Detailed accounts as to the origin, ctc, and distribution of each race and the more important tribes have already

published in previous reports and the Gazetteers and it is not necessary to go over the ground again. In the following paragraphs the remarks regarding the various races and tribes, etc., have therefore been confined mainly to numbers for 1931 and variations compared to earlier Censuses

Indigenous Population

The principal indigenous Muslim races hving in the Province are Indigenous.

Race	Actual strength	Proportion to 1 000 of total indigenous population	Race	Actual strength	Proportion to 1 000 of total indigenous population	Pathan Baloch, Brahui, Lasi Jatt, Savvidand other inmor tribes The nu- merical strength
Pathan	176,007	232	1 Tatt	77,157	101	of each and its
Baloch	226 041	297	Savvil	21 976	29	proportion per 1 000 of total in-
Brahut	1 2 588	207	Others	57 A1	~1	digenous popu-
lan	31 812	41	Hindus	11490-	22 ,	lation are shown in the margin

The fighting strength of each rice and tribe his been worked out roughly and shown in Subsidiary Table 48 which will be found at the end of this chapter

Pathana

235 The Pathans represent 21 per cent, of the total population and 23 per of the total indigenous nanulation of the Province. They are divided

CENT. OF THE C	Prepartion per sent, to total	Preportion			Proportion per sent- to total todiaments	for Census pur poses into six main divisions namely Tarm.
Yarko Aldal Ashalami, Spin Tarm Tor Tarin Unspecified Kakar Generijasi Gentia Targora Bargora Demar Demar Paril Main Bransh	43 93 11 08 81 102 54 23 14 03 05 01 23	11-0 50 05 44 0-8	Inch Lam Handothul Handothul Handothul Handothul Handothul Land Lack Jefar Kananal Chavani Kand (mokahag Raresh)	0-3 01 0.5 1-8 0-2 0-3 0-4 8.2 0.3 1-9 0.3	Pathana. 1-4 0.5 2-4 7-9 0.5 0.2 4-4 2.0 1.0 1-4 8.0 1-6	Maker Pani Mann, Shiram and Kasa. The proportions of these divisions and their subdivisions to the total population and to all independent Pathans are shown in the manner. A brief

account of each of these tribal units is given below

Tarle.

236 The Tarms numbered 36 754 (19,557 males, 17 197 females) in 1931 They represent a little over 4 per cent, of the total population of Baluchistan and , 21 per cent. of all indige-

The

	Po	TULATION.	.	VARIA-	DO 700.0	Marz,	nous	Pathana.	The
	1	1 1			1.		figures for three censuses		
	1827	1611.	191 L	(t-15t)	1933-2T J	m-1.		anations ar	
		ĺ		1 1		—-		e margnal	
TARIN	30,754	36,010	27,411	+21	-37	-14		arms have r	
Abdal Ashaksus	19,796	10,140	20,372	184	3 5	-9 8		2 per cent.	
Spon Zenna Tur Tama	9,704 9,737	7,013	5,131	+17	+47.5	+**1	1991	but compa	red to
Unspectied	1	220	118		+903	+245 2	1911	they are for	er by
	1 1	- 1		1 1	. 1	1	about	2 per cent. r	ndicat

ing that they have not yet been able to make up the losses from the influenza epidemic of the previous decade. The Achaksans and Spin Tarins have recorded modest increases during the decennium under review but the Tor Tarina have decacased by 4 per cent. which is due partly to over 600 members of the tribe being in India for purposes of trade at the time of Census.

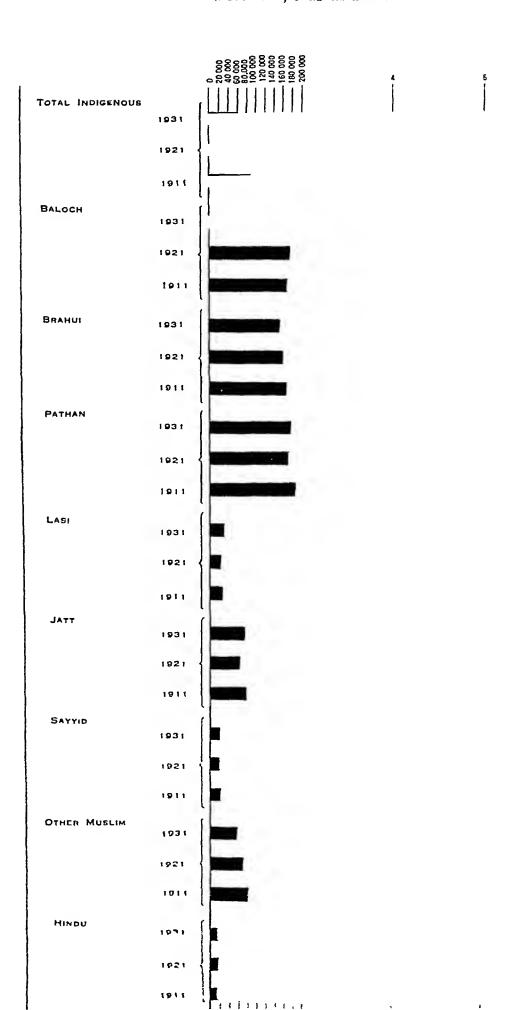
Kakar

237 The total numerical strength of the Kakurs in 1931 was 89 831 (49.237

							males, 40,594 females) or
_	F	OPT LAND	or	VARIE	7707 77a	CETE	a little over 10 per cent.
	101L	1981.	1011.	1921 ¥1.	1811-31.	աւտ	of the total population of the Province
	- 1			1			Amongst all individual
KAKAR	90,631	\$4,510	103,013	-31	-17	-166	tribes in all roces, the Kakars are the most
Samurkhe)	44,841	46,436	54,875	401	-171	-159	
Sotte	19,762	22,010	22,311	-12:	-34	-13-4	
Targera	12,170	12,671	14,000	+13	-14-7	-13-4	three censuses with per centage varmations is
Bergere	2,000	2,210	1,34	-130	+04	-148	
Demar	7,104	7741	7 73.	-»:	-01	-53	The Sanzarkhel clan
Davi	1 474	1	23	s)	}	-2 8	alone more than equals all other clans taken
Others	1,844	1,029	1,32	+21	+23	+401	together The Kakars
							have recorded a decrease

of about 3 per cent since 1921. Their losses in the preceding decennium amounted to 12 per cent, which were attributed largely to the influenza epidemic and famine and partly to emigration to Afghanistan. The percentage of loss was so high that the tribe does not appear to have been able even to make up the deficiency between 1931 and 1931. The decrease in 1931 is also partly due to the temporary emigration to India of about 2 000 Kakars of various clans for purposes of trade

POPULATION OF INDIGENOUS RACES OF BALUCHISTAN FOR 1911, 1921 AND 1931





PANI 159

238 The Panis represent slightly more than 3 per cent of the total Pani

	Po	PULATION	į	VARIATION PER CENT			
	1931	1921	1911	1921 31	1911 21	1911 31	
PANI Main Branch Isot Laun Mandokhel Musakhel Zarkun Unspecified	27,701 4,166 2,555 543 4,635 13,578 2,123 101	27,727 4,972 2,601 1,081 3,870 13,145 2,017 41	28,675 6,714 2,812 4,944 12,202 2,003	-16 2 -1 8 -49 8 +19 8 +3 3	$ \begin{array}{r} -259 \\ -75 \\ \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{r} -218 \\ +77 \end{array} $	-37 9 -9 1	

population of the Province and 16 per cent of the indigenous Pathans They numbered 27,701 in 1921 and 28,675 in 1911. They are divided into the 6 marginally named main branches which in their respective local areas are treated as separate tribes. Taken as a whole the Panis show a decrease of 26.

persons over the figures of 1921 This is accounted for mostly by the migratory habits of the various tribes

239 The Miani tribes—Lum, Jafar and Zmarai all told numbered 7,949 in Miani

Lunı 3,581 3,187 2,810 2 582,
Jafar 1,479 1,355 1,286 1,033
Zmarai 2,889 1,700 1,228 531

1931 against 6,242 and 5,330 in 1921 and 1911

The numerical strength of each tribe for four censuses is shown in the margui. In spite of the heavy toll taken by the influenza epidemic in the 1911-21 decennium, all three tribes have shown a continuous increase since 1901 as will be seen by the following percentage increases

	1901-11	1911-21	1921-31	1901-31
Lum	9	13	12	38
Jafar	19	5	9	43
Zmarai	131	39	70	177

The highest rate of increase is disclosed by the Zmarais who have increased by 477 per cent during the 30 years ending with 1931. The following table reveals interesting variations in the proportions of males and females at each of the four censuses —

PROIORTION PER CENT OF MALES AND TEMALES

		Vales				Females				
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901		
Luni	53	53	53	51	47	47	47	49		
Jafar	54	54	53	53	16	46	47	47		
Zmarai	53	55	57	60	47	45	43	10		

It will be observed that there were 49 females in every 100 Liums in 1901, they deelined to 47 in 1911 and stood at the latter figure in 1921 and 1931. Similarly there were 47 females in every 100 Jafars in 1901 and 1911, but fell to 46 in 1921 and remained steady during the following decade. On the other hand there were 40 females in every 100 Zinarais. Their proportion rose to 43 in 1911, 45 in 1921 and 47 in 1931. These variations indicate that while the population of the three tribes has been increasing from census to census the proportion of Lium and Jafar females has been continuously decreasing while that of Zinarii females has been steadily increasing, the variations in the number of females per 1,000 of total population of both sexes being

	Increase	Decrease
Luni		20
Talar		10
Zmarai	30	

I have not been able to trace the cause of these remarkable variations. Unless they are due to faulty enumeration of which the above figures give no indication, it would appear that of all the Pathans fertility is highest among the three Miam tribes particularly the Zmarais.

240 The Shiranis decreased by 15 per cent between 1911 and 1921. The Shirani chief causes of the decrease were influenza and emigration to Afghanistan during

the 1919 dasturbances. Between 1921 and 1931 the tribe has made a remar

	1 :	kable recovery the increase over 1931 being 16 per
	1001 1001 1011	cent They have however not yet quite reached
Skireni	8,416 7,597 8,447	their strength of 1911 as will be seen from the
		mareinal neuros

Kari.

241 As was expected the Kasis have shown an increase of 63 per cent. since 1821 Their total strength was 1876 in 1831 and 1,285 in 1821. They live mostly in the vicinity of Quetta where they enjoy greater amenties of curitized life.

Barack

242. The Barech numbered 1 510 in 1931 1,550 in 1931 and 854 in 1911 They are all permanent inhabitants of Shorawak in Aginan territory and should strictly specifing be treated as Benn-indigenous or Alien. In any case they are not indigenous to Balinchistan at all. In Afghan territory they depend entirely on flood irrigation from the Pishin Lora in British territory. When floods fail a wholesale emigration sets in in search of employment in Baluchistan and Sind, A very small number have settled down semi permanently in Quetta and elsewhere.

Baloch,

Baloch

343	The B	⊾loch a	re divx	ded into) two	main	branci	ies, the Eastern	and
	I INL 1	IEL I	1911. (1	INI I	1921	1911 (Western.	The
Forter Balack			311,970	Factor 8		71,57	\$1,336	Lato tribes inclu	2.3
L Bud	1 30,412	22,131	10.570			[38]	1,230	Fato runes mou	aou
2. Domiki	7,241	6,010	8,973			996	4,474	1,149 in each	are
2. Kheiraa	17,167	17,122	14,153			193	373	shown in	the
4. Magan	12,265	1,747	11111			_304	1,004	TIRE SHOWN IN	
C, Mari	23,234	13,00t		i, Bain	- 1	2,831	8,000	4147 niergin	rith
e, Rand	41,17.2	30,730	21,257	t, Rakbei	- 1.	2,100	21,677	mote therrespec	
₹ Umumi	8 441	1,104	988	Rend	- 1	11.077	17 1 16	14'90) cuentanhec	mine
6, Others	815	376	217			7,234	4,335	8,794 numbers	for
	1		- 1:	. Suppra	54	401	482	three cenan	

Essiera Balooi Bogti

344 The Sugits represent a little less than 4 per cent of the total population of the Province and 18 per cent, of the total strength of the undigenous Balcoh. They numbered 30 613 (16 707 makes and 13 810 females) in 1031. Out of these, 30 433 (16 168 males and 13 377 females) were consused within their own tribel limits. The remaining 1 178 were reactived over different parts of the Province the majority (440 males and 409 females) being enumerated in Kachhi. The Cenurs of 1031 has declored an increase of 33 per cent in the number of Bagtis since 1931 and 59 per cent since 1931. The increase which has been explained in Chapter III is attributed partly to natural growth but mainly to the return of temporary emigrants from 8md and Dera Ghazi Khan. The tribe is divided into seven claim (Durung Nothani Khalpar Masori, Mondrani, Prioxam Nothani, Rabeja and Shambion) which are sub-divided into a large number of sections and sub-accisions, etc. The tribal Char whose headquarters are at Dera Bugti belongs to the Börskixar section of the Rabeja chan.

Dem kki.

243 The Dombkia numbered 7,241 (3 943 nulles, 3,298 females) in 1931 or a little less than one per cent of the total population, and 3 per cent, of the indigenous Baloch race. They have recorded an increase of 20 per cent since 1921 and 22 per cent compared to 1911. The Dombki-Kahen division of the Kalat State is the home of the tribe with the Sardar a headquarters at Lahr. The tribe is divided into several claim. The Bardar belongs to the Jalaikhannai section of the Mirozai claim 6,234 Dombkis were censused in the Dombki Kahen country and 1,945 in the Administered Tree of the 81b Datriet.

Kheim

446. The Khetnus numbered 1 102 (8 997 males 8 105 females) in 1931. They have increased by 21 per cent, since 1911 but only 2 per mills compared to 1931. They represent 3 per cent of the total population of the Province end 7 per cent of the indigenous Baloch.

The Abetrans Irre mostly in the Barkhan Tahvil of the Loralsi District. They are a very mixed tribe containing an appreciable admixture of Afghan Baloch and Jett elements. They are divised into three main claim Disars Ispani and Phalliat. The division is not based on ethnic grounds but was made in pre-British days for the sake of convenience in military expeditions etc. The Sardar of the tribe belongs to the Mazaram section of the Ispani claim and lives at Hali too.

MAGASI 161

The total strength of the Magasis in 1931 was 13,286 (7,212 males, 6,074 Magasi females) against 8,282 in 1921 and 17 777 in 1911. They recorded a decrease of 53 per cent between 1911 and 1921 and a decrease of 25 per cent between 1911 and 1931 in spite of an increase of 60 per cent between 1921 and 1931. The heavy fall in 1921 was due mainly to migration into Sind owing to adverse economic The Magasis like most other tribes are a very mixed tribe which has affiliated several clans and sections from other rival and neighbouring tribes They live in the Jhal tribal area with the Sardar's headquarters at Jhal and belong to the Jhalawan wing of the Brahin confederacy A good many clans of the Magasis have separated from the parent tribe and have settled down in various parts of the Punjab, in Sind and the Bahawalpur State

Next to the Rind Baloch tribe the Maris are the most numerous Baloch Mari They numbered 35,254 (19,700 males 15,554 females) in 1931 against 22,601 in 1921, and 22,233 in 1911. The tribe represents a little over four per cent of the total population of the Province and 15 per cent of the indigenous Baloch It has recorded a surprising increase of 56 per cent between 1921 and 1931 and of 59 per cent since 1911 The alleged causes of the variation have been explained in Chapter III The tribe is divided into three main clans, Bahawalanzai, Bijarani and Loharani composed of more heterogeneous elements than any other Baloch tribe The home of the tribe is what is known as the Mall country But they are flock-owning nomads almost to a man and

Locality where censusal	A umbers		
Mari country	24 615		
Sibi Administered Area	7.822		
Loralai District	1,731		
Jhalawan	411		
Kachhi	35%		
Las Bela	148		
Quetta Pishin	88		
Zhob	26		
Bolan	22		
Sarawan	18		
Dombki Kaheri country	18		

are constantly moving from place to place within then own country and abroad as indicated by the marginal figures showing the various localities in which they were censused in 1931 The only tracts which were free from the unwelcome visitations of their flocks of sheep and goats were Chagar Kharan and Makran The Mair chief eomes of the Bahawalanzan section of

the Ghazam clan with headquarters at Kahan generally known as Mari-Kahan

The Rinds are the most numerous of all Buloch tribes, their proportion Rind to the total population of the Piovince being 9 per cent and to the total indigenous Baloch 33 per cent They are divided into Eastern and Western Rinds. The Eastern branch numbering 43,322 in 1931 is largely found in Kachhi and the Sibi District, while the Western numbering 31 055 live mostly in Makran, Khuran and Chagai The Eastern Rind have increased between 1921 and 1931 by 41 and between 1911 and 1931 by 39 per cent, the mercase being due lirgely to the return of emigrants They include Buledis (5,799), Jimali (6,585), Khosas (4,619), Lasharis (7 199) and other inspecified Rind (19,210)

The Umranis show an increase from 989 in 1911 and 1 104 in 1921 to Umranis 2,641 in 1931, which is due to the return of temporary emigrants from Sind

Very striking viriations are noticeable among all Western Biloch Western Bal In the aggregate the Western Baloch contribute in increase of 18 per cent between 1921 and 1931 and of 12 per cent between the preceding decennam The internal variations except in the case of the Rakhshims are apparently due to change in classification of certain tribal units which at previous censuses were The increases of 11 and 8 per cent between 1921 and not classed as Rind 1931 and 1911 and 1931 respectively among the Rakhshams are due hirgely to natural growth of population and partly to the effects of migration

BRAHUIS

The origin of the Brahms still has shronded in invitory. All that Origin of Brah historical research has been able to add to our knowledge on the subject since the question of origin of the Bribin language was solved by Sir Deny's Bray in 1911 is that the Dravidini races of India to which the real Brahus belong came from the North-West and brought with them the incient civilization of Mesopot uma, Asia Minor and the Eastern Mediterrane in

It is stated that the Brahuis in Smd regard the Mohenjo daro runns is cently discovered by the Archaelogical Department to be the work of their ince tors This statement is not believed in some quarters to be well founded and enquiries

made in Baluchistan have so far failed to elect any corroborative evidence beyond the simple fact that Brahus traditions claim Aleppo as the original home of the Brahus. The inquiries made by Sir Douys Bray in 1911 were extremely searching and it is hopeless to expect that further local inquiries will result in any really needly additions to our exiting knowledge.

263 To revert to the 1911 report again, the Brahni race is composed of xtremely heterogeneous elements. It is called Brahni and is treated as such because of its philological affinities and its confederate unity for military and political ends. The true Brahni tribes who are generally believed to be Brahni tribes of the prace as well as language are only eight out of 30 Brahni tribes into which the Brahni race is divided and represents a population of only 83 in every 1 000 of the total Brahni population of Buluchitan as reverted by the Census of 1931.

Brahni populstica. 234 The Brahus are divided into four main branches, Original Nucleus or the true Brahus Sarawans, Malawana and Mucellaneous The population of ea h of these branches for three Consuses together with the numbers of Brahus speakers is given in the following table—

		1921		$_{\parallel}\nabla_{ABS}$ the fermions.		
	1101		1011.	10*1.31,	1911-31.	
1 Original Vectors 2. Nort are 3. Halte are 4. Market are 6. Market are	17,934 41,648 94,607 2,973 142,543 377 478	17,936 31,937 88,713 3,019 189,734 139,737	15,047 51,370 94 703 2,062 391,547 145,590	-3× -19 +9 -3 -4 -5	141 141 141 141 141 141 141	

The Bruhui population shows a decline of five per cent between 1021 and 1031 and of nine per cent between 1911 and 1931. The decline is most remarkable in the case of the Original Nucleus and the Sarawans. But for the fact that over 20 000 Ihalawan Brahuis returned to their homes from Kachhi and Sind just on the date of Cenous the decrease in the case of the Dhalawans would have been much larger. Dotailed atatistics for three censuses with persentage variations, etc. for each of the tribes falling under the four main sections named above are given in Subsidiary Table 47 at the end of this chapter.

Brahni dislategration. 235 The variations shown above furnish unmistakable indication of uncreasing disintegration which was prophesical in 1911. The view did not find much support from the statistical evidence of 1931 which was to the following effect.—

The marginal figures how were radical that during the decade the process of disintegration has certainly not been curvely 1 work. It is tree that the Brahain as a whole have declined 1 at this decrease is desiredly best than that of th. Pathann and can be attributed 1 influences, families and magnation while the real Brahail stock—the Brahail nucleu— —show an actual increase."

If evid nee was lacking in 1921, there is plenty of it to be found in the figures for 1931. The Brahui mee has decreased by nine per cent between 1941 and 1931 and 19 five per cent between 1921 and 1931. On the other hand the Brahui language shows a decline of 12 per cent between 1911 and 1931 and of nine per cent between 19 I and 1931. The figures need no comment. Not only contention into Sind but also deintegration within provincial limits it thinning the ranks of the Brahui race which in fact means the Brahui Confedency. The causes that are in allow by at work to bring about this sorry state of affairs have been discussed in the report for 1911 (Paragraphs 30 37 and 270—278). To follow up lated developments is, I consider beyond the scope of this report. All that I can add it shat the Brahui race or Brahui confedency call if it whatever name we chose have now been placed in such a preducam nt before as it is to-day. Its fate was forested in 1911 and it appears that the prophesy is well on the way to its fulliment. The question I so important and interesting that I feel no hesitation in quoting once more the relative extract from the 1911 Census Report in order to refresh the memors of both french and for cost the time-homoured

institution established by Nasir Khan the Great and reformed and fostered by that great sympathetic statesman-friend of the gentry and hero of the ignorant masses of the Province—the late Sir Robert Sandeman—who sacrificed his life in the wilds of Baluchistan with the comprehensive word "Baloch" on his lips even in the last moments of life. This is what Sir Denys Bray said in 1911.

"And added to the absence of natural cheeks to Brahun disintegration there are a multitude of positive disintegrating forces such as the growth of a selfish individualism among the tribesmen at large and most significant of all among the chiefs, the inevitably disintegrating influence of peace under a foreign administration, the increasing tendency to migrate beyond the limits of the country, and the consequent tendency to settle outside it. Taking one thing with another, I am forced to the regretful conclusion that unless the many disintegrating influences are arrested and some counterinfluence, such as the purging and strengthening of the Jirga system, speedily arises to put new life into tribal and racial unity, the Brahui tribes have seen their best days, and that the Brahui race is doomed in the future, let us bope in the very distant future to absorption into some more virile community."

256 The other important indigenous Muslim races inhabiting the Pro-Other indigenous Vince are Lasi, Jatt and Muslim races

	1931	1921	1911	Vince are Lasi, Jatt and Sayyid Their numbers
Lası	31 812	23 212	27,779	for three censuses are shown in the margin
Jatt	77,157	63,191	78,397	
Savıd	21 976	20 265	21,296	

257 The Last represent about four per cent of the total population of the Province, and about five per cent of the indigenous Muslims. They are found evelusively in the Las Bela State and are all settled inhabitants but when rainfall is deficient they migrate to Sind in large numbers. At the Censuses of 1911 and 1921, the race was divided into five Rajes. After the close of the Census of 1921 local inquiries, however, disclosed that the Lasis were divided into nine Rajes (five inajor and four minor). At the present Census the figures have

	Po	POPULATION			VARIATION PER CENT			
	1831	1921	1911	1921 31	1911 21 1	1911 31		
LASI	31 812	23 212	27,779	37 0	-164	+14 5		
Main rajes Angaria	3 966	3 363.	3 146	-17 9	460	-26 l		
Burra	3 411	4 279	5,374	-20.3	-20 4			
Inmot	5 \$15° 1 656	6 663 ₇ 5 027	9 724 5 103	-127 -74	-314 -15			
Rumha Sheikh	4 306	1725	4 432			-2 \ -2 \		
-Sub ray 4	'			ŗ	i			
Mongia	2 661		1	1	' !			
Shaliok	1315	1			ı			
Mondra	1241,		1					
Conga	2 443		- 1	-915				
Unspecified	, ,	1,,			i			

been tabulated for nine The strength of each Raj for three eensuses is shown in the margin Comparison with previous ecususes is impracticable owing to change of classification but a glinee at the marginal statement will show that on the whole there has been a considerable increase during the decennum under review, which is attribitable partly to natural growth but mainly to better agri-

aultural prospects which resulted in the return of the families who had migrated to Sind and other provinces at the time of the Census of 1921

258 The Litt represent one-eleventh of the total population of the Province and over 10 per cent of the indigenous Muslims. They are found just chiefly in Kachin the Dombki-Kaheri country, the Sibi District and the Lis Belli State. They form the bulk of the cultivating class of these tracts. The increase in their numbers during the decade is due partly to natural increase but largely to the return of emigrants from Sind in consequence of more favourable agricultural prospects at home.

259 A detailed account of the origin etc of the Savvids in Balachist in

ind 1931 in spite of the fact that about 1 000 members of this community diving in the Pishin Talisil were absent from their homes in 1951, carrying on trade in other provinces.

Diber Municipal.

The other indirectors Muslims represent about seven per cent of 260 the total population of V RIATION PER CENT the Province. Their POPULATION. respective atrength 1911. herat hen-t henat l 1921. for three censuses are given in the marginal table An interesting feature of this group OTHER MUSLIMS -12 0 ~20 % of indigenous tribes is that they have been 10.267 8 209 14.45 Degrade blessed with additional member -374 5.317 4,643 7,320 Telwar namely the Sorozau These are freed slaves +101 7.20 have been who shown under different -67:1 172 -+177 3 names of Ghulam. Servile dependents 3.5% and Tribal followers respectively at the 311 censuses of 1901 1911 and 1921 Taken es a 1.271 140.5 -11:2 whole these tribas show a decrease of 20 -44.3 Lord per cent. during the decennum 1921 - 31431 0 10.4 and of 30 per cent. during the 20 years Make 7,356 -11 +94 ending with 1031 With the exception of Samuel 1 11,164 -11 the Dehwars all these tribes are regarded as + 91 2 Other +117 6

there is therefore a tendency on their part to disguise their identity under borrowed tribal names. This is particularly noticeable in the case of the Soromas freed slaves, whose numbers have dimmished by 55 per cent between 1921 and 1931 and by 60 per cent between 1921 and 1931.

In digon o Hindus and Sikha

261 There were 16 905 indigenous Hindus and 48 indigenous Sikhs, all told in the whole Province

_	1 P	OPTLATED	. –	V RIATED PER CERT						
	1931.	182°L	1811	1051-31.	1911-31.	1911 31.				
Hindu Sakh	16,963 48	17 476 941	11,943 977,2	-33	+188	+120				

in 1931. Their numbers for three censuses are shown in the maigin. Reconversion of Bikhs to Hinduism accounts for increase in the one and decrease in the other. On the whole the indigenous

social inferiors of the

Hindus show a con	ntinuous decline the c	aures for w	hich have been explained in the
	Balwaliana Duesies		Chapter on Religion The distribution of indigenous
TOTAL Arers Brahmen Khatri	16,239 4 3	20 11,780 70 11,580 91 62 20 30	Hindus by caste is exhibited in the marginal table. The majority belong to the great

Arcres.

SEMI INDIGENOUS

202 The semi-indigenous population composed of the marginal races

False

Less

Other Medica (Mention)

3.000

The Medica (Mention)

3.000

The numbers of this part of the population fluctuate
from year to year according to graining prospects.

INDIGENOUS HINDUS AND SIEES

ALIENS

263 The alien immigrants numbered 86,570 in I.

Muslims, 36,776 Hindus, 8,377 Sikhs, 5,403 Europeans

	P	OFTAIJO	、	V ver	ATION PER	CENT	
i	1931	1921	1911	1921 31	1911 21	1911 31	
ALL ALIENS	86,570	77,023	52,794	+124	+450	+63-9	
Muslim	32,999	29,195	18 523	+134	+57 0	4793	THE COLUMN SECTION OF THE COLUMN SECTION OF THE COLUMN SECTION OF THE COLUMN SECTION OF THE COLUMN SECTION OF THE COLUMN SECTION OF THE COLUMN SECTION OF THE COLUMN SECTION OF THE COLUMN SECTION OF THE COLUMN SECTION OF T
Hındu	30 776	33,869	22,617	+56	+49 8	+62 6	
Sikh	8 377	6,900	n 591	+214	+23 1	+108	≥====================================
Europeans and Anglo Indians	5,403	4,985	4 333	+71	+150	+247	And the second of the second o
Others	3,015	2,074	1,730	+455	+198	+74 1	
	ł		<u>_</u> _		1	1	

Sikhs 50, Europeans and Anglo-Indians 25 and others 72 are Government service, trade and industrial pursuits and labour

264 The principal castes represented in Baluchizer in Indian communities are shown below with the numerative revealed by the Census of 1931—

	Musli	ım	Hındu			
Baloch		1,627	Arora	7,157	Ţ	
Pathan		5,581	Gurkha	5,020		-
Tatt		5,532	Khatri	4,263		ł
Sayyıd		1,679	Rajput	3,937	(, ,	د م مد
Rajput	•	5,305	Brahman	3,516		5
Sheikh		5,077	Arya	1,727		
Awan		1,959	Depressed castes	7,346		
Chuhras		516	Others	3,773		
Othors		5,693				

CHAPTER XII —RACE, TRIBE OR CASTE. SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

47 - Variation by Carts, Tribs, Race or Rationality

PERCENTAGE OF THE POPU-

_	Total	. POPULATIO	s .	Province	LOW OF VAR	SATTOW.	LATING OF EACH CAPTE TO THE TOTAL FORULA THOSE OF THE PROTIECE,			
Carie, Tribe or Racu	1821	H21	1911 	1921 to 1931.	1911 to 1921_	1831 1911	1901.	192)	1011	
1	2	.	4	5	•	7			10	
TOTAL BALOCH	900,£17 \$23,473	780,525 776,526	117,013	+301	+23	+41	26 4	100 220	100 2016	
Indigenous	225,041	173,394	188,190	+31.9 +30.4	+9-9	+274	2019	217	2073	
Eastern	20,814	100 008 21,117	188,190 131,213 18,270	4379	+174	+34-1	17-2	1319	23	
Bugti Domisid	2341	6,946	1721 1721 1722 1723	+13 0 1	+24	+23.4	0.8	0.0	17	
Khetran I	17,142	17,123	14,153	+01	+31-0	+31.3	10	10	17	
Magasi Man	17,162 13,260 28,254	21.001	7231	i 1440 (+1.7	484	41	2-8	2-7	
Rind Eastern		21,001	31,247	+10-9		+1570	5-0	0-1	3.8	
Umram Heloria umsperiilori	2,641	1,104	117		+11-5	4.220 4	0-3 0-1	0-1	0.1	
Vestera	15,577	44 100	67,371 1,240 1 119	+178	+124	+111	87	21	0-9	
Buleds	134 234	1,250 4,676	 	-57.7	-3-6	-43-2	-1	92	0-2	
Dushin Grekki	781				12.6	-471	7.1	01 02 07 27	0-1	
Katela	2,306 3,961	1,844	1,12	+36-2	+47	+303-9	0.3	0-3	01 01	
Ron Rakkshane	\$4,100	21,477	20,000		748	+20-1		2-7	11	
Rend Western	\$4,106 31,066	1,664 5,086 21,677 11,130 4,234	£167 20,000 14,001 £789	+#12 +#12 -199	+4.6 +17.7 2.3 +297.5	+113-3	3-6	*-1	34 14 97	
Seague Seagned		441	6,799 E21	+981	1997.5	+20 5 +231 4	0.8	0-8 0-1	97	
	401 6,073 1,806 1,714	1,012	6,401 \$,004 1,004 1,004	-314 -300 +453 -671		-73 8 1	0-8	0.8	10	
Bench-trollemens Bunder	1,806	9,878 1,196	3,094	-30-0	-197	417	012	01 01 02	01 01 02	
Okhern	L1127	1 1343	LERO	-20-1	-2-3 -261	-96%	0.1	0.2	0-2	
Allen	1,837	301	130	+363-3	+92-1	+ 700 1	**			
Brakel	122,365 12,985	154,734	167 787	-41 -174	-49	~#1	178	20-0	29-1 1-9	
Original Bresides	12,985	17,354	18,017	-37-8	+19-3	-179 -129 +2000	18	0.2	11	
Altransional Gurganers	1 454	1.191	_01	-353	+379-0	-272	0-2	مو	82	
Diamen	1,464	461	-,011 134	-201 -101	+1991	+296	•-			
Kalendran Kambean	1,331	4,825	1,013	-44	+123-3	-13-6	01	0.8	02	
Mare art Rodens	1,578	2,8%) 1,766	2,654 1,374	-H 4	+31-6	-29 1	01 01 01 01	+1	0-2	
Rodens Francieri	1,336	1,766	1,223	-23-3 -14	+31-6	+01	0.2	0-3	02	
Torans	41.848	\$4571 \$1,987 \$1,963 \$1,963	3,729 58,370 11,366 1,476	_104	+ 1-6	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	0°8	01 02 06 13	97	
Burgalina Kurd	41,848 7,380 2,230	19,383	11,386	-28 i -28-2	-11·3 -14·3	-363	0-2	1-3	24	
	4.480	5,173	100	-19-4	-46		03	0.4		
Langer Mamadala	4 548	0,301 ~700	8,630 19,979 2,866	~25 6	-15-3	-29 1	n.e	1*2 0*4 0*3 0*1	1.3	
Rament	2,114 2,716	6ts	1,977	-32 +37 -414 -97 -91 -254 -14	-27-6 +20-4	-29°4 +37°4	0-3	0.3	0-2	
Restaural	1 41		626	-81-6	+30-4	+374 -429 -124		0-1	0-1	
Parpares Paintes	1,905 1,505 6,000	1,112	1,215	-07	+313	+24 1	0-2	0-3	0-2	
Shehwani	6,000	4,143	6,778	-25-4	-99	-201	0.7	10	11	
Engr Mengal Jinkhuan	0.023 94.007	\$,112 1,544 6,163 8,914 94,773	1215 1378 1,770 4,721	+33	-99 +252 -34 -34	+33-3	19-9	10-7	11-6	
Respons	11,001	9,213		4.27 0	-11	+971 +25.2 +2973	1.6	13	11.6	
Haram Mamazan	13,891 1,813 10,335 54,377	1,114	1,248	+44.7 -30:1	~10-7 +10-1	+29-3	02	0-3 0-3 1-0 0-7 10-6 1-3 0-1 1-9	0-2	
Mount	24,377	1445	25,480 25,816	498	-104	1 s	370	370 072	3-2	
Xishari Pandrani	3 705 1,053	1,946 1,649 4,137 29,339	3,541 2,007 1,911 32,619	-20 8 -20 7	-49-2 -23 0	-03-3 -47-0	0-1	0-2	116 312 014 013	
tayli Takri	3,578	4,137	1,001	-297	+3-1	-19-2	0.4	0.8	0-8	
Eabr ₁	34,834			+30 4	-14-1	+12-0	43	37	2,	
Theodistores	2,578	1,04e 1,30d 603	1,813	-84	+14-6	+11*	8.4	or s	0-8	
Rejen Rejen	1,128	1,807	Un	-317	+144 +44 +44	13 9 13 6	0°1	01	01	
Others	1,313	941	740	+44.4	+ 0 1	+77-4	6.5	01	*1	
Pathan	196,006	193,154	216,317	+3-4	-10-4	-74	23-9	941	39.7	
Inferent	178,007	174,631	114,083	+111	-75	-04	20-3	21.0	2216	
Reise Parech	1,610	1 780		+38	+413	30 0 -) No 6	0-2	6.2	oα	
Jafac	1,470	1,238	1,286	+91	+84 -11-6	+100	0-2	0.2	13.0	
Kakar Dawi	63,831 271	0 T'800	165,073	-24	-114	-148 -34	10-3	111		
Dramer	7 108	7.701	7,753	-42	-09	-8-3	0-2	0.0	0-2	
Human Party	805 45,861	4/-	7,753 491 54,662	100	-171	-16-9	0-1	1.1	67	
bargus. Pantas	2,000	2,312	1,213	+02 -130 -122	404	-11-0	33	82	0-2	
Tacrisors	10 763			-122	+04 -34 -47	-134	2-3	28 16	3*8 1*7	
	1.110	1,620	11,000	+13	+1007	+87-9	0-1	0-2	0-1	
Kan Lun	1,870	1,829 1,210 3,167	3,516	+876	+13-2	+4779 +4777 +373	0-2	0.3	0-2	
	1 44	1 5.00	3,010	,,,,,	,,,,,	1				

47 -Variation by Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality-(Concid)

	Тота	L POPULATIO	or	PERCENT	tage of Vai	POITAIS	PERCENTAGE OF THE 17 I LATION OF FACH CASTE TO THE TOTAL POPULATIO OF THE PROVINCE.			
Caste, Tnbr or Race.	1931	1921	1911	1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921	1911 to 1931	1931	1921	11121	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Pan! Main Branch Isot Laun Mandokhel Musakhel Zarkun	27,701 4,166 2,555 543 4,635 13,578 2,123	27,727 4,972 2,601 1,081 3,870 13,145 2,017 41	28,675 6,714 2,812 4 944 12,202 2,003	-01 -162 -18 -498 +198 +33 +52 +1463	-83 -259 -75 -218 +77 +07	$ \begin{array}{r} -3.4 \\ -37.9 \\ -9.1 \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{r} -6.2 \\ +11.3 \\ +6.0 \end{array} $	3°2 0 5 0 3 0 1 0 5 1 6 0 2	3 5 06 03 01 05 17 03		
Unspecified Shirani Tarin Abdai Achakzai Spin Tarin Tor Tarin Unspecified Zmarai Other Pathan	8,416 86,754 19,750 9,709 6,737 512 2,889 1 577	7,297 38,010 19,140 9,613 7,023 228 1,700	8 552 37,411 20,272 5,134 11,890 115 1,228	+15 3 +2 0 +3 4 +1 0 -4 1 +124 6 +60 0 +17 7	-147 -37 -55 +872 -409 +983 +384 +1491	-1 6 -1 8 -2 3 +80 1 -43 3 +345 2 +135 3 +193 1	10 43 23 01 08 01 03 02	02 02	45 2 0 1 0,	
Semi-Indigenous Durrani Ghilzai Pathan unspecified	17,018 2,410 14,109 409	13,467 2,344 9,059 1,464	22 817 2,927 18,586 801	+28 4 +2 8 +40 1 -65 9	-89 7 -19 9 -48 0 +82 0	-23 7 -17 7 -24 1 -37 9	20 03 16 01	17 03 12 02	ដូច (១	
ALIENS Lasi Panj Raj Angaria Burra Jamot Runjba Shcikh Unspecified	5,581 31,812 3,966 3,411 5,815 4,656 4 306 9,658	4,638 23,212 3,303 4,279 6,663 5,027 3,725 155	4,107 27,779 3,146 5 374 9,724 5,103 4,432	+20 4 +37 0 +17 9 -20 3 1 -12 7 -7 4 +15 0 +0,131 0	+129 -164 +69 -204 -314 -15 -159	+35 9 +14 5 +20 1 -36 5 -40 2 -8 7 -2 8	06 37 05 04 07 05 05	0-6 2-9 0-4 0-5 0-5 0-6 0-7	9000 mag.	
JATT Indigenous Allens	82,689 77,157 5,532	66,932 63,191 3,791	78,400 78,397 3	+23 4 +22 1 +45 9		+54 -16	95 89 08	8 4 7-9 0 5	9	
SAYYID Indigenous Bukharı Chishti Charshin Kaheri Mashwani Taran Ustrana Others Aliens	23,655 21,976 11,784 1,837 1,015 1 215 1,010 1,220 038 3 227 1,679	21,542 20,265 9,501 1,229 786 796 924 955 623 5,451 1,277	22,183 21,298 9,750 1,500 796 938 1,008 1,237 764 5 303 887	+24 0 +40 5 +20 1 +52 6 +12 5 +27 7 +2 4		+20 0 +22 4	27 25 14 02 61 01 01 01 01 01	27 25 12 01 01 01 01 01 07 02	ากครั้ง ระ ระ ระ อ	
OTHER MUSLIMS Indigenous Darrada Dehwar Gadra Cola lat khoja Langah i ori Med Nakib Serorai Others Semi-Indigenous Harara (tther Muslim Allen Muslim	79,270 57,591 9 339 5,317 7 935 477 3,236 352 503 5 653 7 111 104 7 417 3,099 3 075 18,550	0 890 1 628 5,577 24 858 4 105 2,013 1,097 616 19,128	834 5 650 267 570 10 936 2 494 1 595 1 595 1 495 4,104 1,150 13 337	1 -174 ± 56-2 +25-3 -15-1 -16-5 +51-4 -29	-125 +42 -255 -34 -794 -1153 -1405 -317 -1111 -1170 -363 -157 -434	-274 +162 -425 -130 -41 -112 -453 +219 +94	9-1 6-6 11 0-0 0-1 0-1 0-1 0-1 1-1 0-3 1-1 0-3 1-1 0-3 1-1 0-3 1-1 0-3 1-1 0-3 1-1 0-3 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1	07) 31 03, 01	1. () () ()	
lilhDU Indigerous Allers	53,6°1 16 905 36,776	17 479	37,602 14,955 22,617	+45 -33 -186		- +2 8 - 12 0 4 62 6	5 1 ; 179 42	64 22 42	4) -	
SIKH Indicenous Allers	8,425 49 8,377	7 7+1 841 6,200	2,799	-88 -943 +214	-17 -199 -214	- 04 67 3 49 8	1-0 1-0	0-1 0-1	¥ 0.0	
MISCELLANEOUS European Argio-indian Indian-Christian Others	8 418 8 924 879 1 2 656 359	7 019 4 751 224 1 709 550	123 752	+193 +57 +643 +155 -19	16 4 10 8 10 9 10 7 1 62 6	-035 -193 -195 -255 -255 -255	1:0 0:0 0:1	61 62 63	^ ;	

Original sections

لمعاجوشة

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Dawei Kales Iran

interior.

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48.—Rough Estimate of the fighting strongth of such race and tribe in 1931 Fighting

Males.

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710

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Fighting

812 7 918

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1,903 FOI

1,205 81

4,435 9 | A

8 440 2,454

316

5,372 6,711

> r 13

MALE

R (AND TRIBE.	Total.	Xon- adult.	Adult.	of each task	RACE AND TRIBE.	Total	Kon- stylk.	≜de.h.	of sach tribe.	
1	2	3	4	•	1	1	3	•	•	
INDICATED IN	290.636	191,029	225 547	195,824	Jiabaga	50,590	22,050	29,540	23,486	
BALOCH	130,088	44,083	71,871	£3.868	Beranja	7,631	3,300	4,320	3,541	
Enters	81,210	32 006	44,205	41,081	Haruni	F12	364	419	367	
Bagts	16,760	6,507	0 872	8,177	Kameent	8,840	2,333	3,20	2,513	
Joneth	3,845	1 499	2,200	1,876	Mescal	13,680	6,579	7 410	6,011	
Khetran	e,91"	3,77*	1,143	4,230	Keleri	100	331	ьex	477	
Magan	7,500	2,716	4,183	3,172	Pandrani	101	216	211	293	
Lari	18,525	8,241	11,217	8,251	Sajde	1,841	768	LOTE	890	
Hand Bulods	3,009	1,201	1 600	1,907	#abra	18,412	8,450	11,182	9,001	
Rend J mak	2,527	1,357	2,168	1 18	R bredstan st	1,120	491	ess	513	
Fond Khore	2 411	521	1,526	1,575	Kighari	€07	230	341	287	
Rend Lothers	2,727	1,373	2,342	1,000	Rekuns	210	130	1.0	121	
Ha J Unspecialed	10,344	2,337	7,200	6,134	Others	221	97	127	107	
Curen	1,406	cta	967	726	PATHAN	90,198	30,084	88,104	43,114	
U quelled	10	73	167	10	Deb .	103	46	26	49	
Western	38,656	16,069	23,752	18,883	Perrol	, sac	1144	77 0,	2%	
Baleis	84	35	49	41	Johr	790	231	446	300	
Duckte	855	206	310	251	Kakar	48,93)	19,790	1714m	22,413	
Girki	136	\$5	01	67	Davi	150	92	65	53	
Reals:	1,220	54)	710	297	Durant	2,830	1,600	2,261	1,673	
Пам	2,023	891	1144	\$20	Russia Passar	414	192	232	101	
Rabbiani	12,319	4,963	7,236	4,120	Santarabel	21,830	10,151	14,000	12,300	
Birt Western	16,311		9,491	7 04	Bargura Guatia	1,001	424	رجو (1556	#18 4.611	
Feart	2,810		2,200	1,850	Targura	6,210	2,301	2.317	1.431 2.722	
Sasjesal	191	1	1	17	Others	190	#C	133	194	
Others	2,011	847	1,220	1,011	Kan .	City	27 1	200	331	

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I, I Lan

Nain Bracels Inst

2,70 1,311

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راور<u>.</u> دنتها 1 913 6,175 2,445 10,217 2,011 8,310

10 130

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300

H,62 8,677 2,215 1211

47,512 24,236 19,576

30 Jr 5 11 633 บลล่ 13,419

2,58

H,

APPENDIX.

BILINGUALISM AND NOMADISM BY RACES AND BY TAHSILS.

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This table has been prepared under the orders of the Census Commissioner for India in connection with the enquiry relating to cultural border zones

STATISTICS RELATING Billingualisms and Remark

ı	TOTAL	Pořeza	more.	Хотика	Ton CZ.	I						01 01
Race,	. !	ļ			S residence	-	Bale	ac	Paul	. .	Era	Jw.
1	r Total	. Koke	, Treadle,	Tradaeler	T T	4	w Mader.	. Frankt.	Wales.	11 11	T Kele	1
L-BALUCKISTAN	757 760	108,217	240,551		408,217	344,651	11,941	4,963	4,042	1,202	14,927	-
AIndiguasus Inhali-	787,301	291,624	360,675		304,125	340,ETS	11,832	4,577	2,506	1,044	14 470	
1. Лашен	_21 ets	120 044	101,894	Balocia Dick are Positio Kherrense Furnika Jathe Huddel Lase Braket Gandid Proposid Proposid Proposid	313,794 110 413 8,018 647; 3,700; 622; 622; 1 24	100 207 100 207 1 912 633 2,079 67 518	2 2,017 87 200 50 50 5	214 20 69 17 29	620 676 27 18 1	129 182 17	5,506 97 1 20 163 5	1
2. Zeanci	347, 8 H	78,744	67,290	Balocks Deferrant Probto Rhotoral Seruki Jetti Sodki Lan Brakra Soddi Persin	19,216 11 123 134 135 136 137 137 137 137 137	13,512 96 37 31 780 50,563	21 123 2,834 1	10 37 70 -,053	76 	372	2,090 6, 3 1 4, 1	2
3. PATRA	160,000	90,1M	14,60	Balocki Profite Julicki Khotmal Geraldi Julia bandhi Brahus Persan	17# 87,864 701 11# 1,130 1,130 1,130 1,130 1,130 1,130 1,130	100 73,719 605 102 1,633 181 21	347 217 3 209 1	236 29 7	#1 #1 11	3.00 223 31	32 636 1 34	-
£ Liq	31,114	HAL	1317	Beineld Law Breker Ginelki	11,114	14,417 14,417	1,112		ž		220	
LJm .	74,16	41,84	34,63	Bal. b Dahvari Pa-hiro Jaffal Famili Jati. Radid Lavi	24 911 24 911 24 911	201 31 10 2,762 27,429 2,347	41 1,297 1°5	21 477 123	1119	. 77	67 2 47	
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CENSUS OF INDIA, 1931.

VOLUME IV.

BALUCHISTAN.

PART II.—TABLES.



PARTII.

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TABLE I.

AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

1 The Census of 1931 embraced the whole Province which for purposes of Census was divided into (a) Regular Areas and (b) Tribat Areas. The Regular Areas were censused synchronously on the 26th of February 1931 as in other Indian Provinces on the Standard Form. Enumeration in the Tribal Areas occupied by indigenous inhabitants was non-synchronous commencing between July and October 1930 and ending between December 1930 and the first fortnight of February 1931. A simplified form to suit primitive conditions of life was used in these tracts except in Kharan where, with the willing co-operation of the Chief, the Standard Indian form was used. The figures of population represented by each of these methods are summarised below.—

		Persons	Males	Female*
(1) (2)	Synchronously Censused Non synchronously censused	110,849	80,197	30,652
(-)	(a) On a simplified form	734,410	395,714	338,696
	(b) On the standard form	23,358	12 503	10,855
	Total (2)	757,768	408,217	349,551
	Total for the Province	868,617	488,414	380 203
		. ,	•	

2 The area of the Province, 134,638 square miles, has undergone no change since 1911 The following changes in the areas of Districts have, however, taken place since 1921 owing to territorial transfers—

Districts	Area in 1921	Area in 1931	Remarks
	-,	1	
Quetta Pishin	5,220	(1)	(1) Due to transfer of Shorarud Sub tahail with an area of 414 square
Chagai	10 622	20 036	miles from Quetta Pallin
<u>.</u>	1	(2)	to Charai
Sibi	11,193	11,187	(2) Due to transfer of
Bolan	ાં મા	9ر 3 (2)	I Rails as line between Jintrat and Pirak Pail was stations covering
Sibi Administered Area	3,925	7,007	an area of 6 miles from abl to Bolan and
Mari Country	1,392	 	of retransfer of Qust Mandal with an area of 12 require railer from the Sibi Takell to the Mari Country

^{3 &}quot;House' means only occupied houses and includes not only permanent houses but also blanket tents and other movable or temporary dwellings. The figures for 1931 are exclusive of houses in strictly Military are is

⁴ Statistics of area and population by Taheils will be found in Provincial Table I

⁵ The definition of "village is given on the flyle if of Table III, that of "town" on that of Table IV

TABLE L-AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

TABLE I -AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

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ni Pennina	144	=	5	3	17,546	1a.m	117	101,873	TRACEL	117,83	11,801	416,863	THE CHI	110/16	28,163
PUTTATI	3	Ξ	ij	\$17.06	11,03	14,487	401,508	1	211,413	SOUTH	24.0	1801102	193,604	PL.113	167,383
Orthographic Control	167	•	Ĕ	177	1,804	17,384	117,411	16,731	18,781	D. O	£,	41,573	ect.	\$6,000	11,500
3	177	•	ŧ	14.47	9	E S	ž	#	100	9Ca*(2)	5	11,994	ī	1557	X
1	2	*	ŧ	E.	ŝ	11,605	Sign	Š	100	100	2,00	100	11,367	1,704	100
ł	5	-	=	-	ਰ	2	85	ğ	12.5	4	3,	110'2	Ŋ	Ē	9
ž	#4,73		ŗ	£113			ij		ij	i i		i i i	16,000		10,000
Z	104	-	2	11,64	7,18	ŗ	Idams	ij	E,tl	ř		200, 17	5	1,44	273,60
Hannand Ann	1781	-	2	17,500	£,70	15	11.711	101	95,67	71.6	200	42.59	37,216	7711	21,130
Kerthystans	12.5		E	ZO'L		28	ii.		1277	NY R		36,536	11/11		14/11
- 61	8 41	•	5	3	1	140	408,100	18,577	2274	211,418	1,64	21,70	131,000	85	151,778
Kole	2	-	F.	et,orr	Ę	er.m	34,10	T.E.T.	131,761	11.51	1	141,093	187 186	Ħ	121,001
į	7	-	118	11.79	1,016	f. East	111111	4.274	nett	21,41	H	11,011	11,919	1,111	14,427
Achen	4,718		90	16419		17.12	11,573		HAT	17,947		174,11	186,85		(4)10
7	ş		ş	11,113		14.54	MERT		HITH	37.46		111'11	11,473		UP (I
Park Karanan	ij		<u> </u>	E 53		5	24,90		NAM	14,443		14,000	11,40		72,000
1	£	•	Ħ	11,014	Ð	11.315	53,853	1,711	HAN	11,633	8117	24,745	31,973	1,443	N/K
4	3		113	Ę		Ş	27.35		20,25	12,000		18,543	TT'N		10/01
1 1	Ħ	-	Ē	Ē	£	idet t	8 (0)	33.00	#W'#	ij	£	91,730	219782	Ę	27,878

TABLE II.

VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901.

Census results for 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931 may be summarised thus —

	f a			
Year	Area in square		Population	
	miles dealt with	Total	Estimated	Fnumerated
1891	20,568	171,752	142 473	29 279
1001	82,950	810 746	459 728	351,016
1911	134,638	834,703	,	834 703
1921	134,638	709 625	2,231	797,391
1931	134,638	868,617	1	869 617

The first census of 1891 was too rough and fragmentary to lend itself for comparison in this table. Similarly comparison with the figures for 1901 is misleading because western Sinjiani in Chagai as well as Makran and Kharan were excluded from the census and the figures for the Jhalawan Division of the Kalat State based on estimates were found to be very considerably exaggerated

The figures of population for previous censuses differ in some cases from those given in this table in previous reports owing to subsequent inter-district territorial transfers specified on the flyleaf of Imperial Table I — The adjustments thus made are shown below —

Name of unit or area	District etc from which transferred	District, etc to which transferred	Petrons
Shorarud Sub tahsil	Quetta Pishin Dis	Chagai District	1,273
Nasirabad Rajiway Tahsil	Sibi District	Bolan Kachhi Nushki Railway District	1,25f
Quat Mandai Valley	Sibi District—Admin Istered Area.	Sibi District (Man Tribal Country)	935

Variations due to other cruses are discussed in Part I of this volume

TABLE IL—VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1001

	-	-	!	•-	1		1			l	1	1	1			İ
		Ė	100			Variation Decreases		Are Variable		Kurn		_		Pouts	zi.	
Desire of to	Ē	Ē	Ē	<u>\$</u>	ĒsĒ	<u> </u>	3 3	(-) (-) (-) (-) (-) (-) (-) (-) (-) (-)	_ E	Ē	E .	100	ğ	Ē	iii	1961
•		-	-		•	-	1	•	2	=	- n	11	z	11	=	11
BALDCRISTAN	£115	E	27,703	10,744	1	£	THE CH	+67,571	1	481,000	48E, 633	443,630	200,000	200,000	308,194	1
PERMITTE	107	3	414-413	201,104	40,000	+6.88	+ 12.37	## ## +	270,000	\$19,81	185,481	119,812	198,504	100,001	115,231	160,783
Own a little	147,741	E	11	15001	+11,772	+ 10.240	+13 844	- 618,44 +	50,300	d.	18,300	SE, STE	2	195,03	11,00	2
January 1	MAN	Ę	3	ţ	+1614	1	+13 411	+11 738	9072	46.973	1,00	23,045	14,141	34,500	37,548	145,00
1	2	3	ĭ	64.716	+1110	-15,086	+ 659	11,736	31,184	31.18	40.54	TEA.est	i e	21,535	30,020	1000
Thekan	•	Ü	9	ţ	ĩ	7871+	+1	110	4	7476	1 000	80	Ŋ	8	8	5
J. Vale	ij	1,616	ŧ	16,757	+1,006	4.16	151+	+7 (1)	Ę	32,42	H.IA	177	10,403	12.0	1	7,819
3	141,013	1169	118,416	11,514	+24,787	+1,403	14,41	+31,187	D.	101,101	3	42,438	101	100,40	50,147	6,000
Handandered free	44.63	DA.273	5	1474	+7.42	Ħ	NFY	+11,530	1174	11.4.13	44,429	#Z#	ותיוו	22,784	11,214	2772
Mart-Bayel Country	11	27,16	31718	15° 11	+17,24	+2,211	74	TICH+	MALE.	21,860	418,41	10,734	115'77	76,534	15,18	767,81
FIXTE	68 ,108	TI TI	E.	11 , 110	+38,183	1	3		212,419	#01,104	11,11	100	136,588	HOTEL	110,003	200,043
Kalet	14,101	ij	118,016	í	+17.50	10,00	-13,415	90°C	114,914	178,003	194,386	104,573	107,100	148,378	164.48	170,200
Maria	11,61	16.00	ij	470	H1/12-	-64.0	100	-37,643	77.77	23 8	13,413	M.10	11,919	3	11,000	27,00
Jaken	7	24,230	Ę	116,173	+8,50	119)-	118,811	- 114,886	784,78	744.0	44,216	118,817	196,51	11/40	27,812	30,500
Kell	257286	7/1	1.5	61,317	17 A. 73	-17,000	+ 18,18	+44.57	17,141	11,100	181,93	1431	977	1	25.0	1778
Pouchal-Kalent Country	11,552	BTE	770	73,605	+7,236	3	3	+7,411	11,540	M,AEE	11,415	N,KS	11,000	25	N, J, II	1961
Volyme	13 14 15	17,50	71,94		7	7	+77,543	+63,403	1771	17,018	27,034		37.5	787	7678	
ner.	11.13	17,739	11/90		7	+6,075	+8,00	+21,345	12,140	18,881	18.72		MARK	250	77.	
[a]t	8 0/ 3 3	1	1,203	1 00	+13,315	-10.70	+4006	+	ij	24,80	11,640	20,714	215,813	11.11	77.77	Š
					-											

TABLE III.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

- I For definition of "Town" see fly-leaf of table IV
- 2 The term "Village" is the revenue village including attached hamlets. In the states areas it includes not only revenue mauzas with attached hamlets, but also residential villages with out-lying hamlets as well as localities which often containing practically no permanent dwellings are regularly occupied at certain seasons of the year by semi-nomadic population
- 3 The following unclassed population is included in the figures given in column 18 of the table owing to there being no village within reasonable distance in which the figures could be included —

District	Road-side gangs	Railway gang huts	Total
	} 1		
Quetta Pishin	38	346	382
Loralai	102		102
Zhob	220	368	883
Bolan		436	436
Chagai	68	710	787
Sibi	18	257	275
	•	,	

⁴ Altogether 530 persons were enumerated in trains, 265 on platforms, 29 in boats and 601 in encampments. These have been included in the population of adjoining villages.

TABLE III. TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION.

Liefrich or Pa (s.	!		Const	g a	100	1,000	900	9	1,000	* 4,000	100	. H,000	Bulle	# 60,00m.	20000	to 10000.	1
-		4	1	Parkelin	Xealer	1	X I	Poys letts	X	Population	i i	Towns of the last	Municipal	Redering Realist Market Pepalita Market Depalition Market Depalition Market Depalition Market Depalition Control Department of the Control Departmen	į	į	7
		-	+	-	-	-	-	-	а	=	2	п	ž	7	=	11	=
BALLCHETAR	15	BES ATT	311	406,108	ā	100 Men	*	118,186	E	E P	•	ğ			•	EL O	ş
DISTRICTS	5	441,000	Ĭ	161,443	ž	14.8	\$	4,44	2	Ę	•	D VOI			•	EL 90	5
Querta. Plala	Ħ	14,71	E	38,013	Ħ	204,11	=	14,404	•	E 171					*	EL SA	Ħ
7 5	5	Lad w	7	34.5	я	E T	•	in Sa	•	1881							3
1	ä	Day'da	ī	H.	2	S. C.	•	8	~	5							£
Poles	E	3	=	8,416			-	ğ									\$
Chaptal	£	ij	4	34.5	•	3	•	Š									Ē
큕	Ē	141,006	7	31,080	3	31,147	=	16,391	•	34,700	•	ă					Ē
Administrated Area	20	11,711	3	TWI	"	1761	1	14,77	,	152	,	7					1
Month Broad Constray	i,	14,777	2,	25	•	1	•	3	-	MYN	-	10,000					
ETATE CTATE	¥3	404,108	5	100	117	78,000	H	NA.	Ξ	11,15							
4	Ĭ	345,101	1	11 IL	2	17.18	R	44,978	•	020							
Anna	11	H'H	2.	116,511	•	1.979	,	3	•	5							
Balana	5	eu/m	3	17.9.17	2	14,400	•	1	-	31,939							
Kelik	Ş	MALEN	3	777	×	14,004	27	18,454	•	181							
Destablished	37	N, CO	III	H.B.	•	TH')	-	3	•	4,519							
Kilya	1	EL/ES	E	14,79	z	17,4	*	3									
Flares	113	17	Ħ	1	-	24.00	1	H									
Le Pal	20	60,03	10	34,802	z	H	*	3	-	7117					/		

TABLE IV.

TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATION FOR FORTY YEARS

- 1 Town —A town has been defined for Census purposes as including
 - (1) Every Municipality
 - (2) All Civil Lines not included in municipal limits
 - (3) Every Cantonment
 - (4) Every other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons, which may be selected for treatment as a town with regard to the character of its population the relative density of its dwellings, its importance as a trade centre and its historic associations
- 2 In the case of towns named in column 1 of this Table the numerical test has not been strictly applied in order to prevent the exclusion of certain headquarters and other stations which have a population of less than 5,000 but possess other urban characteristics
- 3 Quetta and Loralai are the only places which have regular cantonments. For convenience of comparison, however, the Military stations of Fort Sandeman, Pishin and Chaman, though not cantonments in the strict sense of the word, have been shown separately from their adjoining civil stations
 - 4 The population of the town of Quetta consists of the following —

		Total	Vales	l-cmales
1	Quetta Municipolity proper	27 071	17 965	9 106
2	Railway premises	2 112	1 451	661
3	Kasi and Aichari Vil lages	4 963	2 895	2 068
4	Suburbs	735	527	208
	 -	<u></u>		

Owing to rapid expansion of the Town area the adjoining villages of Kasi and Nichari with a population of 2 895 males and 2,068 females in 1931 and 755 males and 615 females in 1921, respectively have been absorbed in the Quetta Municipality

- 5 Figures are not available for Chaman Fort Sandeman Kalat and Bela for 1891 and for Mastung for 1891 and 1901
- 6 The Kalat Town includes Kalat Pase Shahr Khel and Gom Mastung Town includes Dadezai, Mutriba Ghilaman Ashlama Khawasani Gilkand, Sheikhan, Fatima, Muhammad Taki Behram Shahi Kot Saidan Kot Sardar Muhammad Shahi, Tindlan and Pir Kani Bela Town includes, Balochi, Moriani Got Sipahian Akbani Radhan Chatani and Notani
- 7 The following places have been treated as towns for the first time with the approval of the local Government
 - 1 Pangur
 - 2 Pasni
 - 3 Machh

Where figures for past Censuses are available they have been shown within brickets but not included in the totals

8 The names of places treated as towns at each of the Censuses of 1891 to 1931 are shown below —

				1
1 10 1.	ISOL	1911.	1921.	1811-
1. Quette	1. Quetta	I. Quetta	2. Quetta	2. Quelle.
e, abi	e. abi	e, abi	6. 56N	e. athl
1. Leralei	6. Fort feate-	2. Fort Sando-	6. Teri finds- mes.	6. Fort Seads-
4. Pisher	4. Chames	4 Chames	4 Channes .	£ Ohanes
	či. Loralni	S. Xustrag	6. Marking	6. Hartes
	6. Pjekin	6. Bela	6. Bala	6. Bala.
		I. Londi	7 Localet .	T. Lorelet.
	4	6. Pale	8, Parkin	6, Pamil
		2. Kalas	9 Kaba	6. Machi.
	1			10, Pakis.
	4			21. Kales.
			1	12. Praigur
		1		

9 The net variation during 1891 to 1931 in the population of the places treated as towns is shown below --

Partindera	No. of horm	Population.
Total population of pieces treated so source in 1801		24,202
Total psychiton of places treated so towns in 1901		40,033
(a) Pfaces treated as towns in 1801, but contitud in 1971	- 1	
(9) Places treated as towns in 1971 which were not so irrested as 1901.		5,794
Total population of places treated as towards, 1912		10,000
(a) Places treated as forms in 1901 but contited in 1911		
(b) Places treated as towar in 1911 which were not so irraited in 1901	ا ، ا	9,384
Total population of places treated as towns in 1821	•	79,083
(a) Places treated as towas in 1911, but assisted in 1921	!	1
(b) Finces treated as towar in 1921 which were not so treated in 1911		
Total population of places treated as towns in 1931	13	305,803
(a) Pieces treated on Lowes in 1931, but emitted in 1831		
(i) Flares treated as towar in 1931 which were not so treated in 1931		4,935
Not variation in aggregate psychology of places treated as fewer during the decades 1801 to 1831 ;—		
(n) 1931 to 1931		23,730
(A) 2012 to 2021		18,470
(e) 1901 to 1911		19,860
(f) 1991 to 29' 1		14,061
(a) 100) to 1031		76,650

10 As the cantonments have been treated as separate towns in 1931 the number of towns as shown above does not tally with that shown in Imperial Table \

TABLE IV -TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATION FOR FORTY YEARS

	•	Description of Touns,		Por	Рогитлоч			У АВІАТІО	Variation Irorel B (+) Decrease ()	(+) Decri	543E (—)	In period 1891 to	•	MALES		PH .	Females	
Same of Town	District or State	(Manicipality, Suburbs, Cantonments, etc.)	1631	1991	1911	1901	1891	1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1601	Increase (+) Decrease	1931	1921	1161	1931	1921	1911
	cı	-	4	20	9	7	80	6	02	n	12	[E]	11	12	10	17	18	10
	BALUCHISTAH		102 603	79 063	59,593	40 033	25,952	+ 23,539	+ 19 470	+ 19,560	+ 14 081	+ 78,650	71,561	660'09	43 049	31,041	18,964	16,544
CLASS III	(20 000 — 50 000) Quetta Publin	Monte and	18871	000 40	17 001	719 51	11 200	T 661	100	105 6. 4.	10015	023 50 7	\$28 oo	10 00 1	757.11	10 013	301 8	200
, Ib,	<u>&</u>		25,391	21 781		11,067	7.500	019 8 +	088 I +	+ 6,834	+ 3 567	+ +	689 GI	18,385	13,813	5,802	3 396	3,085
כניעצט ע	(5,000 - 10000)																	
197	1,1,1	Louin	6 573	986 9	6,597	1,651	\$16 6	+ 3146	- 211	+ 2,016	+ 1,607	+ 6,489	6,048	1,619	6,960	3 (1)	1,538	1 697
נדעצי או	CLASS VI (Under 5 000)													***				
4 11 1 Car from all	Alab	Torn	11981	£ 255	1 301	1,552		## 	+ 837	101	4 3 552	+ 3.911	9.976	101	2 0 31	900	127	170
1,	4	(antonment	2 677		Included in Fo	in Fort S _a	rt Sandeman	+ 2,637				+ 2 0 17	2,597			2		
(13.41)	. Quetra 17 hin	Tinn	3 696	1 220	2 (10)	2,233	Town	019 -	+ 2,217	1 200	+ 2,233	•	2,647	1619	1 605	1,149	800	101
13.	Der	Cantenural	12.5		'neladed	Included in Cham an Town	n Town	+ 2 % +				+ 2351	1923			131		
ال المعادلة و	halat State	Toun	1 17.2	4.5	7.007			- 1 197	- 138	+ 5,007		4 3 172	1848	60J 6	2 775	1 181	1,960	2 272
*	I will a state	b,	3 3 10	2712	2 O C	(1.153)		+ 624	166 –	903E F		+ 3310	1736	1 131	1.659	1 60 1	1241	1,117
* In viti	I season	t Da	2 (93	1717	9643	1 761	17.1	- 1604	+ 1 107	(9)	= -	- 970	1 913	6721	2,128	182	575	509
1,	14,	(satenment	2.626		Included in I	oral	as Toun ,	P.797 +				+ 2 (28	21,7	•		100		
	Kala ' (1) 0	, I,	1 950	(01116)	(1 - 7)		-	to 1 1				11,950	1 PAO	(184)	(6:17)	800	(nus)	(7.00)
. 4	11 14-1	Tinn	1 5.1	(102)	(010)			+ 1531	_			1181 -	15,	(020)	(180)	370	(10.8)	(13.1)
	9 124 1 29 19	Po	1627	1 25	1-	<u>c</u> ;	21	- 671 –	+ 10,0	794	1 050 1 +	1011 r j	1 061	1 161	11:	5	Ξ	17
£	.	to the first	ala		Included in P	Ahin.	Town	01, 7			_	oth F	166			=		
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- ''.' ''.' ''.' ''.'	3.k	<u>1</u>	£.	1 (0, 1 1	60	-		17.				+	# 5 C	1041	11.17	5	-	200

TABLE V.

TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIALLY WITH POPULATION BY RELIGION

Columns 30—32 under "Others" consist of 28 Chuhras (24 males, 4 females) in Machh, 1 male of indefinite belief in Sibi and 2 males and 3 females in Quetta Cantonment

Details of the Civil and Military population in the various Canton ments are given below — $\,$

				Por	LOILVIDA				
Cantonment	•	Total		1)	lildary		C	ำเรา?	
	Total	Plujes	Fo- males	Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males.	Fe- males
Quetta	25,391	19,589	5,802	11,740	11,730	10	13,651	7,859	5,702
Pishin	810	766	44	672	672		138	10	41
Chaman	2,354	1,923	431	1,923	1 903		431		431
Loralaj	2,626	2,157	409	1 359	1,359		1,267	799	467
Fort Sandeman	2,637	2,597	40	2,336	2,336		301	261	40
Total	83,818	27,032	6 786	18,030	18,020	10	15,788	9 012	6 776

The Military figures represent persons subject to Military Law hving at the time of Census within strictly Military area

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	ğ	ממיום אולים לולים אישו איננט	HA	3	- 5	100	190	3	1	g	-a	8	1		TRUTH STURE STATE STATE	5		100	101 101		- Ē	ᅣ	Ħ	=	Ĭ.		Ė
	ij	THE PARTY SHARE STATES STATES	31,12	ă	11	#5	1,00	Ę	1	Ħ	ī	5	p .		18 43,418 30,530 13,386	1000		į	3	-	Ē	8	#	7	ž		Ħ
i į	1	BOOTH DOTH NOTE 11700	100	3	3	1	22	1 180	1,00	4	3	ž H	-	2	13 IA.101 ILTER GAC	#5		5	17	- B	Ē	5 #	•	•			
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Lang John	1	3	¥.	*	F.,	ii V	25	2	=	_				-	5	Ē	Ş	×	3	ž							
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ort Bankense	1	8.6	<u>z</u>	3	F	Ħ	# -	3	3			£	*		8 010,8	2,043	Ē	я	4	*							
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Bela Town	à	1,70	3,404	ž	4.5	3	7	2	_					7	3.872.	197	1997	_									

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TABLE V.-TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIALLY WITH POPULATION BY RELIGION

Service or Made.

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TABLE VI

BIRTHPLACE

- 1 The arrangement of countries and districts of birth is based on the principle laid down by the Census Commissioner for India
- 2 Birthplace was recorded for the non-indigenous population only The birthplace of the indigenous inhabitants was assumed to be the same as the District or State in which they were enumerated excepting temporary immigrants whose birthplace was taken to be the District or State in which they permanently reside
- 3 Of a total population of 868,617 persons (488,414 males and 380,203 females), 778,564 persons were born in Baluchistan. The rest were born in the countries named below.

I	Total	Males	Females
The Property of the Property o			
A —Born in Indian Provinces and States	66 542	50,061	16 481
B —Born in Other Asiatic Coun tries	10 341	12 959	6 385
	14 953	9,572	5 381
(a) Afglinnistan	3 868	3,120	749
(b) Aepal	417,	169	223
(c) Pereia	34	51	10
(d) China (e) Other Asiatic Countries	721	51	18
C.—Born in Europe	4 682	3 29S	784
Translam	7 917	3,195	722
(a) United Kingdom (b) Other Furopean Countries	16.,	103	62
D —Born in Africa	29	1¢	11
4 3 774	15	9	9
(a) Fgypt (b) Other African Countries	11	Ð	7
E -Born in America	41	26	15
1	21	14	7
(a) Canada (b) Other American Countries	\$	12	۶
F -Born in Au tralis a	1	15	•

TABLE VL-

Į										DIST	BIOT O	B STATE
										Durnaga	CE ADM	Witness .
District, State, Province or Country where born.	Ba	LUCK PATA	ı.	ç.	er Plat	be.		Lorale			Elai.	
ı	Persona	Males.	Females.	Pwrsons.	Males.		Parsons.	Males.	Females	Persona.	Malre.	Females.
1 (2	3		•	•	7	٠	•	10	11	12	13
TOTAL	906,E1T	400,614	200,202	167,541	90,303	57,230	80,067	47,836	30,151	57,963	34,800	23,347
A. Born in India	845,1 11 6	678 ,3 91	272,045	185,671	21,224	HA	19,178	44,041	14,131	54,576	33,393	22,924
L. WITHIN BALUCHISTAN	778,564	621.P#	114,524	83,564	0,X 1	41,611	13,481	22,251	11,717	25,594	27,520	22,245
(i) Defende and Administra- its Tenserosco.		29 1,032	162,547	21,615	41,644	41,021	73,822	29,613	33,000	4 ,187	27,416	25,211
Quette Public Lorale: Zhob	84,038 79,820 49,637	80,000 90 437 97 424	12'413 33'423 47'039	90,408 90 226	78 24 78,011	42,761 34 70	75,183 200	194 36,973 190	33,163 110	49,231 109 233	279 10 27,000	# 20 21,255
Bolan Chagui Baba	513 31,343 130,841	270 11,770 72,011	9,653 8,653 63,610	19 297 243	183 307 0	10 81 20	80 473	64 2003	313 32	12	a.	16
(ii) Bratta	201,565	217,062	147,947	3,278	1.817	643	439	22.1	178	147	143	
Kale. Lao-Bola	244,638 61,137	100,044 17,041	157,782 29,166	Lers 4	1,317	tua t	430	ta1	178	147	143	4
II. PROVINCES AND STATES UN INDIA BEYOND BALU-	erta .	\$4,641	34,441	41,292	भागस	19,664	1,01	4.TET	1314	6,672	4,722	133
(a) Риотриски для были Ал- мину то Выдоскитая	4714	11,011	14,430	25,832	21,453	7,963	1,031	1,130	2,045	5,344	4,540	***
(1) Brille Territory	<i>0,</i> 40	84,734	11,544	#4,717	29,979	7,247	3,940	2.913	1,043	1,222	4.536	44
Bombay meining Aden Aden	4,875	1,002	1,203	3,194	2.3 19	879	187	308	50	. ₩	н	16
Rath-West Frontier Pro- vince—Dutyets and Ad- ministered Persperies.	6,142	414	1,496	3,61i	2,671	ਜ਼	543	478	108	1,325	1,130	H
Penjab	34,2.5	30,493	9,834	21,978	11,071	5,931	3,210	2,330	884	3 730	3,003	836
(ii) Fredericy States	2,5 10	1,248	\$43	set	#H)	ונט	74	44	•	121	217	11
Bomber States North-West Frantier Pre- vince—Agrosius d Tribel Areas.	35	295 30	ES LI	3) t 20	10	37 30	10	7	3	3	1	*
Penjab Blates	1,116	62)	33.0	-2m	300	ນເ	*	67	1	225	219	٠
(5) Other Provinces and States in Indea.	пли	13,015	1,504	11,830	#.23 9	3,302	9,637	1,167	299	2,365	1,223	77
(i) British I arrivey	13,130	M,SEE	3,545	R.TES	TACO	8,133	1,182	827	7.00	879	#21	87
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Brugal Baker and Orana	878 41	111 35	226	461	290	307	13	1	•	72	•	3
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Brear Caser Delki	2	1			1	ارا		-			1	-
Data Nature United Provinces of Agra- and Ordh.	732 194 11,978	536 119 9,614	216 67 1,232	611 144 6,739	120 101 1,674	102 83 1.341	1,003	29 T 87s	10 2 197	13 2 743	13 2 731	a.s
(4) Fordery States	3,414	2,913	es:	2,100	1.634	<i>w</i>	276	215	u	ers	401	Ħ
Aream States (i.e., Meni., per and Tribal Areas).	1	3	د ا	7	1							
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Billim State United Provinces States	3	713 34	201	17.1	10		79	**	a	20	114 20 3	
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4,581	3,373	1,208	23,047	12,966	10,081	141 497	79 080	62,417	341,964	184 530	157 12 9	62 998	35 190	2 508
2,483	1,770	713	21,256	11,627	9,629	135,122	71,495	60,627	310,011	183,644	156,367	62 543	33 170	29 373
1,265	886	379	20,392	11,121	9,271	132,253	72 696	59,557	1,024	635	389	1	1	
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1,218	884	334	804	506	358	2,867	1,796		335,975	183 002	15 : 970	62,100	32 511	211
2,098	1,603	495	1,791	1,339	452	6,375	4,585	1,790	1,953	1 191	762	455	320	135
1,488	1,119	369	1,132	817	316	4,998	3,655	1,443	1,813	1,0GS	740	403	254	119
1,438	1,081	357	1,102	795	307	4,771	3,380	1,391	1,788	1,050	735	'	257	111
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TABLE VI.

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District, State, Province or Country where born.	R.	LCEUM	►	0-	e pa-P(så	14		Loreini		}	Zini,	
	Persona	Males,	Females.	Proces.	Yales.	Familie.	Persona,	Males	Francisco Inc	Person.	Males.	Female
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(e) PRESCR ARS PORTUGUES SECTLEMENTS.	129	104	23	113	91	21			-		4	-
(d) Indea University	177	•	47	10"	ω	47]			İ	ļ
B. Born in other Asiatia Conn.	112,111	12,659	8,255	2,275	Hee	2,229	8,243	3,80	3,947	1,338	1,200	n
(i) Wittens Berresse Dones mytors.	.20	10	*	29						1	,	
Ceylon	12	•	•	12	,	•			1			
Strad Settlements and Malaya,	٥	4	1	5	4	1						
Elevian	3	3		£,		ĺ				1	1	
(ii) Ourston Barton Dom pares,	19,274	11.00	6,375	8,250	4,937	1.213	6,543	3,547	2,042	7,257	1,250	78
Af glennisten	ITM3	9,872	8,211)	4,608	1,431	1,370	6,817	3,819	2,900	800	TZA	π
Chilms.	31	•	ю	44	31	10		~				
Zeber	182	าเม	13	3,236	-173	7477	19 j	19		£11	591	1
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(i) United Kinedom and Irwh Free State	4 41	1,277	764	3,578	3,161	717	. as¦	47	14	43	41	4
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WHERE ENUMERATED

Territoi	BY.											STATES		
	Bolan			Chagai			Sili			Ka'at			Lus Bus	
Persons	Males 15	Females 16	Persons	Males 18	Females	Persons 20	Males 21	Females 22	Persons 23	Vales 24	Females	Persons ,	Males 27	Fema're
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TABLE VII.

AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION

PART "A"-BALUCHISTAN

PART "B"-KHARAN

For purposes of Census, Baluchstan was divided into (i) Regular Areas (Population 110,849) and (ii) Tribal Areas (Population 757,768). The Regular Areas covered all Towns, Cantonments, Railway premises, District and Tahsil headquarters stations inhabited almost entirely by aliens from India and elsewhere. The Tribal Areas comprised the rest of the Province representing 757,768 persons practically exclusively indigenous. Specific Age and Civil condition were recorded for each individual throughout the Regular Areas but in the Tribal Areas the return could be extended only to Kharan. In view of the diversity of conditions prevailing in the two areas owing to the temporary nature of the sojourn of aliens, the table has been split up into two parts. Part "A" contains a summary for the non-indigenous population or to be more accurate, for the Regular Areas in which aliens predominate. Part "B" gives statistics for Kharan representing exclusively indigenous population, in order to give an indication of conditions prevailing amongst indigenous tribesmen.

2 The age groups in this table are shown as 5-10, 10-15, etc. etc. This is in accordance with the usual statistical practice. The entry 5-10 for instance, refers to all persons who have reached the age of 5 but have not reached the age of 10, ac those whose completed ages are either 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9, but not 10

TABLE VIL-AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION. PART A "-BALUCHISTAN

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tal Civil Con-	757,763	400,317	366,551	15,615	6,521	7,034	463	\$36	150	741,685	380,367	312,226	. 3	1	ì
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dition Specifics.								- 1				1 1	- 1		ı
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Married	\$5,920	30,312	15,476	20,000	14,201	5,101	4,150	2,034	1,102	27 435	19,100	7,918	1,641	1,46"	

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TABLE VII —AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION

PART "A" BALUCHISTAN —(concld)

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Age and Civil	Port	LATIO\	ì	H	יאמר		5	IKH		- /I	C-LTM		(nr 	15TIA -		0-	HT		
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40-45	5,079	3,985	1,094	1,604	1,280	324	334	277	57	2,714	2,152	562	401	25\$	146	23	18		5
Unmarried Married Widowed	353 4,047 679	322 3,242 421	31 ['] 805, 258	70 1,318 216	66 1,087 127	231 89	14 286 34	14 236 27	50 7	218 2,116 380	201 1,715 233	14 401 147	49 310 45	36 100 32	13 120 13	17 4	14 2		3
4550	3,025	2,330	695	875	674	201	206	172	34	1,736	1,352	384	198	125	73	10	7		8
Unmarried Married Widowed	163 2,234 628	138 1,847 345	25 387 283	36 634 205	34 524 116	110 80	5 171 30	5 145 22	26 8	105 1,272 359	90 1,074 188	15 195 171	15 150 33	7 99 19	51 14	271	5	•	1
50 –55	1,984	1,480	504	562	414	148	131	105	26	1,163	879	284	120	76	44	8			2
Unmarried Married Widowed	104 1,402 478	82 1,156 242	22 246 236	22 381 159	21 ¹ 312 81	1 69 78	4 106 21	3 87 15	1 19 6		51 692 133	12 128 144	10 90 20	2 62 12	25 8	2 5 1		; }	2
55-00	1,020	733	287	334	233	101	64	52	12	586	413	153	50	3 0	20	6	; ;	5	1
Unmarried Married	58 633 329		10 99 178	188		1 28	3 47 14	3 40 9	7			4 58 91	27	21	0 0	3		3	1
Widowed	779		244		,		1	. 33	3 11	437	300	137	40	25	15	Ę	i	3	2
Unmarried Married	40 445 294	35 370	71	i 10 i 127	111	16		. 24	1 4		217	40	21	16	5		3	î	1
Widowed 65-70	333				1	•	19	12	2 7	7 183	124	. 59	23	12	11		1	i	
Unmarried Married	10 17:	12 3 140	3	; 3, 5;	3 4					7 4 95 3 78	81	15	13	3 7		3	1	1	
Widowed 70 and over	574		}	1	1	1), 27	7, 1	7 1	0 329	221	103	3 25	16	18	3	4	2	2
Unmarried Married Widowed	3 26 28	1 24 1 213	4	7 8, 5	ŭ u		3 1	i 1		2 15 8 15	143	ان (1 9			5162	2	2

Pos Persons, Mar Males, 1 at 1 emple

TABLE VIL—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION PART "B"—KHARAN

AGEAN CIVIL	Por	UI 180	z.	ж	CHLIN		Пом	Acr and Civil	Pos	n La Ti	our .	k	CPLIN.		Нпъ
Corprised.	P 1	¥.	P		ш.	F	e at l		F	у.			ж.	F	Phyly
1	2	,					وأراه		1	7	-	ا. اند.	-	7	6 6 10
			_		. !	1	TF				1	- 1	j	•	1 10
ALL RELIGIOUS	1		10,855				1 1	1	1,786	1 21	967	1,750	815	834	3 6 3
Unmerted	11,608	6,910	- 1	11,502		4,6 8.7			-	87	12	94	96	1:	1 1
Married	10,871	-		10,573		8,310		Harrad	1,503	701	301	1,500	-	90)	932
Midowed	1,177	349	830	1,173	343	830	. 8	he robe'll	4	25		63	32	31	111
0-1	223	123	\$16	230	123	218		3038	1,703	811	## 1	1,847	206	881	5 5
Unmarried	230	123	316	331	123	216		Commercial	53	49		13	47	,	1 1
Married				- 1	1		11	Married	1,874	727	91.6	1,872	736	#46	(4,4)
Widowed							,	Widowed	12	3.5	40	73	25	40	1 7
1-6	623	330	E12	633	320	512	1 1	30-40	1,530	1007	T13	1,510	300	TIS	1, 1
Unmarried	133	120	012	#1 1	320	សារ	1 1	Unmarried	20	18	• 1	90	28	•	4 }
Kerried	1		1	1	- 1	1		Mazzoel	1,343	796	837	1,382	1983	677	1 1
Watered							'	Midwed	111	36	31	117	35	#1	
5-2	1,864	444	800	1,054	458		6 £, £	40-44	1,371	783	100	1,300	130	580	2 8
Deservind	1,065	4.84	60 0 ₁	1,043	454	#00	8 1 I	Unmarried	13	3	-	12	7	•	H
Xuriel	1	1		1	,			A 0.000	1,240	741	490	1,238	139	490	4 4
Widowal					- 1			Descaps W	110	34	85	110	34	11	41
3-4	1,041	814	600	1,630	514	106	5 2	45—40	871	504	267	270	203	967	1 1
Unmarried	1,010	614	134	3,034	6 14	121	6 2	Damerled	3	1,	3	3	ų,	3	1
Married	1		1	,	1	1		Matried	730	477	212	720	नग	24	1 :
Widowd								Wildwid	148	34	1922	147	28	122	1 1
4-4	954	514	444	996	314	444		20-20	110	331	261	641	200	291	44
Unstarried	834	613	46	6 1 6	10	413		Unmarried	•	3	3	•	- a)	3	1.1
Watered Watered	•	1	1	•	ı	1		Married	\$00	257	173	340	227	173	11
Total 05					- 1		1	Kildered .	136	•1	115	123	*	118	1 1
Unmerried		1,837	2,389		1,924		1 1	83—80	440	346	1	440	386	185	11
Married	4,223	1,805	2,197	4,517		1,393	414	Unmetried	1	1	1	•	3,	1	ii
Widowal	•	•	1	•	2	,		Married	304	234	70	306	239	70	11
5-10		2 MT						Widowal .	141	37	114	141	37	114	i
Conserved	3.871	237	1,634			1,423		6063	397	223	120	397	223	186	, i
Married	2,577	2,317	Lase.	71.4	1,1)1	1250	211	Unmarried	3	1	3		1	97 97	H
Widowed	7	-	1	10	7	*4		Nurried Widowed	354	201		254	301	97 109	
10-15	2,517	1.805	1.041	2.045	1806	1.040		##40##4 .	176	37	100	136 175	37 £17)/F	- 1
Unmarried.	2,524	1,726	THE	120	1.755		6 3 3 7 1 1	Unmarried	175	1117	7	175	£117 6	-	'
Matriel	310	73	224	110	73	274	. , ,	Xuried	117	, i	16	117	*	12	1
Watered	13		4	12				Fliered	-	7	40		10	40	11
13 30	1,773	943	816	1,795	200	•		79 and orse	30	185	TE	281	125	76	
Comercial	702	830	182	700	34	182		Demorried		1	1	Ţ	7	1	Li
Marring	1,023	290	743	1,033	200	717		Matried	164	148	14	164	148	14	1.1
Wilsons	24	23	13	38	#	13	-	Wilsond	93	24	H	23	34	96	i i
90-25	1,003	780	906	1,865	784		 	Į	ı		- 1			,	
Unmerted	377	323	93	374	210	83	3 3	i	1	i	}		1		.
Married	1,373	441	434	1,370	440	530		1	ĺ	- 1					1
Widowal	41	25	14	42	25	14	4	ĺ		- 1	1	- 1		i	1
		-		- ~ 1	- Pri		X-)	 aleag Y== Females,			_				

TABLE VIII.

CIVIL CONDITION BY AGE FOR SELECTED TRIBES

This table gives statistics for the whole of Kharan, and the Kasi and Nichari villages of the Quetta-Pishin District. These are the only areas inhabited by indigenous tribesmen which have been brought under the Standard Schedule for the first time in the history of the Census of this Province. The numbers are no doubt small but they are not without interest as a rough index of conditions prevailing among local tribesmen.

PARIE VIII _CIVII. CONDITION BY ACT FOR REISONER TOTAL

Carre, Terro on Raca	Leculty	Sez,	Popu-l			Охил		. .					Маж						Down		
Ricz.	- CERTY		with.	Total.	O to 6	7 to 13	14 10 18	17	24 19 13	COTHE	Total.	6 13	to 19	17 to	24 to	61 m2	Total	to 12	4 17 6 22	## 82 12	4 4 4
Hissh Indigeness— Rakhsheni	ի	Makes Fostales	7, 86	1,276	1,644	1.439	236 124	256 32		7	3,251 3,332	217	84 234	218 745	1,787	1,076	l- I	2	7 23	1	10
	1			-			1		11	- 1	1	11	1	- 1		425		1	11	7	31
inini iniiyaaca		Malea	2,113	1,122	428	487	95	80	- 1	- 1	926		20	91	\$01	217	**	11	۲,	-1	71 73
_	1	Females	4	700	483	13 31		30	1	- 1	911	15	78	153	345	126	87	14	2 1	21	
Gergaers	4	Males	44	29	13		4	•	J		19			3	•			Ш	Н		,
		Funder		15,				1	ا لو		18	[2]	.	- 1	3	4	2	П			
Kambrari	ſ	Males Females	25	**	7	-		- Î	ווו		14	П		*		3	1	\mathbb{H}	1'		1
		Yales	35	111 120	11	ď	12	,	۱ ا		14	Ш	1	10		3	9	11		j	•
Pennileri					1	44	, įz	, a	1	1	104	- 1 1	-	10	45	41	9	ш	77	- 1	•
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Atment	F			256		- 1		٦		- 1	72:9	15	19	*	436	348	49	Н	1 4	-7	
Mongal	1 4	Franks Halos	1403	42	394 20	31	 	֓֟֟ <i>֡</i>	1	•	709	15	59	117	i	20	*	Н	1	1	
- magni	}<				3)	11	10	٦	"		24	1		1		13	j	1	11	1	•
Sayti	Ħ	Females Make	91 48	38	11		•	J	וֹ		40	1	3	11	19	j	13	ľ,	1	1	•
		Panales		*	11	į	ľ	'n		- 1	34	1		1		į		Ш	П		,
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trees.		Females	_	944	503	207	101	18.			848		17	.79	#10 #15	542 96	45	1 1	11	22 L	-
Decrats	,]	Make	2,311	23	17	10	Ţ	1	3	1	31	1	- 1	1/40	31	7	797	Ш	ווי	"	•
	1	Frankri		30	16)	1	Ţ,	- 1	1	- 1	30	l i	1 1	j	10		19	H		1	۵
Lon	İ	Xales	1 45	91	36		-)	_ <u> </u>	,		60	11	1	- 🤄		12	2	,	11) `	•
	i	-	119	18	33	12,	J)	٦	1		84	Н	Ì	16	41	- ")	l î	IJ	j,	1
Walth	1	Xabre	300	230	111	136	34	17.	ا		929	П	Į.	")	138	78		l i	1,1	7	
		Province	842	226	141	7.	5		ď	- 1	237	1	j	47	144	30			1.1	ء (ر	4
Others	ì	Males	1,330	117	910	306	*	62	3.5	- 1	831	3	1	-	206	144	20	12	17	1	
	J	Females		822	345	100	31	13	3	1	84X		3.5	119	320	50	117	1	- 1	. 4	ı
	`						j		- 1	1		$\parallel \parallel$		-						۱,	
athen Indigenous		Mules Francisco	63 L,	271	106	106	**	-	49	•	213		3	18	149	*7)	21	1.	} '	14 H	
Kula		Francisco Males	143	213	90 80	180	16	1	33	2	217		3	"	139	3	223 17] [
		Francis	331	199 64)	#D	30	19	7	7	1	115	1,1	3	34		22	111	i		ا ا	
Kesi	1	Xules	300	177	- S	7	14	25	14	j	116	1	,	7	7	4	18			j ,	
	4	Franks		148	- 64	- T)	14	1	Ĩ,	j	129		ı	, 24			20	11	1) 11	
when (form) bull- graces.)	Q H	X les	394	221	20	~ €1	2	1	ني		148	Ы	Ì	Į,		20	36	١,	, ,	111	
(creat.)	×	Franks		126	41	13	n	Ų	7	,		i i		"	74	11	31	1.	î.	, u	
Durnai	11	Make	204	113	21	34	34,	17.	į,	1	75		Ī		81	31	13	11	Ĩ.		
	10	Frank		700	27	30	7	Ţ	7	1	22	11	3	u	27	7	11	1 1	1	Į,	
Oktival	1	Xales	154	Ins	29	\$1	j	39	30	3	10	ı į	- 1		41	17	10				
	1	Person	136	ы		23	Į.	3	- !	1	65	1 [3	14	47	4	13	11	1 :	2 .	
Other Muslims (Send intigraces).	1								- }		,	: 1	1	1	1		-11	11	F	1	
Hagara	1	Make	339	172	£3	=	n	*	28	•	243	\prod	1	2	83	49	24]	H	1 1		1
																	- 1 (1.1			

TABLE IX.

INFIRMITIES

- 1 The record of infirmities was confined to insanity, deaf-mutism, blindness of both eyes and leprosy
- 2 This table consists of two parts Part I gives infirmities by ages Part II gives their distribution by districts and divisions of States
- 3 In a total population of \$68,617, the total number of afflicted was 2,744 Of the latter, 120 were censused in the Regular Areas with a total population of 110,849 persons representing the alien population for which infirmities were recorded by ages The remaining 2,624 afflicted were censused in Tribil Areas with a total population (practically all indigenous) of 757,768 persons censused on a simplified form omitting age
- 4 Dual infirmities were recorded in the ease of 5 persons te one insane female, one insane male and one blind female in Quetta-Pishin were also returned as deaf-mute, and two insane males in Kachlii sub-division of the Kalat State were also returned as blind
- 5 These tables are exclusive of 107 insane (males 94, females 13) and 16 male lepers who were sent out of the Provinces to asylums in other Provinces during the past decade

PART I-DISTRIBUTION BY AGE

		ITAJUTO LTOLITI		1	INSANE		Dn	יאר אנד 	E	, 1	31150			l err	·r
Age	P	M	F	P	M 1	F	P	M 1	ŀ	ľ	И	I	þ	M	1
1	2	3	4		6	7	8 1	0	10	11	1 12	13	11	15	16
0-1 1-2 2-3 3-4 4-5	1	1		1	1		1	1 1		1	1			1	
Total 0-5	2	2	ļ	1	1)		1	1 '			í				
5—10 10—16 16—20 20—25 25—30 30—35 35—40 40—45 45—60	4 7 9 14 15 12 10 8	0 9 8	1 1 2 4 6 7 1	1 1 5 4 6 6 7	1 1 2 7 7 2 3 5 7	1 2 3 1	1 3 4 2 7 3 1 2 1	1 2 3 2 1 2 1 1 1 1	1	3 6 8 5 g 4	2 4 5 5 2 4		1	1	
5055 5560 6065	6	4 6 5	1 2	1	ĺ		1,	2 '	:	<u>0</u>	5 5	1 1 2	1		1
6570 70 and over Unspecified	3	1 624	3 1 000	349	271 ,	117	1 757 ,	375 ;	1 152	7 10 10 (13)	4	117	49	40	4
Total	2,744	1,712	1,032	421	295	126	592	ອາຣ	186	1 505	283	712	51	41	10
			PART	11-D	ISTRIB!	UTION	DY DI	STRICT	5						
BALUCHISTAN	2 744	1 712		421	275	125	582	3%	180	1 (13	643	712	51	41	10
DISTRICT	1,265	819	417	165 (135	45	278	20,	74	-81	4*^	m	21	50	4
	27, 283 112 116	17. 17.	93 110 3- 41	65, 18	48 20 1	16 12 7	5t 57 5 52	21 21	21	21 21 13	11.5 11.5	47 97 21 24	+ 0 2 4	1	1 1 1
Ela	470	297	170	51	40	11	113	-,	*4		1"	1-1	Z	^	•
Admine em) Arm Had Beets Country				17	7.7	J^	77	3	سلا	1		1	v	•	
e-ath	1,479	£ 75	\$55	225	157	7.	304	150	112	516	8.5	R. P.	27	Z1	5
Kelet berneum Jesteran Kestil Donthi Fet — I	1.210 7.3 27	717	3-	171	1°1 1°1	, t	**	77	17	-	411		24 15	11 11	, ,
tion of Malwan Rhann Las Evia	14 217 357 267	- 31	** *** 1 =	£ 27	;; ;; ≈	;r	# ** **	ž. 17 2	5	1-1	1	į	£		
			1	£ ***** 4	87	tr.1	* F								



TABLE X

PART I —OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD— TOTALS FOR PROVINCE, DISTRICTS AND STATES

1 Groups which are blank for the whole province have been omitted from both parts of the Table Their numbers and names are given below —

No	Name	10	Name
9	Cultivators of Jhum, Taungya and shift ing areas	65	Manufacture of matches fireworks and other explosives
9	Cinchona	69	Manufacture and refining of mineral oils
10	Coronnut	74	Makers of sugar molasses and gur
11	Coffee	76	Todds drawers
12	Ganja	78	Manufacturers of Tolacco
13	Pan vine	70	Manufacturers of Oppum
14	Rubber	60	Manufacturers of Ganja
15	Tea	92	Carriage Cart, Palki, etc. makers and
20	Collectors of Inc		ulirel prights
25	Silkworms	06	Makers of mu real in truments
26	Lac cultivation	103	Persons (other than labourers) employed
20	Gold		in harbours docks rivers and canals
30	Iron	_	inclu ling pilote
31	Lead Silver and Zine	104	Labourers employed on liarbours, docks,
32	Manganere		rivers and canals
33	Tin and Wolfram	120	
30	Petroleum	121	Trade in bamboos and canes
37	Building Materials (Including stone material for coment manufacture and clays)	122	Train in thatches and oth r forest pro-
38	Mica	143	Dealers and hiters in other carriers
39	Precious and semi precious atones		carte bosts etc
41	Other non metallic minerals	149	Dealers in their stalle reluse etc.
	Hair (horse hair), etc	155	Tarr
53	Bone, ivory, horn shell, etc., workers (except buttons)	101	Indourers and workmen otherwise unspecified
5.7	Smelting forging and rolling of Iron and other metals	195	Oth r unds used non-poductive injus- trice
62	Workers in mints die sinders etc		

shown as working dependents under Group No. 192 and included in the total of working dependents in the heading. All other classes of prisoners numbering 280 (279 males, I female) have also been shown under Group No. 192 as carnets but they are excluded from the total carners and included among non-working dependents in the heading. Consequently the totals of columns 4 and 5, 11 and 12 and 18 and 19 of this part differ from the total of carner in the heading by the number shown in them against Group No. 192. Similarly in Part II. 279 males and I female have been shown against Group No. 192 under the heading. Principal Occupation." (Columns 4 and 5) with the nexts are distribution under Districts, etc. The figures have been included as in Part I, in the totals of the Order, Sub-Class and Class. The Grand total in the top line of the Table thus fall short of the sum of the details below them by 280 persons (279 males), I female).

TABLE X PART L-OCCUPATION OR MEANS TOTALS FOR PROVINCE

BALUCHISTAN.

- 1		Total Es	73007				200,5	
1		Zetal We	ching depar	dente			23,2	97
i	Ourzyńtica.	Total No.	n working d Males Females	186, 186, 364,	DH }		319,3	3 3
- 1	on qual.	Total Po	pulation				205 6	1
Xeabe		Total following sorepa-	Princip Ouespets		Worl Depend	a Latog Sersica.	And And And And And And And And And And	regr to
Green		Mars.	N.	7	x.	F	Ж.	F
ī	·_ ·	1	4	•	•	7	٠	•
	TOTAL FOR PROVINCE	303,000	203,825	4,740	10,833	11,415	73,301	406
	CLASS A.—PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS	273 ₄ 817	199,379	863	9,915	5,058	F8,420	146
	SUB-CLASS L EXPLORATION OF ANIMAL'S AND VEGETATION	271,0 0 7	199,931	₩3	79,915	E, 46.3	F8,417	248
	ORDER L. PARTEEN AND AGRECUTURE	363,672	197,603	687	2,292	111	84,127	145
1 2 3	(a) Cultivation Non-mittretting prescriptors taking rend in money or kind Estate Agents and Managers of owners Estate Agents and Managers of Governments	26,020 26,020 20	179,219 11,323 1	217	£,72£	4,940	14,420	44
•	IS-MAN CORRECTORS, AMERICA, PRIC.	1.5	104.429	-				
•	Cultivating owners Temant cultivators	190,197 67,600	50,906	10	90	2	1,635 6,679 1,626	3
7	Agricultural (absences	tejrao	5,807	196	8,038	4,900	1,426	•
16	(b) Cubinstan of special crops, fruit, six., (Plenters, Menapers, Clorks and Labourers) Market gardeners, florer and fruit growers	909 900	2 ME 2 ME		•	5	36 36	
	(s) Paratry	1,639 34	44	- 24	330	**	134	
17 18 16	Forest Officers, rengure, guards, etc. Wood-option and Charcool bermus Collectors of forest produce	925 17	330	35 1	339 1	2.0	120	
	(d) Buck Raising	13,523	22,187	228	2,822	679	20,757	41
21 22 33	Critis and bullate brooker and keepers Broaders of transport automia Hardamen, obspherie and brooker of other outside	3,902 3,120 31,477	1,130 1,235 20,171,	H 4	202 1.02	84 832	2,512 2,781 26,434	28 42
24	(a) Intoing of court extends and beauty Birds, bors, one.	1	i	1				
\$7 \$1	Cuses 2 Frence and system Policy and Posting Hartmet	2,845 2,841	2,221 2,221 3	Ì	21 21	19	296 280	1
	SUB-CLASS IL EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS	340	518 ¹	- 1			12	
34	Otogr 3. Meraliso Mirerals Other metallic minerals (therme)	#1 [8]	276 176		į		ş	
38 40	Onhen 4 X v.Matatasu Mittenats Conl Balt, salt-petre and other sukne substances	379 297 82	272 296 78				1	
	CLARS B.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES	71,448	47,801,	2,800	443	5,74E	14,267	230
	SUD-CLASS III. INDUSTRY	27,533	17,000	2,402	265	8,679	1,974	163
	Onera &, Transce	2,70	637	196	33	1,213	233	41
43	Cotton ginning, cleaning and propping	10		- 1	,	ļ	2	
41	Ortion ginning, cleaning and pressing Cotton ryuming, union and wearing J. is pressing optimized and wearing	343	223	16	1,	15	24	1
44	Mont carried adjusted and assailed reader nature string and ages, gates	175 1,834	Ę	167	32	1,19	162	22
47 48 80	J is proming extensing star overlag Hype, Wine, string and other Sever- Hype, Wine, string and other marriag Rill syluning and wearing Rill syluning and wearing Rill syluning and wearing Rill syluning and wearing Rill syluning and wearing Rill syluning and wearing Rill syluning and wearing Rill syluning and wearing Rill syluning and wearing and panguing of battless Laren ways or extendistries, françois, etc. and imagiliates By don- crited bastless industries	71	4	2			3	4
	Onder 6. Histor, seeing, and here mayoriate passe 1983.	إر	#			j		
\$1 \$2	Working in localist Partiers and pursues accepted with feathers and briefles g break stakers	ii,	34 1	1	1	١		

OF LIVELIHOODDISTRICTS AND STATES

		DIST	RICTS					S	Tates			_	
Total Earn	iers	•			169,03	50 ₁	Total Lar	ners				127,93	
Total Work	king depend	lents			14,07	18	Total Wo	rking depend	lent.			8,21	
N	working de faics 'emales	pendents 96,368 184,012	; }.		280 38	31)	,	i working de fales emaies	pendents 54 915 150,037	· }		268 97	i.j
Total Pop	ulation		-		463 50	19	Total Pop	pulation		4		40° 10	r'i
	As	{	Α.	. 1		; !		 A•				~ .	
Total following occupa	Princip Occupat		Work Depend	ing	As Subsidiar other Occupati	-	Total following occupa	Princip Occupat		Worl	s king idents	As bul idiar other Occupat	•
tion	M	F	M	ŀ	м	F	tion	M	1	м	ŀ	М	F
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	15	14	20	-11	22	23
231,745	166,913	2,297	6,882	7,196	48,168	289	161,124	125,612	2,443	4,000	4,219	24,733	117
139,701	92,632	362	6,153	5,321	85,123	110	131,916	107,147	331	8,762	334	20,306	86
139,234	92,168	362	6,153	5,821	85,120	110	131,823	107,063		3,762		20,297	35
139,232 107,280 16,976 10	92,167 82,766 4,003	362 286 195	6,153 3,393	5,321 4, 825	35,119 16,959 12,730	110 51 39		89,723	328 ¹ 240 96	3,741 2,332	315 135	20,095 8,241 1 720	35 13 p
16 50 626 22,628 11,024	16 50,033 20,050 2,051	2 9 80	55, 3,338	4,825	588 1,912 710	8 5 5	35,062	48,400 ^t 70,255 7,753	25' 115'	75	133	1 647 4 767 707	1 2 1
\$52 852	822 822		c c		24 24		57 57	40, 40		1		/2 12	
749	261	1	337	55	9 <u>5</u>		210	203	35	3,		\$2	
7.2 077	07; 194	1	377	53	50		2 261, 17	195 6	31 1	1		{{1	
30,350	9,317	75	2,417	411	19,041,	59		14,5,0	so	1,100	17,	11,714	22
1,185 858	277. 619.	27 48.	0.435		550 201	1 ¹	2,262	853 557	ş!	207	51	10-	3
28 307	7,421 <i>1</i>		2,417	411	17,957	23	23,170	13379	\$ 7	110-	U 1	54,7	10
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467	464				3		63	84			ţ	ē	
175 ¹	175 17 .				:		6	<i>I</i>				,	
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50 03s	36,273	1,037	302	1,855	10,458	143	21,360	11,518	1 772	191	2 553	2,515	77
16 679	12,762	713	154	1,507	1 144	23	10.553	4,297	1,659	101	3 572	F25	64
<i>(''</i>	519		<u>#</u>	•	(c	•	$I_{\bullet}^{\eta j}$	•	ľ	~!	1.5	14	27
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TABLE X, PART L—OCCUPATION OR MEANS TOTAL FOR PROVINCE

BALLTCHISTAN

Owenstion.	Total fallowing coreya- tion.	Ar Princip Osespat	al Kasa	As Watk Depend	ing parts.	An Debuids Oth Decupe	uy w
		X.	P	¥.	7	ж	P
1 1				6	7		•
CEDES Woo	440	1,09	2,300	116	2,810	413	294
	47	47		1		1	
54 Seryets (Carpenters, tersors, and jensors, etc. Baket makets, and other melastres of woody materials, ta- lading learns and thatelets and builders working	Ļījī?	100		ю		224	
with band-on, reads or mutter materials.	4,902	100	1,304	1 1	2,514	253	380
OR ER S METALS	2,653	2,413	1	21	4	778	
Makers of arms, gues, etc. Black-myths, other withers in a sec, makers of implements Workers on breast, opport and hell-metal.	2,020	1,520		20		100	
Workers on bram, copper and bell-metal	61	117				7	
Martin and active mean (excelle breening means)		u.	1	1	18	217	
JEDER S. CHEADICS	213		1	1 1		1 1	
Patters and makers of ourthegrency Brick and tile makers	264 3 837	310	20	1	10	196	
64 Brick and tile makers 65 Other wachers in ceramon	34	24	1	1 1		l f	
ORNAR IO CHEMICAL PRODUCTS PROPERTY SO CALLED BY	1	pi)		87	
ANALOGOUS Manufacture of paraled and masteral waters, and ice To refer two and authors of manufacts ofte	374	31	1	1 1		1	
88 Manefut rare and refining of regulable offs 70 Others	2 H 13 C	201		ا		13	
O man II Foo I persons	2,043	1,5*	227	15		270	u
71 But posselves and harders and floor granders	422	34) 17	186	! !	34		ş
9) Gram parchers, etc	182	430	33	1		35 37 77	•
The section and employed makes	345	263	•	1 1		3,	
77 Bres era and dottillers 91 Others	626	49 900		12			
Japan 12 Institutes of bears, and the totler	8,572	3,25	200	25	1,390	233	,
22 Best, then sandal and tick makers	8,877 1,220 2,842	1,237	23	18	1,480	100	
Embrackvers, hat makers and makers of other articles of wear	254	14	178		401	7	4
Washing and alcanion. Barbers, bull-dressers and wig stakers	643	34	ຸ້ິ) <u> </u>	•	27	•
87 Other admittee courses and with the tendent	1 1	1	1				
Unpen 12. Functiva Instruma Calent-maken, carrings painters, sie	29E 379	571 344		1			
g Uplicheteres, tent makers, etc	is		נו	. 1	•		
Onesa H. Bennette I presente	2,343	1,07	, H	j s		219	t
pr. Liese batterts, comest workers: Externators and wall makers blome cutters, and democrat Brick layers, and massum. Builders (other than buildings made of humbon or chemic.)			1	1 1			
me breaks), pointers, decorators of houses, tilers, planthers	2,367	3,00		, ,		219	1
On an 12. Compared of Man of Transport	122	100	1	ĺ			
gt Persons righted in mining seembling or repairing meter		144					
g1 Persons extract in making normalizing or repairing matter webbies or sycles g2 Ship, bact, acroplane held less	111					î	
Oxea II. Projectica and Transmission of Philical	n/	134	ľ	i			
gg Brat, light, electricity mosts power ota, gas works and electric light and power	196	19	ļ	1			
	6,258	174	403	112	11	10	
Onnen 11. Kurstnammer an un untumprocertuis 43 Printers, regravers, book binders, etc. 43 Mahors of chocks and outpical or admittle instruments, etc.	63	4	3	1 1		1	
be Meyers of leavilles and expenses a	763	76	il.	3		38	
		l u		1	į	27	
10 Promise	4,371		ł		13		
NUBCLAMIT TRANSPORT	. 23,131	17,43	832	188		4,77	45
Ones It Taxorout ut are 201 Person emerged with acculumes and acceptance	10	:	,	1			
Due 18. Talverer av w ren		4.	Į.	1 1		1 4	
tor Mily owners, best owners and their employees, officers, rearbors, etc. Ship brakers, beatings and tore pers.			į.	1 1		4	
****	1 7	ľ		. }	i		

DISTRICTS

STATES

		וו פות	61016		<u>.</u>				STATE	>			
Total following occupa-	As Princip Occupat	pal j	Ae Work Dopend	ine '	As Subsidian other Occupat		Total following occupa	As Princi Occupat	jal ion	Wo	l- rking idents	Subsidir othe Occupa	rv to
tion	M	F	M.	F	М	F	tion	M	F	M	F	N	F
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1,602	589	146	111,	372	302	82	4,445	200	1,160	33	2,141	181	18
47 306	47 207	!	3		96	1 1 2	801	752	ı	7		132	
1,249	335	146	108	372	206	82	3 551	157	1,160	26	2 144	40	18
1,761	1,601	į	12	3	145		932	885		9	2	33	
483 1 147 61	483 090 59		12	3	142 2		4 873	936		s	2	27	
70' 627	400	32			195	!	55 198	45 154		1	ا	6	
85	60	12			4		179		•	1	12	22 18	
518 24	307 24	20			191		0	151 ₁			2	4	
000	0.40				22,	!	700	,				•	
266 28 27	242 28 13	İ	1		14	,	109	<i>50,</i> <i>5</i> 0	1		į	<i>59</i> 59	
210	201	18	1		99		487	173	002	12		~ -	δ
203	130	18			53	2	209	21	203	12	20'	71 3	
21) 405 240 40	21 367 247 49				39		131 06 16	56 63 16	35		• • •	35 33	3 5
589	583			Ì	G,	1	35	17	į	12	6		
4,150 064	2,565 ¹ 633 1,001 ¹	78	15	1,413	69 30 10	7	1,521 565	756 481	131	11	479	142 78	2
2,440 40 505	1,001 8 441	15 21 40	15'	1,404 8 1	20	1 3 3	193' 524! 79,	95 - 6 - 55,	8' 115, 8,	5	76 396 7	12 1 7	1
489	470 3	11			D	Ì	150 ^t	115 ⁽			ı	441	
576 575	567 566 1		•		9		20, 3, 17;	3,	12		3	t i	č č
1,503	1,619	15			169		860	405	,	5		150	1
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1,803	1 619	15			169	1	560	405	1	3		150	1
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191 3,595	191 3,142	358	0	13 .	46	!	3 6 52	612 ¹	14.		ł	21	
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366 30	345 14		1		20 25	i	417, 3	397 _;		2	ł]s 2	
3,099	2 679	389	8	13	1		232	214	14		1	4	
16,932	14,575 40	294	73 ;	4 _t	2,002	31	5,199	2,876	5	82	4	2,170	11
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	· ****			\tau	- Maire	3		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	1.		•	

TABLE X, PART L-OCCUPATION OR MEANS TOTAL FOR PROVINCE,

BALUCHUSTAY.

	1							
	Osenpation.	Total following corre- tion.	As Prinsips Osespatio		Week Depart		An Deposition Other	•
i		tion.	X .	r	Y.	r	ш	7
-	2		4		•	7	•	•
	Ouden 20. Transfort st made	14,071	19,371	230	185	1	6,240	4
61	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the enortreation and malestoners of reads and harders (abourers employed on reads and bridges (byears, mangers and employed (criticaling personal nervanis) connected with mechanically driven vestales (declaring trans)	g 979	es 1237		2		140	
*	Owners, managers and simployees (encluding personal servents)	em:	848				22	
• 0 -	Palki, ria., bearers and owners Park elepions, eastel, seeis, are and bulleok owners and drivers Porters and sussempers	4,923 6,373	3,740 5,032	87 263	141 19		2,990 2,667	37 18
	ORNER 21. TRANSPORT ST RAIL,	2,412	4,336				23	ı
2	Railway employees of all kinds other than cookies Labourum employed on Railway construction and melabourum, and cookes and porters employed on Railway premises	3,121	3,117				4	1
_		3,157	3,268		[]		10	
	Onora 22 Post-service, Talkeslave and Telephone universa Post-seller Telephone devices	ETT.	\$72 873				1 5	i
14	SUBCLAMY TRADE	31,733	13,361				0,141	133
	Onera 22. Bayes, preasumenteries of chapte successes and prepared	119	· ,	•			11	
15	Bank gannagera, manny femiera, euchange and insurance agusta, menor character and brokers, and their outployees	113	100				13	
14	Onnex 24. Deorganate, consistent and export Bukers, containing agents, consistent librariles, ware-bouss aware and employees	214					76 16	
17	Ounce 25. Trans IN TEXTILES Trade in piece-ground, wood, cotton, mile, hair and other textiles	3,661	2,374 9,320	4	41		£117 803	;
113	Onnex 26. Than in exerci, energy and print Trade in stars, braker fure, frethers, here, via., and the article made from these	101	67 67				34	
119	Oxpex 27 Table wors Trade is wood (see firewest)	79 11	75 19				{	i
127	Onnen 28. Thane de merata Trada in metala, machinery knives, louis, etc	11	11		i į			
	Ourse 29. There is revised, senses we take Trade in pattery bricks and that	20	20					
123	Ouera 30. Taunt is communicate resources Brage, dyes, paints, petroleum, explanites, etc.	133		3	1	! !	8	
114 127	Ounce 21. Howers, carm, near wants, are. Voulers of view loquest, notated waters and inc. Owners and managers of hotels, cost thops, nextle, ris. (and	96) 71	74				12	
17	resplaces and ford shalls	1 32	241 164	i	i i	ĺ		
129	Onder 22 Other Trade to poor states Grain and pulse dealers Dealers in worthwat, negational applies That has in Tales made agree and applies	1,801 111 111	451	. 1			545 31	,
127	Dealers in anistain for fund	45	1 1				254	-
12 25	Drahre in Johanna Drahre in opinia	1 14	1 11		` '		1 17	
1	the to 31. The trictories their process of dress as the total send that and other articles of dress as the bally falls, underfine, sec., ready state above professes, etc.	. "	r ##)]		11	ı
12		12	3 3				#	!
-	-	-			<u> </u>		<u> </u>	

OF LIVELIHOOD DISTRICTS AND STATES

		DIST	RICTS						STAT	ES			
Total following occupa	As Princij Occupa	pal tion.	A Worl	lung [As Subsidiar other Occupati		Total following occupa tion	As Princip Occups	oal ion.	Worl Depen	s king dents	As Subsidiar othe Occupa	v to r
tion	м	F	M	F	M.	F	tion	м	F	M	F	M	F
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
10,123	7,739	294	73	4	1,979	31	4,948	2,634	56	82	4	2,161	11
00 940	60 807		2		137		3 33	3 30	,	· .		3	
44	41		;		3		3	3	ı	İ		' I	
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2,593 5,807	1,636 4,551	71 223	59 12	1 3	810 1,000	16 18	4,335 508	2,124 471	16 40	82	4	2,098 57	11
6,368	6,345				23		40	30	1	1			
3,116	3,112				4		5 ¹	5	ı				
3,252	3 233				19		35	35	1				
451 451	451 451						126 ¹	121	1		j	5 5	
16,427	8,936	30	75	54,	7,822	10,	5,308	4,445	27	8	7	819	2
112	100				12				1) }		
112	100	-	1		12		i	1	}	1			
185	175				10	į	31	25				σ	
185	175			1	10	l	31	25				c	
2,283 2,283	1,603 1,003	2; 2;	39		633	6 6	768 768	717 717,	,	13 63		49 40,	
82	55				27		19,	12			1	7	
82	55				27		19,	12	1	t		7	
19 10	18, 18,				1		1					1	
<i>18</i> 18	<i>IS</i> 18						i	1	·		4	į	
0 0	9 9	1	-				11 ¹	<i>]]</i> 11	Ī	ſ	1	1	
100 100	S4 91	3,			13 13		33 73 ₁	61 63	1 1	1	1	30 30	
513 51	496 40	6	1		$oldsymbol{n}_t$		58 27	88 27,				i I	
332 [†] 130	323 124	5 1			ا د	1	21 40	21 40,	1		1 [3	į	
2,167, 199 19	1,914 76	12	S		430 22	3	1,033 350 20 65	556 375	22 5	3	7	$H_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}}$	
461, U	9 425 103	3		1		3	20 65	10 33,	1 2	ľ	ľ	22	
333 56 1 917	103 50 1.085	1	s ⁱ	1	6	!	121 4 401	91' 4	1		•,1		
491 333 50 1,217, 163	50 1 085 160 2 4	,	1		53 ¹ 22 ¹ 6 116 3 1	1	20	332 26	14	†	1	57	
115	4 431	ت ا	1		13	1	ગ 115	ສ່ 111	3	,	1	i I	
440	431'	2	i	1]3	1	f	,					,
~5	-51	ī,		1		2	11*	111	3		ŧ	1 ′1	
31,	**				3		51 51	3 3				ž 1	

TABLE X, PART L-OCCUPATION OR MEANS TOT LE FOR PROVINCE.

111

BALLICHISTAN Greep Yearber As Principal Oserpaison Total following Occupation. ¥. X. r 8 7 ٠ 2 1 ORDER 49 LETTERS, RTS AND SCHOOLS (OTHER TRAF 44) 471 611 13 1 1 Pal.Es erribes, streages places, etc.

Architects, sorreyors, engineers and their employees (not being.

Finise e-rengie) 18 174 Fish errush)
Agines, ether, percelute and photographers
Arists, "alphors and image-staters
Friend: (astronomers, botasists, etc.)
Rose-ope casters, astronomers, botasists, etc.) 34 1 171 17 110 ٠ 3 3 197 iśi 14 an i metram) 1 an incourse)

Not use (composers of performers other than sufficary),
seriors, danvers, etc.

Nasarver an i complerees of pincot of public entertainments,
complerees excited, circle. 13 112 450 403 11 7 29 113 122 3 2 128 154 Conjurers, evaluate, rections, exhibitors of europetics and wild authority, etc. ю w CLASS D -MISCELLANEOUS 473 3 1,765 14,310 11,000 226 23 SUR CLASSIX PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR EXCOME 22 254 791 1,679 On an 40 Passers latted personally on their record ш 33 791 . 1.579 163 Proprietors (wiles has all agricultural health form and acholog skip helders and promoters 1.479 851 22 791 RUB-CLASS X. DOWESTIC CERVICE T 134 200 7 1,173 234 On an \$1. DOMETER SERVICE 7,286 393 7 1,772 231 Private at star drivers and cleaners Other discreta private 441 (E) L)M 31 200 27.3 SUB-CLASS II PROFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCT PATIONS. 1 £103 140 3 211 ORDER TO GENERAL TERM WEIGH DO OF STREETS 111 ı 3 PRINTING STIFFING LNI 211 III Manifesteres, because era and contractors otherwise as Cardines, servers 471 314 1 74 ryen are Cashire, armen book keepers, chrise and other compleys in reporting aftern and practicanes and they Mechanica otherwise assignation 477 4 1 134 13 SUBCLA VXII EXPRODUCTIVE E.711 2,178 587 479 3 480 23 Owner St. Ive TREOF James, ASTRONS AN ALMS NOVEME 143 279 ~ 3 2 192 last two of pain, arrives and alread-news 733 179 1 470 3 Depre &L. Raos Mt. GRAFFS, PROPRIETES 1,371 1,179 639 ଥ Regard on Learning 1,142 2 444 11 122

		DI	STRICTS	1					STA	TES			
Total following occupa	As Princi Occupa	pal tion	Wor Depen	is Ling idents	As Subsidiai othe Occupat	-	Total following occupa	Prin Occup	is cipal ation	Wor Deper	ls Ling ndents	Sub-idia othe Occups	arv to
tion	М	F	И	F	м	F	tion	N	ŀ	11	Г	ı,	ŀ
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
370 20	324 19	13		7	26 = 1		300	287		1		17	
3 26 2 3	3 26 2 3						11	10		1			,
14	14						1					1	
170	138	11		7	23		290	264			í	16	
115	111	2			- 2		11	11	!				
8	8						2	2			1		
11,100	8,635	632	427	3	1,372	31	3,210	2,464	304	46		394	2
1,129	375	29			723	2	550	479	3			68	
1,129	375	29			723	2	550	479	3			GS	
1,120	375	20			723	2	550	479	3			GS	
6,596	6,247	192			150	7	1,182	937	111		ļ t	134	
6,596	6,247	192	1		100	7	1,182	937	111			134	
471 6,125	450 5,797	192	1		21 129	7	11 1,171	11 926	111	1		13 \$	
1,047	846	4	2		194	1	δ5	37	1	1		17	
1,047	846	4	2		191	1	55	37	ł	1		17	
428	301		1		65	1	46	35				11	
603 16	471 14	4	1		128		8 1	1 1	1	I		G	
2,328	1,167	407	425	3	305	21	1,423	1,011	190	45		175	2
588	100	1	425	3			16.	120	i	45	1	ı	
588	159	1	425	3	1		165	120	ı	45	1	1	
1,740	1,008	406	1		305	21	1,258	591	190	1		175	:
1,588 152	991 17	271 135			305	21	1,258	991	190			175 /	2

TABLE X.

PART II.—DISTRIBUTION BY DISTRICTS AND STATES.

The distribution by Districts and States of non-working dependents shown in columns 8 and 9 of this Table is given below —

	1 1	1	
District or state	Total	Male3	Females
	l		
Total	549 335	185 286	864,049
Quetta Pishin	83 808	29,167	54,641
Loralai	49 519	16,996	32,823
Zhob	33 266	10,608	22,659
Bolan	1 791	585 ¹	1,208
Chagai	15417	5,133	10,231
Sibi	98 279	33,870	62,400
Kalat	231,006	76,388	154,618
•	37,949	12,530	25,419

1,712

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	ATRICLA A EXPLITATION OF ANIMALS		199,231	ens	9,918	1,635		!	83,417	148
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1 3	Not after the projection taking real in memory or level. Feel Ages and Managers of owners. Estate Ages and Managers of Operiosismi.		11	291					11,130	**
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CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE

CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES

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TABLE XL-OCCUPATION BY

CATTE, TRIBE OR RACE,	TRAINTROBAL OCCUPATION	Latin		ion dani Wark Depend	nut	Non-norther Deposits	Number of Custo state	Occasion	nonel Police rad	d	Number of the second of the se		THE POST OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	ter of terms
		H.	F	Ж.	r	Both	¥.	,	M.	у.	M.	7	H.	7
1	2	,	4			7		6	30	,13	13	13	н	15
(EL) JEALAWAY	'	11,073	243	200	9.19	61,000	19,822	81	3,734	11	137	16	4,375	
Buanja	Cultivating and Xon-sultivating owners and Flouk owners		274	ا. ا		ا	2(33		201	١,]			
Hermi	Cultivating owners and Flock owners	4,274) - i		He			-	1 73	١		•	730	
Mammarca Mencal	Flork owners. Flork owners, Cultur ting and Non-	3,126	41	164	115	8,276	25-9	73	513	3	80	•	93	
School	cultivities owners and Camel Trans-	7,610			236	48,417	6,361	1	671		20		P-3-3	4
	peri	for		1		110	487		1 14	ı!	i		67	
Pandrani Saidi	Cultivating owners Cultivating on pare. Flork owners and	211	i '	3	14	983	1+0		1	1		1	#1	
Zahri	Cattol breeders Cultivature and Non-onistrating owners	1,050	18	- 4	m	2,043	383		13	۴.	1		e i	
,2201	Flork owners ad Canal brankers	11,25	-	31	360	33,140	8,783	1	2,013	1	1	2	2,234	1
(by) Morental mode	.	1,07	٠.			4,87.6	2.00		1				41	
Yighari	Cultivating owners and occupancy broads													
Rekissi	Cultivating on ners	34 s 15 l				7 pc			ŀ	Ĺ			17	
Dilerra	Culturation or sera	100		.		713			1	,	1			
C.—Parket		62,664	417	4,131	2,017	110,343	84,954	23	7,711	'n	1,367	199	11,779	

	enity tract (Peners	7,819		6	230	10.417	6.34	- 4	6/3		10	1 23	
Xichari	Cultivating owners and Camel Trans-	.,		-7		,	- " - 1		1 1		-1	1	
	peri	¢02	- 1	1		110	487		14'		i	67	
Pandrani	Cultivating owners	21%	i i	3	14	983	140	1	1 1		1	97	
an fdl	Cultivating or nors. Flork owners and	- 1		- 1	- 1	1			l i	1	- 1	1 1	
	Camel breeders	1,050	18	4	m	2045	383	1	13	. 1	1	1 all	
Zahrt	Cultivature and New-politystene owners	2,	,-	٦	- 1	-,	. 1		1 5	4		1 -7	
	Flork owners ad Canal branders	11,250	84	41	200	23,160	8,793	1	2,013	1	1 2	2.234	
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"(lyber)	Cultivating owners and sorepasery	F		- 1		l	- 1		1	1	ì	1 1	
•	broads	341		- 1	1	710	44		1	1	- 1	ં કર્ય	
Rekizai	Cultivating on ners	161		- 1		تتذا	75		t I	1	1	1 :7	
Chierra	Culturation or sera	113				112			ι,	ł	i	1 2	
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C.—Partico		62,000	417	4 100	. 617	110,343	24 954	23	7,713	┙,	L307 (M		
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Buanja	Cultivating and Xvo-sultivating evisers and Floak swares		4674	ا ا			2(33		361	ļ		ا	730	
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Vannera.	Final expert	2120	41.	100	111	9.578	194	13	513	7	d	-	2.5	
Mengal	Flork on pers. Cultiv ting and Xon-	1	77		_	-		- "	1	7	٦.	7	- 1	
	ould't trag Owners	7,619	4	4	230	18.417	6,34	- 4	673	8	ed .	- 1	933	
Xehari	Cultivating owners and Camel Trans-								1 1	į.		- 1		
	peri	¢02	- 1	1		1110	417		14'	- 1	- 1	- 1	67	
Pandrani	Caltrating owners	21%	i	- 3	14	983	140		1 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	97	
an jdi	Cultivating on nors, Flork owners and Canal breeders	1,000	18	ا	101	2043	383		43			- }	a E	

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE

CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES

Recorded principal occupation of earners, other than traditional occupation of Caste (by Sub-Classes)

						_										•			•				
Explo tation Anima and Vegetat	of ls	II Exp tatio Vine	loi n of	II Indus		IV Transj		V Trad	c	V] Publ Fore	ıc	VII Publ Admi trati	lC D18	VII Prof sions Liber Art	es and ml	Persoliving the incom	ns on ir	X Dome Service	stic	Ins cier desci occi tio	itly ribed ipa	Droque On Droque	
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101 462 3 94 156 631 2,568 2,212 656 52 12,272 308 13,613 1,613 136 1,704	12	162 49		2 171 3 666, 23, 48 210 124 95 148 755 148 755 112 67 7581, 170 306, 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150	176 2. 2. 3. 3.1 16 48 37 11 64	2 27 122 108 14 249 2 089 5 171 1 763 171 1 557 35 321 316 5	107 101 2 102	2 87 1 1 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	4 1 3 3	999 14 11 3 210 60 110 31 775 775 3,168 10		66 3 1 28 2 2 100 102 86 16 75 2 155 6 6 6 100 63 43 40 30 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		95 10 95 223 95 163 86 10 31 31	S S 1 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	1 1 24 54 1 1 37 37 7	<i>3</i>	14 7 7 10 12 3 3 284 273 136 53 71 12 135 135	13 10, 17, 7, 7, 22, 11, 22, 21, 12, 22, 11, 12, 22, 11, 12, 22, 11, 12, 22, 11, 12, 12	1		12 44 51 76 76 64 81 33 72 64 12 66	19 5 2 5 5 7 11 1 1 0 7 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1



TABLE XII.

EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT

- 1 Out of a total population of 868,617, educated unemployment was returned by 32 persons of whom 29 were aliens from other Indian Provinces and only 3 were local men. The numbers of aliens are necessarily small owing to the Census having been taken in winter when most of them move down to India.
- 2 Indigenous Hindus, Sikhs and Anglo-Indians and other alien classes returned no educated unemployment
 - 3 There was no educated unemployment in the age period 30-39

TABLE XIL--(PART I)
EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT BY CLASS

	t					
			AGED 20	—24	AGED 2	2529
District or State	Cla*s	Total Unemploy ment	for less	Unemployed for one year or more	for less	Unemployed for one year or more
BALUCHISTAN		22	8	10	1	3
	I Muslim	6	* 2	4		
_	(a) Indigenous	2	2			
	(b) Aliens	4		4		
	II Hindos	12	4	5	1	2
	(a) Brahman	1				1
	(b) Depressed Hindus					
	(c) Other Mindus	n	4	5	1	1
	III SII he	4	2	1		I
Districts		21	7	10	1	3
States		1	1			₩.

Total of educated unemployed under 20 years	1
Total of educated unemployed over 40 years	- 2
Total number of educated unemployed whose fathers were soldiers	- 3
Total number of educated unemployed whose fathers were cultivators	
Total number of educated unemployed whose fathers were arti ans	
Total number of educated unemployed whose fathers were menials or servants	`
Total number of educated numbered who had passed the Matriculation or S I C examina	
tion and who though not totally unemployed had failed to obtain employment with which	
they were satisfied	1

TABLE XII —(PART II) 1 DUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT BY DEGRI I

	-	Agen 2	20-24	Agen 27—20			
Degree	Total Unemploy ment.	Unemployed for less than 1 year	for cm year	Lne oploved for ler than I war	Unemployed for one mer or more		
C or Matric or Senior Cam bridge)	22	ь	10	I	3		
DISTRICTS	21	7	10	1	3		
Quetta Pichin	10	5	10	1	3		
7hob	1	1		;			
Chagai	1	t	•				
STATES	1	1	q 9				
Kalat-Mekran	1	1	ì				



TABLE XIII

LITERACY BY RELIGION AND AGE

This table contains figures of literates and illiterates as well as those literate in English, for each religion by certain age-periods

- 2 There is a summary in the beginning which gives totals for the Province as a whole followed by details for each District and State
 - 3 Statistics of literacy for selected castes will be found in Table XIV
- 4 All persons of five years of age and over who were able to read a letter and write an answer to it have been treated as literate and included in this table
- 5 As age was not recorded in the Tribal Areas the numbers of literates censused in those areas have been shown in the table as 'age-unspecified
- 6 In a total population of 868 617 persons Baluchistan has only 40,775 literates of whom 31,578 are aliens from India and elsewhere and 9,197 indigenous inhabitants. The latter consist of 5,101 Mishims, 4,084 Huidis and 12 Sikhs
- 7 In the Christian figures are included the following Indian Christians —

	ı		1									
]	TTLRATE		In	LITERATE		Litis	errus I s	GLISH			
Age	Persons	Val-9	Females	Persons	Males	Lemales	Person	Malin	Females			
05				100	217	153						
5—10	55	28	27	262	145	117	10	20	26			
10-15	G 6	35	31	198	107	าา	51	26	25			
1520	78	51	27	20,	118	87	53	73	20			
20 and over	366	258	108	1 023	673	البل	213	152	वा			
Unspecified				3	3							
Total	565	372	193	2 091	1 263	825	240	231	16.			

8 The numbers of literates for the whole province in the various ver naculars are shown below —

			-		
	1 Males Te	males		Males	$I\in m\pi^1 \bowtie$
		;		_	Processes.
Urdu	17 461	935	Lan Ir Smdhi	1 (**	27
ilindi	6 220	801	cm lhi	124	<i>≱</i>)
Roman Urdu	1 839	1	Innl Punjabi	1-51	7
Gurmul hi	2 678	512	Mara In	1 073	111
Person	7 22 ,	61	\rati		-4
					* ~

- 9 Several individuals returned themselves as literates in more than one vernacular. The totals in the case of the above figures, do not therefore agree with the totals for literacy in the table.
- 10 Persons literate in English (columns 12 to 14) are included in the figures for the total literate (columns 6 to 8)

				POPU	LATION					1		
Religion and Age.		TOTAL		L	TIME ITE.		1	LITERATI	t.	Lores	ATE IV E	FOLDE,
	_				ا ا	F 1	Princes	Helm.	Francisco	<u> </u>		L .
2	Ferson. 2	Males .	Franks. 5	4	Make.	8	1	10	ti	12	Maire.	Females.
			-						1		-	, 1
TIT DEFIGIOA	909,617 11,336	488,414 4,793 4,663	\$50,203 4,563	40,775	24,825	3,840	837,843 11,3 7,181 3,860 8,674 41,331 734,237	451,879 4,793 2,811 2,183 3,873 20 123 40 145	378,263 8,843	11,568	10,063	1,523
5-10	7 #4	4,612	3,223 3,223 3,571	1 10 1,94	671 1,237	418 547	3,840	3,111	3,313 2,613 3,011	334 543 1,619	7	置
15-20 29 an 1 erer	64,942	44.437	11,456	1,94 3,2 1 24,436 7,441		#17 #73 #332 #302	41,231	# 173	3,0.1	8,900 8,900 810	1,4 7 ,4 7 ,110	1 45
Umprestral HINDE	237,763 83,691	90 180	219,631 17,501	18,361	18,858	1,503			11.000	3,212	3,120	
0-5 5-13	4 003	2 (1714	1,94	534	210		4,045	1,113	Lill	44	-	~
19—13 15—19	1,713 1,294 8,144	1,455 1,465 4,051	1,004	142	2A3 2,361	190 257 281	1,736	1,120	1,013 4 007)68 132	154	11
20 and over Unspecifici	23,313 15,613	11,642	4,76°	11,101	H-3(1	790	4,465 1,237 1,136 133 L,214 L,233	207 A 294	4 077 7,439	2,544	2 419	87
ыки	1.03	6,270	1,153	4,193	2,600	134	4 223	2,901	1,631	937	987	31
4~4 5 1	37s	\$00 333	276 27	153	163	34 78	418 2.3	221	153	17	•	
19 15 15 20	120 123	303 935	211	113 That 2,937	163	76 190 214	14.5	116 230 1,250	133	311	201	16 13
20 maj over Lasper direj	4,845	200 911 1,973 216	150	21,931	1 700	235	1,510	304	130	779	679 1	20
103.179	T98,083	440,000	858,604	12,636	12,893	543	733,427 A.678	27,500 2 vid 2,215 1,993 3,764 21,933 350,112	337 441 5 790	2,865	1,967	14
9 -5 5-10 19-15	6.674 4.455 4.129	2,502 2,502	£ 739) L933	341 843	334 460	\$4 77 23	3.544	2,213	2 790 1,876 1,891	22 108	27	11
15-28 20 and ever		4,932	100	1278 8.1 8.24	400 L374 A 194 4,333	212	8,678 4,111 3,844 8,649 28 177	21,923	1,891 1,718 7,181 212,261	3.53 1,184	93 340 1,437	j3
Despertant	23,342 761,663	210,347				31	737 404	390,112	212,261	91	95	
CERIVITAN 6—10	612 672	8,617 434	2422 412	6,363	4 015	1,294	2 680 9:4 3×0	1,863	1,128	E,194	8,834	1,264
10-13	613 (14 (15)	313 200 641	413 260	377	112	113	971	114	412 174 170	239 344	150 150 411	100 110
15-20 28 and erry	3,2 67	181	10	4,278	8,294	121 97 913	202 1016	1,863 454 204 114 119 847	211	F113	2,143	919
E squaded 24 BOAMERIAN	167	90	η	\$18	70	44	49	20	,	109	81	44
←	17		11		4		. H	1	7	- 1	2	
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District or State													
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	ALL RELIGIONS 0-5 5-19 10-15 15-20 20 and over Unspecified	147,541 7,566 5,786 5,332 9,365 43,250 76,242	90,302 3,821 3,100 3,156 7,012 33,569 39,554	57,239 3,746 2,696 2,176 2,353 9,681 36,688	25,044 1,049 1,627 3,926 17,358 1,184	21,917 701 1,081 3,482 15,408 1,182	3,127 345 446 444 1,590 2	122,497 7,566 4,737 3,805 5 439 25,892 75 058	68,385 3,521 2,486 2,075 3 530 18,101 38 372		9,456 320 517 1,349 7,239 31	8,074 1(e) 362 1 - 14 6 271 31	155 135 968
NIHSI	HINDU 0-5 5-10 10-15 15-20 20 and over Unspecified	26,718 2,922 2,022 1,894 3,543 15,924 113	19,212 1,467 1,083 1,120 2,037 12,521 84	7,506 1,455 939 774 906 3,403 20	10,642 422 661 1 017 7,610 20	9,541 272 402 1,725 7,062 20	1,101 150 202 192 557	16,076 2,022 1,600 1,230 1 026 5 305 93	9,671 1,467 811 655 1,212 5,459	6,405 1,4 · · · 789 572 711 2,846 29	2,377 51 151 334 1 539 2	2,303 47 140 316 1 7% 2	74 11 18 41
QUETTA—PISHIN	SIKII 0-5 5-10 10-15 15-20 20 and over Unspecified	5,255 683 445 406 751 3,060	3,754 305 270 247 529 2,391	1,501 278 175 159 222 666	2 575 125 191 464 1,793	2,178 54 135 352 1,575	397 41 50 82 218	2,680 551 320 215 287 1,267	186 112	134 103	747 16 53 166 512	693 8 37 153 495	
	MUSLIVI 0-5 5-10 10-15 15-20 20 and over Unspecified	107,945 3,250 2,723 2,563 3,960 19,324 76,119	62,024 1,629 1,625 1,516 2,921 14,912 39,461	45,921 1,621 1,198 1,017 1,015 4,382 36,658	6,690 264 416 924 3 924 1,162	6,294 220 350 851 3,710 1,160	396 44 65 70 214 2	101,255 3,450 2,459 2,147 3,012 15,400 74,957	55,730 1,629 1,305 1,196 2,067 11,232 38,301	45,525 1,621 1,154 951 975 4,168 36,656	1,367 26 70 2 .5 951 29	1,321 21 66 244 961 20	46 10 11 20
	CHRISTIAN 0-5 5-10 10-15 15-20 20 and over Unspecified	7,370 787 570 440 777 4 796	5,169 409 301 231 609 3 616	2,201 378 266 209 168 1,180	4,981 230 241 598 3,012	3,804 125 127 509 3,013	1,177 105 114 89 869	2,339 787 310 109 179 554	1,365 409 170 101 100 573	1,024 373 161 95 79	4,839 210 227 576 3 817	3 685 117 117 491 2 7,7	1,154 102 110 62 870
	OTHERS 0-5 5-10 10-15 15-20 20 and over Unspecified	253 24 20 20 20 28 140	143 11 8 12 16 96	110 13 18 17 12 50	158 8 15 23 110	100 3 7 12 78	56 8 11 32	97 -4 18 14 -5 36	43 11 6 6 1 18	54 13 13 9 1 18	126 8 10 18 90	72 32.75 (S)	54 5 8 11 39
	ALL RELIGIONS 0-5 5-10 10-15 13-20 20 and over Unspecified	86,087 569 401 381 825 4,127 79,784	47,936 267 210 223 641 3,433 43,153	38,151 302 182 155 184 694 30 631	2,746 52 89 314 1 652 639	2,587 39 65 282 1 642 637	159 14 21 32 90 2	83,341 569 349 292 511 2,475 70 145	45,349 267 181 165 159 1 871 42,516	37,932 372 174 137 152 641 17 C20	500 25 76 372 26	474 24 71 750 20	25 1 3
ת	HINDU 0-5 5-10 10-15 15-20 20 and over Unspecified	3,504 220 145 144 302 1,459 1,234	2,403 103 79 80 229 1,198	1,101 117 66 61 73 261 520	1,304 24 35 142 749 351	1,227 17 29 125 705 351	77 7 9 17 44	2,200 121 100 160 710 853	1,176 103 62 51 104 407	1,024 117 59 50 217 220	176	175 2 23 146	1
1 OP ALAI	51h II 0-5 5-10 10-15 15-20 -0 an 1 over Unspecified	562 44 30 30 40 374 4	447 20 15 10 60 325 3	115 24 15 14 15 46 1	353 10 17 34 271 1	319 10 4r 25 1	34 4 7 8 15	209 44 20 17 26 103	128 20 19 19	21 11 7 31	12	69 1 1 1 7 1	
	105LIM 10-5 15-10 10-1 15-20 20 and orrow 10-1	81,812 -14 210 19 424 2 154 -15	44,943 132 115 119 331 1 5% 4, 4%	35,609 152 163 76 91 341 37 117	165	957 1' 27 101	21 24 5 7	101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101	43,976	35,5 (8) 1,22 9/3 72 4 22,4 25,104	170 17 24 27 1	169	1
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	20 and over Unspecified OHRISTIAN 0-5 5-10 10-15 15-20 20 and over Unspecified	1,888 10,514 25 2 4 3 1 15	1,410 10,572 19 1 3 3 1 11 79,933	469 8,012 6 1 1 4	181 152 17 2 1 1 13	175 152 14 2 1 1 1 10	8	1,707 10,362 8 2 2 2	1,244 10 120 5 1 1 2 1	463 8,042 3 1 1	65 12 1 1 1 0	51 11 1 1 8	1 1 74	
3181.	And New York State of	1 473 1,137 1,137 1,374 8 226 120 757 74 633 55 924 5,893 414 2 217 2 230 7,000 321 1,127 78 410 425 425 135,710 941 740 941 7	806 611 010 0 015 70,088 40,452 30,536 8,713 221 102 133 102 1 027	672 496 440 461	96 115 283 1,610 700 692 98 1,301 42 63 139 772 285 211 41 297 12 12 12 12 13 42 212 12 13 42 212 12 13 42 212 13 42 212 13 43 44 212 212 212 212 213 214 214 215 216 217 217 217 217 217 217 217 217 217 217	62 100 233 1468 700 295 1,180 120 711 257 217 217 1,051 1,051 1,051 1,051	34 45 59 172 121 18 21 19 61 62 7 11 10 31	1478 1,011 1059 1001 0 596 120 057 73,931 257 4,592 414 200 272 1475 1945 1977 830 76 131,535 1131,535 1147 1131,535 127 127 127 127 127 127 127 127 127 127	800 579 4077 4 577 70 285 32 559 32 559 2,533 221 135 103 079 019 019 019 121 15 16 17 18 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	672 402 402 414 2 099 55 769 57 0051 21,055 2,059 103 105 109 105 107 310 41 105 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41		141 257 441 111 107 239 37 277 202 151 111 127 127		
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TABLE XIV.

LITERACY BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES

The numbers of literates and illiterates shown in this table are the same as those in Imperial Table XIII. In the beginning a summary for the whole Province giving totals separately for the indigenous population and for aliens has been given. These are followed by details for Districts and States and for the various indigenous and semi-indigenous tribes and the races to which they belong. Totals for the indigenous population by races are shown below —

	Races or Tribes	TOTAL	LITERATE	ILLITERATE	LITERATE IN PROLISE
	10Eccs of Telbis	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons.
I	MUSLIM	765 091	6,117	759,977	445
	A Baloch	227 646	961	226,882	48
	B Brahul	152 558	1 012	151,576	43
	C. Pathan	193 925	2 314	100 711	251
	D Lasi	31 812	115	31,697	
	F Jatt	77,157	318	76 837	G
	I Savvid	21 976	557	21,389	40
	G Other Muslims	60 610	807	59 853	57
II	HINDU	16,905	4 054	12,821	39
ш	SIKH	49	12	35	
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TABLE XIV -LITERACY BY SELECTED CASTES TRIBES OR RACES

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() Muslim (4) Hands		18,903	THE ZI CLUB LE	1 13° 151 616 11	4.041	3,947 3,954	130 735,977 116 12,921	3,207	1,614	113	436	T
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(184)		36,776 6,377	4.22.	9 T 1	4.191	3,634		2,077	1.419	1,610 3,173 957	3,0~1	## #7
(d'Christian () Uthers		5,03	23	1127	130	11011	1,294 £,876 201 04	136	Litte	136	3,931 #2	14
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							DECEMORS &					
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A. Bueck	Palorkinten I katricto Pinjun	177 176 114,136 113,436	111.11. 12.17 11 ID	11,17 11,17 101,191	491 491	811 453 478	113,409 113,409 11 344,119	122,133	191,913 (21,16 (18,54		41 47 1	
(I) E trace I seators										1	1	
Buru	Palerkirian Parikir Paris	29,613 23,134 657	16731 16734 413	13,319 13,617 416	45 11 1	43	18,711 19,741 18,44	15,217 16,314 16,	13.14 13.46 411	1	-	
Desc 11	Fully I totals Electronics Flates	7,731 (25) 4,231	LOTO LOTO LOTO LOTO	111 111 1111	37 17 21	31 12 21	7,543 1,970 8,550	LPGS LPGS	1,591 111 1 5,5	į	1	
Electron	Safer Estica Shotoria States	11 11 11 11 11	£,89 8,951 94	4,143 11,113 143	10	70	17,892 34,971 11	8,937 8,641 86	# JEJ 113 83	;	- ;	
Xuresi	Ruf & Mag Lutrista Plains	7 1,11 101 101,01	111,1 221 124,1	(#'1 (3) 3,1()	3 f 23	55 21	11,951 279 13,973	7,174	9 976 131 8,943			
Хиі	Ratorkinta Instricta Matera	11.134 11.34 100	11,223 (17,223	E MI	er an	64 20 14	31,254 31,254	# 637 1 173 (4)	11,114 12 MI 110	1	;	
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ASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	LOCALITY		Total.		I r	TERATE		i lu	ITEPATI		E	<0L1<11	
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Rind Western	Baluchistan Districts States	31 055 767 30,285	16,531 431 16 097	11 521 333 14,191	15 10 45	72 72	3 1		16 479 426 16 053	331	1	7, 1,	
Sangur	Baluchutan Districts States	7,334 7,334	3,924 3 924	3 410 3 410	10 10	10		7 291 7 294	3 224	7 410 3 410		1	
Sanjrani	Baluchistan Districts States	401 367 34	208 190 18	193 177 16	1	<i>1</i> 1		400 367	207 190 17			}	
Others	Baluchistan Districts States	5,075 1 408 3,607	2 771 871 1 900	2 304 597 1 707	70 42 28	66 38 28	4		2,705 \33 1 \72	2 300 503 1 707	7	7	
Вемі Ічоідечова	1			ì				ı		ſ		f	
Buzdar	Bain histan Districts States	1,738 1,009 39	<i>953</i> 935 18	785 761 21	19 10	18	1	1 719 1 680 1 39	735 917 19	784 763 21	2	52 63	
Others	Baluchistan Districts	67, 67,	39 39	28 28	<i>1</i> 1	<i>I</i> 1		66 68	38 18	28 28	1		
Brahul	Baluchistan Districts States	152,588 20,741 125,817	83,528 15,231 68 297	69,060 11,510 57 550	1,012 372 610	1,001 308 636	4	151,576 26 369 125,207	82 524 14 863 67 661		43 33 10	43 33 10	
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Ahmultai	Baluchistan Districts States	776 44 33	30 20 10	47 24 23	13	12 12	1		78 8 10	46 23 23	1	1	
Gurgnari	Baluchistan Districts States	1,466 28 1 438	798 18 760	665 10 658	\$	\$ \$		1 #55 28 1,430	790 15 72	664 10 455			
lilazai	Baluchistan	202 202	112 112	90 90	1	7		201 201	111 131	<i>ባ</i> ያ ሳህ		1	
Kalandrari	Bainchistan Districts States	1,330 173 1,157	7J0 110 616	750 47 717	21 5 16	21 5 16		1 10 / 16 %	729 105 (24	510 63 517			
Kambrari	Baluchistan Districts States	2,063 517 1,515	1 142 303 330	723 241 679	19 18 1	19 15 1		2 016 529 1 517	1 123 255 539	923 214 679	6	13 73	
\firmarl	Baluchistan States	1.575 1,575	950 970	1/5	7	',		1 571 1 571	973 1177	595 595			
Rodenl	Baluchistan Districta Stat 8	1,335 101 1,234	734 51 640	19 <u>1</u> 17 511	\ 4 4	1		1 32, 1 230	721 /) (70	601 47 654			
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TABLE MY -LITERACY BY SELECTED CASTES TRIBES, OR RACES.

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TABLE XIV —LITERACY BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES, OR RACES

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(c) Sargarn	Baluchistan Districts	2,000 2,000	1,976 1,076	924 924	49 1(48 45		1955 1952			<i>I</i>	<i>I</i>	
(d) Snatia	Baluchistan Districts	19,762, 19,762	10 540 10 540	8,922 5 922	255 255	288 285		19 474 19 474			(6 ()	
(e) Targhara	Baluchistan Districts	12 170 12 170	6,380 6 180	5,790 5,790	129 129	129 129		12 041 12 041	6 251 6 251		J 1	1	
(f) Others	Baluchistan Districts States	1 2 230 1,9 sel 202	1 354 [†] 1,189 165	876 749 127	91 81 10	91 81 10		2 139 1 857 282	1,108	749	11 10 1	11 16 1	
Kası	Baluchistan Districts States	1,975 1 960 15	1 055 1,017	920 913 7	155 155	<i>151</i> 151	<i>I</i> 1	1 820 1 805 15	901 501	912	19 19	19 19	
Luni	Baluchistan Districts	3,551 3 581	1,881 1 881	1,700 1 700	25 25	25 25		3 556 3 556	1 856 1 856	1 700 1 700			
Panl	Baluchistan Districts States	27,701 27,536 165	15 011 ₁ 14 927 84	12 690 12 609 81	<i>131</i> 131	130 130	1		11 551 11 797 84	12 659 12 005 81	13 13	10 17	
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(b) Isot	Baluchistan Districts	2.555	1,352 1,352	1,203 1,203	<i>11</i> 11	<i>11</i> 11		2,541 2,511	1 341 1,341	1,203 1,203			
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TABLE XV.

PART I-LANGUAGE

The principal languages spoken in the Province are shown below -

	LANGUAGE	Total	Males	Females
	TOTAL POPULATION	868,617	458,414	380,203
A	VERNACULARS OF INDIA	858,035	480,871	377,161
	I Vernaculars of Baluchistan	770,260	423,745	355,515
	Balochi	266,957	144,430	122,521
	Dehwari (Local Persian)	5,233	2,842	2,301
	Pashto	207,181	113,205	93,850
	Lahnda or Western	27,283	11,359	12,924
	Punjabi Sındhi	143,210	77,960	65,250
	Unspecified (Jatti or	1,800	1,031	759
	Jägdali and Tatki) Brahui	127 479	69,716	57,733
	L orichini	117	co	51
	II Vernaculars of other parts	79,775	57,126	21,010
В	of India VERNACULARS OF OTHER ASIATIO COUNTRIES	5,070	3,179	1,600
C	AND AFRICA EUROPFAN LAN GUAGES	5,503	4,0€1	1,439
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Details under each of these main heads are given in the body of the table.

- 2 Lahnda or Western Punjabi meludes Jafiri or Jafarki, Khetrani and Siraiki which are dialects of Western Punjabi spoken by certain indigenous classes.
- 3 Sindhi spoken by indigenous residents represents Jattki-Sindhi and Lasi-Sindhi which are dialects of Sindhi spol en in Sind,

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TABLE XV -(PART II - Arsa or Burnwilliam. NUMBER OF PERSONS SPEAKING Жукита су Разволе галита потина-толога 12 TOTAL 1,714 233 110 8,000 8,127 878 5,037 **B**1 51344 2,766 405 2,612 518 36,967 61,016 86 86 86 87 390 72,411 2,130 2,637 431 33,530 45,337 45,337 47,337 17 102 23 2,770 2,723 141 25 67 21 1,780 1,840 117 185 100 11 25 12 481 481 1 Kata State. E E 멾 1,130 1.794 14

	TOTAL Balonia of Lond Parisa. Pasitie Bridge Freda. Profile Bridge J (Fonda) Terman	26,227 4,371 8,101 706 17 450 606 25 91	18,436 3,100 3,776 285 6,700 341 29	18,880 2,116 2,325 207 7,780 316 2	815 27	540 13	200	2,836 941 184 1,789 14	1,793 581 105 1,123	1,145 200 200	112	110				
to staff	Delock Pushes or Worsers Pushes or Worsers Pushes of Worsers Pushes Pushes Pushes Pushes Pushes Pushes Pushes Worsers Hand	18,741 18,741 37 4 1,446 60,689 113	47,015 10 413 22 23 4,516 140	40,883 6,329 10 15 5 436 21,890 32	200 T	610	491	3	3		2	1		1	1	
Local	Bakorki Dahwari or Lovel Persian. Pashito Lahania or Westerni Umpyretired Jagdali and Jatih. S miths (datrix and Lass)	105,683 25,413 28 43 4,641 838 83,040 10,341	97,500 19,013 12 22 2,007 619 20,607 14	67,983 16,001 11 2,314 431 431 431 431	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	13H	234 21 12 150 129				gu - av	18	1	五 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	150	10 22 13
Design Kelleri Constitu	Western Heads N Press TOTAL Packet J Links or Western Person Endown (Settle and Lass) Braket TOTAL	20,943 6,322 18 187 18,747 1 744 6 8,361	10 14,594 3,401 100 10,110 931	\$1,005 3,519 5,519 5,519 10 10	1,700 1,201	1,223	363 16 331 33				117	70 16	35			
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19	18		6 16,542	10,861	6,181	17,816	10,654	6,662	255	145	107	1,275	1,049	228	503		101	859	431	15
			13,324	8,301 3			7,324 1,246		165 5	101	61	174 141	152 101	22 40	109 4	105 2			1	
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TABLE XVI.

RELIGION

1 The total population of the Province by religions is given below -

Poligion.	1	Total	į	Male	Female-
		-			
Muslim	1	795 093		440.059	355 004
Hindu	ŧ	53 6S1	1	36,180	17 301
"Sikh		8 425		6 270	2 135
Christian	1	8 059	į,	5 637	2 422
Jain	ı	3.2	4	20	12
Buddhist	j	65		53	15
Zoroastrian		167	1	90	77
Jew		17	- 1	14	3
Tribal	1	32	1	25	7
Others		43		36	7
	1				
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2 Details of "others" under various religions are given below -

		Total.		Di	STRICTS		ST	ATT'S	_
Socta	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females.
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Chuhras	4,533	3,155	1,378	4,512	3,136	1 376	21	19	2
Others	140	04	40	116	79	37	24	15	Q
				SIL	MS.				
Chuhras	134	77	តា	134	77	57			
Others	67	51	16	52	44	8	15	7	ş
	1			MUSL	AMS.			į	
Alimadi	122	81	41	117	77	40	5	4	1
Ahl i Hadis	103	78	30	107	77	30	1,	_ 1	
Chuhras	516	329	217	311	193	121	232	136	96
Others	11	, 7	4	Ì			11,	7	4
	1			OTH	ERS.		1		
Chuliras	36,	32	4	31	30	4	2	2	
Indefinite belief	7	4	3,	7	4	3	i		
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3 Columns 48—50 overleaf under Christians consist of the following sects —

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Miles	£1,78	W.A	31,573	9	*	1	87		2	`	Ħ		4				•							
Xhera	17.11	7	117'6	2	97				;		•	#	. 3											
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TABLE XVI - RELIGION

Z, × 5 3 TRIBAL. či ŗ Ę 3 53 Ţ S Ħ 4 2 2,201 8 5,100 5 637 5,625 CHRISTIAN 139 Ç Ħ 8,014 8,059 7,370 33 8 353,004 178,920 120'21 11,113, 36,869 22,810 30,309 10 017 15 933 31,014 21,535 181,031 152,267 40,955 10 410 TOTAL MUSEIN 228,389 11,913 31,025 51 079 02 021 2,333 70,369 211 700 30 269, 12 178 14,971 76,342 × 405,309 107,915 31,812 53 844 3,330 392 784 27 7.20 84 740 73 872 21,319 19,213 23 314 793,093 51,903 131 235 22,700 135 710 50 507 e. <u>=</u> 7 2 073 13,052 11,179 495 £ Ç MUSCIN 7 017 27.0 **663 13,062 11 179** 7 (44 6,447 157 - CV. Çļ /tkr 1120 111 7 ç 3,838 38 30 175,319 311 460 000 11 36 819 3.13 17 612 21 735 111,001 11,670 10 123 (SX) 157 101 27 10.001 113 703 19 (199 Ë Serve 12 23 221 922 122 651 202,67 17971 2021 70 363 197,733 15.4 1.55 37.21 130 600 12 919' 11 273 17 239 23 207 13 <u>ا</u> 11 [12 P.] , TU + 1 15 ties 219 110 7 lu 1 h [00 302 11 52 30, 23 Portlamor 501 7 465 13 117 501 776 7., . . . 333 67 903 2127 23.23 9º3 617 11)(11 200 7.0 73 128.82 BEFFIEL DEFINITE AND GEATER 1 4 12 14 1 111/ ting fred frey 36 - 3 26 16 x 10 68 Quetta Parhin NATEUCHISTAN Je algung CLEEN, 14 4 6 £2 10, X10184 DISTRICTS [males 51.7 464/

TABLE XVI.-RELIGION.--(concld)

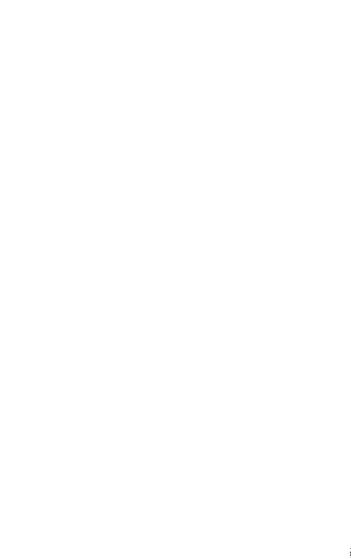


TABLE XVII.

RACE, TRIBE OR CASTE

I The total population of Baluchistan is 868 617 persons distributed as under —

		1	Total	Male	Lemples
			1		
Indigenous Semi indigenous Aliens		1	769 125 21 922 84 570	411 011 13 204 63 267	745 154 5,716 23 303
	Total	i	864,617	455 411	350 203

2 The distribution of the above population by various races is shown below —

	1 Person	Mal *	Femile
BALOCII	229 473	124 545	104 + 2
(a) India nous	2_6.641	122,560	103.18
(b) S mi indigenous	1 505	005	81
(c) Aliens	1 (27	Oth,	17
BRAHUI	1 2 554	57 128	(O Oc)
(a) Indigenous	1 12 544	51-125	69 06
PATHAN	198 606	109 661	8× 91
(a) Indigenous	176 007	99.472	80 53
(b) Semi indigenous	17.018	0.972	7 (1)
(c) Aliens	5 581	4 217	1 36
LÀSI	31 812	16 635	15 173
(a) Indigenous	31 512	10 63 +	15 177
IATT	52 659	40 273	36 1] (
(a) Indigenous	77 167	42 227	21 426
(b) Aliens	5 532	4 016	1.450
BÄŸYID	23,655	12 277	11 178
(a) Indigenous	21 976	11 127	10.810
(c) Aliens	1 679	1 150	29
OTHER MUSICINS	70 270	46 817	3, 40*
(a) Indigenous	57 591	30.852	_6.70
(b) Semi indigenous	3 009	2 242	45
(c) Aluns	18 550	13 71 }	4 53
HINDUS	53 681	30 150	17 701
(a) Indigenous	16 905	9 17 (7 730
(c) Allens	1 30 776	27 00%	0.771
SIKHS	8 425	C _70	2.117
(a) Indigenous	! 48	35	13
(c) Aliens	8 377	0.235	2 143
OTHER ALIFNS	8418	5.87	2 17
(a) Furopeans	5 024	3 502	1 2
(b) Anglo Indians	370	200	179
(c) Indian Christians	2 rsq	1 635	1.6-1
(d) Others	350	_79	1 1

- 3 All indigenous tribes have been shown as in 1911 and 1921. A regards aliens those tribes and eastes whose strength was 2 per mills or more have been shown separately in the body of the table. Tribes or easter of local importance representing less than 2 per mills have also been shown.
- 4 Depressed classes are found only among then Hindus who are maintgrants from other Indian Provinces. The total strength of such depreced classes is 7,346 persons. Details are shown below —

DISTRICT OF STATE POPLE VILLE	200
District of sixti	
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Cincai	7 ~
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lar Pole	

Taces since 1911 are shown in Ir i_1 and I i_2 and XVIII

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																	SUM.
										1,400		19 791	10,503		38.534		1
TOTAL			200,303	1 1			. (1,100			0,536		5		
V DEDICAL:	190,130	411,941	117/11/	44,033	38,781	17,532	31,779	¥7,¥74	23,007	1,100	-	1	0,000	34,000	1		
B. SEEMI INDL.	21,922	13,306	8,716	4,478	1,450	6,700	4,000	\$26	22.0	100	365	13	391			4	1
O. ALLEM	80,870	43,857	23,203	41,781	L i,as o	4,000	1,680	4,243	1,011	1,644	703	1,404	576	0,029	2,843	279	234
			_	_									DE	TAILS	NY NA	CEL T	elete,
A. Indigenous	780,125	411,941	344,184	44,033	\$5,781	17,623	31,790	27,274	20,187	1,708	863	11,500	1,136	42,394	34,730	34,253	34 461
Total.	743,173	403,731	360,663	42,673	36,364	35,636	21,963	17,30%	23,100	1,800	880	11,215	9,505	61, 27 6	33,161	30,112	H.236
note.	230,911	122,500	103,181	1				14	1 1	430	196	444	2,483	14,363	12,303	20,012	34,154
(i) Eathern	110,301	22,550	64,116	1,00	390	8,786	2,784	25	20	2.25	187			15,000	13,948	23,913	94,184
Berts	\$0,413	16,707	13,014	23	31		12		I	14 25		4	5	, 117	900	16,156	13,277
Dumbin Khairan	17 163	1,942 6,997 7,912 19 700 3,032 3,637	4,100 6,100	•		6,619	7,580	4		36	1.5			1,046	236		
Marko	13,200 35,254 4,708	10 700	107.	54	30 74	964	197	13	11	15	3			4,393	1,00	13,745	30,870
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Kund Sangar	11,03	4 4.64	3,41	ut .	17	,	1	'	1	"	14	180	1)	· •		
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Langar Mamadahi Ramas	1,71	1,00 1,23 10 2,43 13 3,63 14 1,63 16 1,63		11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	11 11	1 1 1	3			1 22	. 14	144		420 10	4	'	
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Paul	27,201	11,011	12,694	- 41	44	9,618	8,234	3,791		29			i	9,410	2,117		
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Other Muslims Darzada Darzada Drigwar Gudra Gods	67,861 9,219 6,317 7,833 477 2,536 363 364 3,641 7,164 14,641 11,164	30,803 4,631 2,934 4,638 394 1,790 177 238 3,944 1,540 3,816 7,800 8,829 1,631	29,709 4,000 2,383 3,394 313 1,438 173 2,000 1 473 3,340 4,234 1,644	201	ю			ı	i	11	ī	11	•	91	77	-	
Jai Kim	3,330	1,786 1,786	1,433	7	30	LF	11	1					İ	871	634	1	
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TABLE XVIII.

VARIATION OF POPULATION OF SELECTED TRIBES

Variations are shown for 1911, 1921 and 1931 only Complete figures for previous Censuses are not available

- 2 Owing to complete figures not being a allable for previous Censuses, it has not been found possible to readjust tribal figures in accordance with territorial transfers
- 3 The variations in the numbers of various races since 1911 are summarised in the sub-joined table -

		Prasoss		
Race	1011	1921	1931	Remark
	1	1		-
Total	884,703	799,625	863,617	
Baloch	172,473	176,336	229,473	
Brahui	167,787	159,711	152 558	
Pathan	214,517	192,164	109,696	
Lasi	27,779	23,212	31,812	
Tatt	78,400	66,992 ,	82,680	
Sayyıd	22,183	21,542	23,655	
Other Muslims	99,509	93 507	70 270	
Hındu	37,602	51,348	23 681	
Sikh	8,300	7 741	8,425	
Other Aliens	6 063	7,050	8,118	
(1) Christian —	5,085	6,603	8,059 {	
(a) European	4,210	4,751	δ 021 ₁	
(b) Angio Indian	123	234	379	
(c) Indian	752	1,709	5 62.6	
(2) Others —	978	366	358	
(a) Jain	10	17	32	
(b) Buddhist	16	100	es t	
(c) Zoroastrian	120	Irs ;	162 }	
(d) Jew	57	10 '	17 (
(e) Tribal			32	
(f) Others	725	s i	4*	

	Persons			Derrenet	(±)	Variation 1911		Malos.			Females,			
Tribe and Locality						10 1831								
	1831	1921	1911	1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921	Intrace Derrace	1931	1921	1911	1931	1921	юп		
1	.	,	4 1	,	•	7	•	•	m	11	12	19		
			1	Į	£U	HEART	-							
BALEGRETAE .	966,617	796.630	634,703	+08.827	-35,075	+33,914	488,414	481,000	400.418	\$80,203	394,695	308,294		
DESTRICTS	603,805	C20.618	414.412	142,660	+5,230	+44,005	\$70,004	388,014	230,181	193,501	108,434	175,831		
STATES	406,100	379,977	430.391	+25,136	-41.314	-15,183	218,410	205,986	227,574	194,000	172,991	193,053		
() Independes	700,155	T83,844	753.301	+56.121	-43.450	+7,737	411,941	223.000	MT,563	341.784	217,945	344,432		
Destricts Bistes	401,211	316,616 377,288	233,793 414,599	+23,944	-0,1H 30,331	+21 110 13,330	194,783 217 143	181 173 204,831	182,870	163,136	172,447	151,906		
(b) Smid-Lieligenous	27,523	18,640	28.576	+3.25.	19,657	-7.593	13,200	11,444	17,549	8,716 8,564	1,113	11,526		
Dieteleta States	21,547 375	18,128 570	22,170 1,245	+3.470	10,022 628	-0.833 -970	12,043	11,400 310	17,330 770	2,064 153	8,64£	10,931		
(e) Abens	\$4,570	17,633	82,7H	+9,447	+94,829	+28.776	63,567	63,294	49,667 39,073	82,363	13,827	18,187		
Desirieta States	1,573	75.534 1,130	50 447 8,317	+231	+23,357 1,150	+34,000	61.533	67.370 67.370	1,693	93,363 23,814 480	13,527 13,436 330	11,375		
		,					,	- 1	,		- 1			
					BAC	AND T	me.							
A. Bajosh Total	250.472	176,336	(73,473	+63,137	+2.90	+ 97,000	194,842	97,373	93.818	104,436	72,961	78,654		
Distracts	115,000	86, TOT	63,677	+26 873	+4,030	+31,963	63,509	48,744	45,963	63,06 1	28,963	37 715		
Diates	123,613	67,623	66,784	+25,184	-1,187	+28,017		47,431	47,887	\$2,574	30,500	40,830		
(f) INDIDENOUS BALOUR		173,365	160,190	+62,545	+4,300	+50,951		83,56g	91,053	103,191	11,535	77,301		
Dintriots . Bitatem	113,637	61.78°	81,310 67,864	+25,014	+4,570	+31,174	61,700 61,157	47,943	44,532 47 427	50,861 22,800	37,838 30,844	870,45E		
Bugin Dashfata	20 612	gt,737	29,270	+7,576	+3,419		26,797	22,934	JN,501	13,816	9,949 9,783	8,677		
States	29,750 657	23,679	19,587	+1,040	+3,419	+10 444	10,354	17,201	10,930	13,402	9,785	8,487 20		
Derabla	7.50	8,848	6,015	+1.03	+122	+1,323	لتعيد	3,300 1,622	3,220	3.897	1.737	2.863 860		
Districts Diabos	1,047 8,334	8,846 1,830 4,130	1,840 1,840	+47	+40	+1,25	1,070	1,021	2,231	2,341	1,843	1,#13		
Kheiran . Districts	17,105	17,183	16.161	+#	+2.579	+3,000	8,897	9,928	7,372	8.H5	4.795	6.781		
States	17 044	17 133	HLES	+115	+2,970	+3,501	8.931 56	#,01 #	7,372	TIE.	a, 103	0,781		
Magas Dastrette	11,000	9.223 136	17 777 1,000	+4.061	-9,496 -973	-4,491 -170	7,813	6,525 78	8.17g	9,974 131	3,493	2,865 178		
States	13,000	8,197	14,717	+4.845	-8,400	-3,715	193 7,039	4,311	9,190	5,913	2,915	1,427		
Mari Districts	25.884	23.807 23.321	n m	+11.537	+343	+12,621	29 700 19,223	13,157	12,003 12,000	28,884 10,081	9,474 9,387	9,723		
Biatte	\$1,374	230	21,473 750	+670	-480	+130	177	13,964 163	424	\$73	117	8,393 333		
Rind Eastern Districts	43,300	34,736	\$1.967 18,131	+3,313	~\$71 -877	+12,035	23,635 9,036	17,144	16,829	79,434 7,571	13,500	14,239		
States	25,718	16,412	16,146	+10,273	+294	+1 486	14,422	7, 94 0 9,204	8,183 8,783	12,003	7,226	7,361		
Umrana Districta States	2,40	1,072	20	+1,417	+118	+1,453	1.413	89-1 876	#28# #18	1,945 1,045	570 490	288 408		
	314		1	+227	+31	+313	184	10	ì	150	14			
Balack Eastern Unspecified Destricts States	367	341	2/7 314	+47 +4 +43	+149	+153	210	887 289	124	367 121	114	# #		
Bulati	470	1	i		+10			9	3	240	1			
Destricts Reates	1.0		1,346	-1,131	⊸5 1		u	EM.	79.5	74	593	917		
Danku	1.00		L340	-1,131	-51	-1.183	84		793	74	277	617		
Detricts States) #M	5	1,107	-3,47\$ +6	- +3,37,1 -23	-117 10	ŧti	2,340	18	43	2,115	7		
Cir-Nri	***	1		-3,486	43,300	-134	237	2,350	627	443	2.115	101		
Destrota Blates	22			-223, -4 -278,	+3/	-207 -1 -200	111	#W	***	141	211 2 279	#1 11		
Kandal	2.34	1	1 -1	+416	+19		нi	230	959	170	7.53	256		
Districts States	42	1 4		+418	+45 +4 +83	+1,176 +424 +731	141	971 4 907	607	1,977 190 847	783	.ss		
Rain	3.83			-1,145	+130	+∓1 -/M	2,000	236	8.157	1,111	2770	1399		
Dutricta Plates	3,93		416	-1,743 +194 -1,841	+1,40	-790 +94 -391	2.04 2.014	2,940	2,157	1,41	2.710	1,900		
Rabblesi	21.70	87.677	ليسا	+2.63	+1,000	+4,633	}	. 1			2.020	9.357 3.063		
Destricts Marks	17,52	494 3	8.000 13.576	+1,389	-2,000 +3,013	-110	23,197 3,635 9,400	22,357 2,433	3,647 7,162	11,007 2,343 8,057	2.119	3,043 6,715		
*These favour defin		ŧ		basha e-	_ P	f- 1517		1		,	ار			

LE XVI	II —VA	RIATIO.	N OF PO	PULATI	ON OF SE	LECTEI	TRIB	EScu1 1	₹44		
3	?сггорч	1	Increa e	(-)	Ne Variation 1911		"Inles			Fezzi	
1931	1921	1911 '	1921 to	1211 to	to 1921 Increa = - Do rease -	19-1	1921	1,11	1931	141	1 11
2	i	4 1	1891	6	+	4	! •	10	11	12	13
	,						0.101	- 666	1/ 10/	7011	6.1.:
31,055 767 30,288	17,136 83 17,053	79 14 482	+13,919 +081' +13 235	-2,373 44 +2 371	+16 494 +655 +15,806	434 16 097	41 0 1 4	43 7 626	14 191	7 40	C Kes
7,334	4 336	5 798	2,998	-1 462	+1 536	3 921	2 362	3.01	3 410	1 974	2767
7,334	4 336	5,798	+2 998	-1,462	-1.536	3 924	2 362	3 010	3 410	t	2741
401 367, 34	481 481	121 ₁ 121	-80 -114 +31	+360 +360	+250° +216 +34	205 190 18	5 15 505	62	173 177 10	<u> </u>	£¢ , ,
5,075, 1,468 3 607	7,032 625 6,407	8,401 177, 8,221	-1,957 +813 -2,600	-1 369 +415 -1,817	-3 326 +1,201 -4 617	2 771 871 1 900,	3 752 37 , 3 427	4 592 111 4 481	2,204 597, 1 797,	3.53 2.74 2.74	211 64 648
1,805	2 578	3 094	-773	516	-1 289	992	1 497	1 720	813	1.051	1.574
1,627	363	189	+1,264	+174	- 1 438	996	315	110	631	45	49
152 538	159 734	167,787	-7,146	8 053	-15 199	83 528			t		74 C72 5 14
20,741 125,847	22,005 137,729	21,180 140,598	+4,736' -11,882	+816 -8,869	+5,552 -20,751	69 297,	76,167	81 005,	57 A	61 1-	10 10
77 11 33	119 84 ¹ 3)	25 9, 16,	-42 -40 -2	+70	4-35	20 20 10	26 10	ħ),	21	11	ì
7,389 2,226 5,103	10,281 2,132 8,149	11,595, 2,052 9,513	-2,892 +91 -2 981	+50	4 141	# 053 1 201 2 752	5 851 1 310 4 571	6,377 1 152 5 18	2 751	7	<i>इ. 1</i> ४ (४४) ६,त1
13 591 110 13.481	9 723 9 923,	10 858 671 10,791	+3 665 +110 +3,559	-67	+47	7 651 C2 7,059	5 416 2 410	\$ 900 37 , 800	5 rsr 45 5 rsr	421 40 7	49.
1,466	1,3 ⁹ 1 6	2 041 61	+75 +22 +75	58	-36	705 15 760	757 6 7 1	$\frac{2,124}{41}$	10	C.1	217
1,612	1,114 134	1,218 159	+175	-25	0	71 71 7	73, 51 2,	G.	;c ;n	t t	71 71
1		IuG	-219			112	10%	¢	5"	1	1
	1	156	-210	+207	4 16	11.	912	<u>.</u> '	4,	1 -	4
1,330	4 532 162		-3 202 -11 -7 213	+3r	- 47	770 110 030	2,3(1 141 2 (71	115	# 1-	77.	* d 1 72
2 065	2 414 40.	3 095 179 -,616	-319 +112 -101	74	466	114 7.0 87.4	I I 1 To	1775	241	100	1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1
2,237	2 942 475	3 476 507	-;'. -::: -:::::			1 215	171 255 1477	1,2 . i 1 · i	2.		217 1
1 400	5 572	5.539 1.239	-10° -10°			1 Frie	2 1	3 314 7 7 2 4 1	1200	1+	1
6 C11	957 157	10,275	(C)	- 6		1 74	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	10.	7 6 7 7 6 7 7 7 6 7	# 1 s	13 . H 11
10,350 7 500	14 515	15 (0)	-44th	7 1-11	-3.1 * -4.5 -4.61	11.	8 11 × 1 × 6 2 ×	147	1 1	111	1 2 3
2 ~2	2 Ten 419	2 800	-(2 -(5		→ "	14" 1 ***	127	2 11 2 11 1 2 11	1.15		1
2 51. 56.2	21 CT1	57 475 2 14	-1:4 -1:4 -2:0	-1"	्र अपूर्ण । संप्रदेश	f=ff 1 = f t 2 **	, î ;	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	1 5	1 2 1 3	इस्कृत्त १९ म
1,4-1		2518	*12 *12 **1	-0		I P	11	2 # 1 h	# Y	* \$	1218 1214
17:	, 1,111 142	2 (41	- !	-1°1	-13 /	31°		1 114	: 3	***	1211
	31,055, 767, 34, 401, 367, 34, 401, 367, 34, 401, 367, 1,468, 3607, 1,805, 1,627, 111, 125,847, 111, 33, 7,389, 2,226, 5,103, 13,691, 14,612, 202, 202, 1,370, 1,157, 2,657, 1,518, 1,612, 1,61	Perrons 1931 1921 2	Persons 1931 1921 1911 2	Persons Variation Increa continues of Decrease 1931 1921 1911 1921 1931 2	Persons	Persons	Persons	Percoss	Perons		Persons

TABLE XVIII.—VARIATION OF POPULATION OF SELECTED TRIBES-cond.

Tribe and Loudey	Persons.			Variation Increase Decrease	(+)	Xee Variation 1011		Males.		Panales.			
1	1931	1921	1911	1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921	1931 Increase - Destruse	1931	1931	1911	1931	1921	1911	
i l_	 ,	3	4 1			7		9	10	n	12	13	
Nighari Dastricte States	1,783 1 1,137	1,582 1,502	1,211 1,211	-374 +1 -373	+191	-183 +1 -184	### 1. #07	16	71s	629 690	6.50 850	1	
Pandrasi Datorte Ptates	2,003 419 644	2,489 469 1,029	2,997 610 1,388	-415 -42 -345	-4.79 -1.56 343	944 160 749	873 237 348	245 540		##7 192 290			
Raiseni Districta States	2,776 653 2,053	2,618 407 2,311	2,577 425 1,578	+#6 +265 -168	+641 +4 +636	+729 +331 +450	1,500 201 1,100	1,438 344 1,194	1,613 33) 30)	1,216 360 807		## 173	
Robinal Dustriata Status	23.) 17.	623 623	602 602	-115 +3 -123	+ 43 9 + 51	~77 -48 -73 +36 +46 -413 -413 -743 -743 -743 +740 +207 +207 +46	20 I	340 340	236 231		234	371	
Roden Datricts States	1,231 101 1,231	1,7 65 165 1 653	1,295 140 1,185	- 253 - 44 - 300 - 303 + 201 - 413 - 453 - 1 - 637	+443 +23 +438	+76 -30 +44	734 84 860	MI Yu-	756 80 644	901 47 534 200 40 80 7,430 1,436 2,619 1100	797 80 731	90 90 841	
Restrocte Districts Status	243 113 137	636 631	114 542	-363 +29 -421	- # - \$5 + \$	-413 13 13	141 67 74 1,443	48 201	54. 39.7	296 49 86	284 37 347	#7# 80 25%	
Sudi Dutoris Status	2,279 2,579	4,127	4,000 1,000	-\$58 -1 -037	+196 -1 +197	-725 -3 -730	1,843 1,843	2,319 1 1,018 1,018	8.830 1.332	2,436 2,436	1,818	1,771	
formulari Distrois States	1,797 2,816	8,677 913 3,725	2,739 1,023 2,714	-65 +617 -013	+52E -80 +1,012	+ 300 + 707 + 30	8,516 1,010 1,006	2.035 2.035 2.035	2,847 239 1,830	9,809 180 1,300	2,847 370 1,673		
berparra Listrata Bactes	7,500 317 1,810 7,500 170 1 40°	2.11.1 200 1,743	2,2/2 334 1,873	- 296 +42 - 231	_ jee ee ~-35	306 17 370	1,019 190 137	1,167 164 1,003	7,879 2,15 1,000	877 136 142	940 940	340 131 878	
Satulnus Dustruta Matas		1.424	1,273 106 1 175	_g +80 -91 -2,974 +45x -3,030	+ 270 - 14 + 225	+303 +74 +334	893 112 811	922 87 86.3	77.5 630	863 67 806 8,737 803 1,733	96.6 33 633	863 48 817	
Blackwant Dustricts biates	2.718 2.718 2.761	8,161 1,801 9,303	8,770 1,980 8,781	-9,974 +40.7 -1,530	-#77 -122 -479	-5.617 +237 -2,018	3,34.5 1,334 2,028	6,623 1,003 3,671	4,434 1,089 3 790	9,797 907 1,733	2,536 199 2,731	3,376 301 3,915	
Kegt Mengal Darineta States Kahn	6,813 4,367 1,336	4,116 1,788	4,795 3,157 1,863	-er +171 -202	+1,797	+1,761 +1,160 -20	2.777 2.350 7.35	3,794 3,794 1,009	2,590 1,725 809	2,870 1,237 114	1,612 1,622 194	2,722 1,420 703	
Destricts Mates	M.151 625 H.157	78,110 75,673	21,619 31,511	+1.721	-1,59 -431 -3,623	+4.575	19,765 -336 19,400	36,379 203 18,567	28,630 030 17,590	17,840 350 16,790	12,830 523 13,783	14,619 493 14,131	
Others Destricts States	1,313 1,016 277	89 (476 41 (7# 89 611	+418 +83# -127	+144 +371 -227	† 573 1 937 - 361	245 180	\$17 \$10	277 315	### 31/4 117	\$77 TV 198	313 17 256	
C. Patkan Total Districts	1.7,002, 1.744	193,164 180 140	112.07	+0,443 +7,676 -1,134	-31,353 -33,122 +760	-15.911 -13.914	109,961 104 THE 963	108,401 108,880 1,412	118,682 117,816 1,744	81,951 81,951	83,763 83,807 1,166	94,933 94,099 548	
Males (1) INDIGENOUS PATHALS		2,674 174,061	1,900	-1,134 +1,540	~11.031	-13,814 -343 -13,000	903 96,975	1,412	197,145	90,536	1,100 TB,172	84,945 84 , 945	
Districta States	I 4 J1 L194	1,913	154 CET	+1129	~]4,5(1 +6]#	-11,416 -270	ورو, او دگاه	94 "M2 1,137	301 316 M2	75,803 543	17,530 913	13,211 661	
Dahl Dastrata M. ca	19 5 17 177		181 162 173	+#4 +17 +177	161 162 181	- 127 - 143 + 14	82 E 191		17.9 50 67	27 83		78 78 74	
Bates Dates Water	1,676 1 477 115	1,159 1] H 35	110 134 41	-513 -2-7 -44	± €N + 105 + 210	+760 +761 -6 +793 +143	# 25 m # 5.	907 683 219	83 955	27 24 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	## 186 197	37 <i>8</i> 223 51	
Jaler Hetra States	1.479	1,213 1,21	1,286 1,296	1 11 +131	‡2		- 1	720	- 1	6776 671	#E	596 376	
Kakar Dadra bistes	7,537 317	92,600 176 122	179,291 010,239 17	-5,769 -2,950 +191	-13.5°3 -13.5°3 -13.5°3	-15.91* -11,18. +210 -10 -11	#9,537 4 ,781 176	81,841 ² 81,873 75	17 TE	10 157 137	### ## #0 (03)	(7,11) (7,21) 30	
() Intel Patra ta States	F		## .	+374 +274,	-31 -21 -3	- <i>n</i>	250 180	- 1	754 10]	Œ		127 127	
() Demar Descript tales	7,MF 071 11	7,745 7, 11	774	-633 -617 +14	-16 +11 -26	-02 -03 -12	2,964 1, 17	4,236 4,236	4,247 4,231 18	3 137	2,865 2,8%	1,418 8,471 10	

TAB	LE XVII	I —VAF	RIATIO	OF POP	ULATIO	h of se	LECTE	TRIBI	ESar	rd		
Tribe and Locality	Persons			Variatio Increase Decrease	(-)	Ne Variation 1911		Male	1	Fren's		
	1931	1921	1911	1021 to 1931	1911 10 1921	In reace-	1621	10.1 j	1411	19*1	1 21	1 ;1
1	2	3	4 i	5		, 1		<u>(ı</u>	<u>10</u>		12 '	17
(c) Husain Pasenr Districts States	<i>805</i> 805		492	±505 -1 0,	-492 -4 2	+313 +113	₹14°	ţ	274 274	201 201]	218 218
(d) Sanzarkhel Districts States	46,561 16,551 7	46,438 46,381 57	56 032 56,010 13	ナルス ナ177 ープロ	-9 594 -9,659 -44	-9 471, -9 471, -0 405	25,623 25,619 4	25,843 2 ,50)	5) 644	20.27	27,70,	2 * 3
(e) Sargara Districts States	2,000 2,000	2,352 2 352	2,343 2,313	-352 -352	+9 +9	-313	1,076 1 076	1 201 1 201	In 63 1 20 T	ا اوقرا ا	100	105
(f) Snatin Districts States	19,762 19,762	22,519 22,503 16	23,349 23,340	-2,75, -2,741 -10	-830 -837 +7	-3,357 -3,578,	10,840 10,840	12,740 12,759 10	12.5/5 12 041 1	ξρ <u>ι</u> 5, 22	9,741	### 494 103 3 5
(g) Targhara Districts States	12,170 12,170	12,021 12,021	14,089 14,088 1	+149 +140	-2,068 -2,067 -1	-1,918	6.350 6.350	6 702 6 702	7,7,0 7,7()	اريعية ا	7.31° ,~1	(its
(h) Others Districts States	1,151 859 202	1,529 1 480 49	729 708 21	-378 -621 +213	+800 +772 +25	+422 +1 1 +271	790 62 165	619 973 21	∉31 419 12	271 231 127 ₁	50 t	170
Kasi Districts States	1,975 1,860 15	1,295 1,276 19	1,337 1 701 13	+684 +684 -1	-42 -29 -11	+638 +656 -15	1 055	673 (61 12	705 75 20	717	Ġ.	(C) 1 1/ 12
Luni Districts States	3,681 3,581	3,187 3,187	2,816 2,805	+391 +301	+371 +392 -11	1 765 + 776 - 11	1,551 1 581	1 653 1 653	1,4% 1 4 40 6	1,766 1,766	$\frac{1}{1} \stackrel{\vee}{\sim} \frac{t}{4}$	I = 3 1 1 = 7
Pani Districts States	27,701 27,536 165	27,727 27,120 607	28,676 27,967 712	-26 116 - 142	-915) -513 -10	-971 -427 -517	15,011 11 027 51	15 605 14 741 121	1724	12 (5) 12 (6) 51	12 (-	$\frac{I}{\Gamma} \stackrel{I}{\leftarrow} \frac{I}{I}$
(a) Main Branch Districts States	4,166 4,001 165	4,972 4,370 602	6,714 6,0'0 681	-506, -369, -137	-1 742 -1,600 -2	-2,515 -2,029 -319	2 209 2 12 1 5 1	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	7 175	15 1		3 , 15
(b) last Districts States	2,555 2,555	2,601 2,601	2,812 ¹ 2,812 ¹	-16 -16	-211 -211	-201 -2 7	1372	1 470 1 110	1 v/a 1 1	15	## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##	Lary
(c) Laun Districts States	543 513	1 001	1	-535 -735	7 J 051 1051	- 11	903 103	602		- '	f	
	4 635	3 870 3 8 1	1,941	7.765 	-1 074 -1 0-0 -	-304 (4)	2 372	212	250	21	17.1	277
(e) Musakhel Districts States	13 5, 5	13,145 13,145	12 202 ¹ 12 171 25	+ / 53 -4 430	4 763 4 471 -27	-1 576 -201	1 0 - /	- 1z,		r r	•	:
(f) Zarkun Districts Sates	2 123 2,12"	2 017 2 01	ā (M)3 7,003	-100 - 10	~11 = 11	- J. (12)	7 141 1 141	10	1, 1,	1		•
	101	47 11		>-{** 	~ {1 ~ {1	141 161	ř	* f			,	
Di re - Sati	\$ 410 5 715 15	-21 41	8 55. 114	-1114 117	-12" -11\"	~ 1w	# (* 1	\$ 17 7 17 7	4	1	¥
Tarks D. frag Stars	6.754 1.64.2 1.2	3 (II) 16	1411	11,	-1 { I	,	,	t	~	ž }	•	,
for it fall trans-ar	in . i	1+1		/ 1-7 3	115	*,	, -	t	,	3 K N	<i>t</i> 1	
4 1 4 1 2 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A	(- t	13	1.6	***	į,		1	ar.	g	1	f	f r l
I or Take you have a second	es.	**	11 -	~	-1			* (ī		ę.
Altera cut	J# [4	***	Į,	ř	*			ł			,	t

TABLE XVIIL-VARIATION OF POPULATION OF SELECTED TRIBES

•	1831	uen	1911	to to	1911 to 1021	1934 Included + Decrease—	1931	1921	1911	1931	1021	1911
1	<u>.</u>		4		• '		•	•	10	ม	J	13
Zmarai Distruta States	2,129 2,536	2,700 1,700	/,416 1,223	+1.189 +1.189	+475 +413	+1,647 +1,001	7,836 1,034	atr Di	69.E	1,363 (36)	7 <i>88</i> 780	器
Other Pathane Destricts States	1,571 1,571 303	1,240 901 130	551 230 199	+237 +3 0 133	+ 84.3 + 86.3 + 23.7	+1.619 +938 +104	945 196 180	550 256	294 165 113	675 478 134	416 384 181	240 154 84
(m) SEVI INDIGENOUS PATHANA (m) ALIEN PATHANS	17,018 5,561	13,487	13,317 4.107	+3.551	-8,864 +369	-0,300 +1,676	9,972 4,917	9,477 4,035	13,017	7,046	4,980 001	9,370 136
D in	21.812	22,212	ET 178	+8,600	-4,367	+4 033	19,000	12.30	19,867	134,177	10,547	13,303
Distructa States	44 31,766	\$3,307	27 779,	+30 +4,841	+8 -4,072	+41 +3,000	28 18,830	12,367	14,887	15,134	10,511	12,022
E. Jatt	83,000	94,952	78,400	+15,701	~11A18	+4.800	44,878	\$5,449	41.673	30,410	23,142	35,727
Districts States	20,213 62,474	18,320 44,443	13,10 65,073	+1,663	+1,123 -10,341	+0,2)5 2,329	19,997 33,976	11,671 20,788	7 467 34,200	7,918 20,436	8.848 81,874	8,830 23,797
(f) IXDIGENOUS JATT	17,187	61,191	78,297	+15.000	-15.306	-1,340	49,997	35,605	43,670	34,430	26,000	_ \$5,727
Descricts States	14,704 63,453	14.603	13,191 65,002	+14/001 -101	+1.411 -10.017	+1,210 -2,650	8,367 33,960	8,353 28,742	7 461 33,306	8,437 39,483	8,429 31,844	5,930 90,787
STEAL KELLA (4)	6,623	3,791	2	+1.741	+3.736	+1.59	4,044	3,304	3	1,485	440	
District States	3,311 11	7113	2	4 1,795 -43	+3,713 +10	+5,80 0 +31	4,0 0 0	3,219	1	1,481	397 30	
P Serrid	23,065	\$1,543	8-,183	+8.113	-441	+6,478	18,877	11,545	11,003	11.578	9,977	19.0E1
Destructa Stains	FUEL TRAFE	17,027 3,016	7,773	+1457	-100 -411	+1,200 +259	2,131	9,543 1,912	9,571 1,991	9,471 1,907	8,274 1,703	1,737
(f) INDIGENOUS SATTIDE		20,305	-4	+1.311	-1,431	1-050	11,130	10,507	11,000	10,816	9,66%	10,898
Dutrets Stars	18,070 8,900	14,713	27,522	+2357	800 833	+245 +125	9,073 2,003	8,800 1,875	9,015	2,500	1,000	2,004 1,784
(v) alien payaide	1,670	1.877	887	++03	+300	+792	1,110	***	∞ 4	239	275	233
Districts Status	1,840 136	1,214	34p	+330 +72	+45	+636 +131	1,000	9.36 40	633 1	470 53	22	333
C Other Madine	18,270	92.507	89,800	-14,127	-6,007	-30,236	18,367	M6,064	\$4,102	30,403	35,413	41,347
l det note States	25,873 83,297	30,635 65,875	29,077 71,422	-6.676 -0.676	+2,535 -8,557	-2,101 -18,127	18,290 98,691	22,4 87 32,077	19,507 30,843	7,687 21,716	8,145 30,296	8,870 34,477
(I) INDIGENOUS	87,891	11,765	83,085	-14.116	-10,302	− ₩ ₹π	30,363	27,343	42,467	25,705	84,403	30,601
Descripta Matee	4.983 \$2,596	9,290 83,478	11,330 70,618	-4,337 -8,678	- 1,310 - 8,362	-4,2,7 -14,340	2,786 24,122	5,047 22,316	3.910 30.852	2,234 34 475	30,280	8,314 31,297
Decrada Dustra biates	8,536 29	14,615 234	10,867 100 10,148	-1.14 -129	+41 +113	-8/8 10	4,817	5,5% 168 8,380	5,215 67,	4,586 11	8,196 83 8,007	6,000 63
Dek ar	8,310 5,277	10 457	10,148 7,824	-1,117 -111	+279	130 3,847	4,912	3,827	5,148	3,323	2.03	3,217
Dustrieta St. es	\$17 4,900	413 5,042	884 6,782	+104	-171 -1,700	-01 -1.HZ	318	2.178 2,178	3,67]	2U3 2,181	384 2,264	3,071
Gedra Dadrik ta	7,836	6,344	7.202	+ 877	-913	+734	4,520	2,550	3,710	3,390	3,405	1,413
States Gold	T,933	6,838	7,201	+877	-942	+134	4,730	3,050	3,710	3,300	3,406	2,435
De-tract blades	477	ातः १स	21/ 15]	+365	-607 -151 511	-337 -181 -306	254	94	热	213	75	e7
Jat Di rirte Brates	2,236 1,631 1,685	2.776 1.748 1.878	5,536 2,735 2,848		1.94 <i>1</i> 197 197	-2,444 1,084 1,000	1,784 811 657	2,846 983 1,000	3,787 1,832 1,819	1,135 740	7.438 766 915	2,139 1,233 1,235
Khoja Dutruts	347 13	311	367	±4	~#	-11 +12	m	1 11	188	175	386	185
Blaire Learnh		311	367	#5	~- N	瓁	1.5	131	185	170	140	jitt pitt
Longula Districta istatos	500 252 311	1,377	579 570	#4 #5	+#1 +801	+125 -126	94.6 87 197	737	300	쌡	604	362
Lori Districto States	1,040 1,040 4 913		79,538 3,303 T,533	-1,227 -1,237 -1,233	-1,545 -1,164 -1,165		3,844 540 2,454	2,744 497 2,917	1477 1477 1477	1,847 430 3,133	3.166 422 2,734	1,816 1,611 1,883

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	1931	1921	1911	1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921	1931 In r a e Diercae	1931	1921	1911	131	15-1	1511
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d	3,011	1,628	2,491	±1,413	856	+547	1,560	810	1,250	1 47"	7 * 1	J 2
States	3,041 7,154	1,028 5,577	2,494 6,536	+1,413	866 959	+517 +618	3 814	S11 2 (9)	3 444	14" 3,347	-0-	1,72. 1 / 1
kib Districts States	137 7,017	5,575	50 6 480	+133 +1,442	-905 -905	4 27 • +81	3 72)	2,59	3 40e	3 2 17	200	20.2 20
rozai Districts States /	11,164 78ა 10 379	24,888 3 246 21,043	27,982 3,69a 21,383	13,724 2,460 11,244	-3,094 -351 -2,740		5 827 404 5,427	12 468 1 6 0 10,555	13,778 1,679 12 055	8 535 751 4 %	12.4- 11.5 10.7	14 25 A 11 D 12 29
hers Districts States	3,417 093 2,721	4,105 2,705 1,400	1,835 893 992	-688 -2,003 +1,32.	+2,220 +1,812 +405	197	1,831 38, 1,115	2,256 1,611 71)	1 028 407 31	1 556 7117 1,274	117	5⊒7 3 451
SI MI INDIGENOUS	3,099	2,613	4,104	+498	-1,491	1,005	2,212	1 831	3,2.2	£57 ₁	71	£^2
Distric [†] s States	3,092 7	2,598 10	კ,881 22ა	+191 -8	1,286 205	-792 -211	2,23	1,521	3,077 14)	87	77 '	F 7.
azara Districts States	3, 075 3,სძა 7	1,997 1,996 1	2,454 2,453 1	+1,078 +1,072 +6	-457 157	+621 +810 +6	2 226 2,210 7	1 435 1,431 1	2 0 15 2,0 , 1 1	8 19 8 19	<i>3'</i> 1	407
thers Districts States	24 21	616 602 14	1,650 1 131 219	592 675 14	-1,034 -823 -23,	-1,407	16 16	395 300 1	1,207 1,033 141	, , F., ;	- A - E	\$
ALTENS	18,580	19,123	13 337	-518	+5,701	}	13,749	15,870	j	4 53,	32	2574
Districts 8 ates	17,585 692	18,711 331	12,933 371	850 +305	+6,781 +10		11 202	15,011 2,1	10 2 14 2 79		֓֞֞֞֞֜֞֞֞֜֞֞֓֓֓֞֜֞֓֓֓֓֓֞֓֓֓֓֞֓֓֓֞֓֓֞֓֓֞֞֓֞֞	11
Hindus	53 681	51,343	37,602	+2 333	+13,748	i '	38,150	37,001	25 024	17 501	11 347,	1 '^\$ 7 4
Districts States	41,432 12,2 9	35 678 12 670	25,781 11 8 19	+2,751 -421	+12 911	+10 665 +111	29 52) 0 9)	30 (155 6 113	1447	11 (1)	•	*
INDIGEYOUS HINDUS	16 901	17 479	د93 14	_574	-2 191		9,175	o c 53	B 123	77.0	7,817	717 2017
Distric's States	5,130 11,733		4,ნია 10,12ა		+701 +1,7 M		2.84 6,232	3 006 6, 214	• ,	77-	11	1 + 1
AULL HIZDOS	36 776	33,839	22 617	+2,007	+11,252	ł	1		10 -3"	9 771	0.521	ا 57 ن ت
Districts States	30,236 480				+12,210	+1500. -1935		23 12	15,917	121	11	41
-Sirb	8,425	7,741	8.390	+631	-619	1		6.30%		217) 217)	1 11	# ~7
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) AULN SIKIIS	8 377	6 933	5 591	+1 477	+1,30	l .	!	2775 1176	, ,	215 21	11-	1112
Datricts 8 atrs	6 337 40				+1 15	Į.	0.27)	71	~- 1		12	
-Christians	8 029	6 693	5 035	:		1	\$ G31	2 21 c	7911	3 40L	3 C	1156
Districts htms	5011 13			+133	+1 61		1-	1	1	i		1 1
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TABLE XIX.—EUROPEARS AND ALLIED RACES AND ANGLO-INDIANS BY RACE AND AGE. () Batopean and Albai Races including Administra.

1 × zi R į 7 = H OTHER r A11 A05. Morry The Schools of Diperson (4 when each climates) among Kingsons there is the Libb 2011 in made up as made to the Company of the Company o 1 į 7 IN ENGLOSION IN 12-18 * 7 BRITISH RUBURCES. 2 7 į į • , į ï ĵ ALL A BL 7 IOTAL (Courses 112 (41) ALL MATE b 3 1 l ļ Destroy on State. Anima Kerik Kerik Kabun Khesa Keca Anthres Kurth Desails Kaleri Osenty Katera ļ Derrect on Erata. MATOCHOTAN BALDCRISTAR Oweth Park !

TABLE XX.

SUMMARY FIGURES FOR DISTRICTS AND STATES

The number of persons per square inile for the indigenous population living in Tribal Areas, and in the Regular Areas consisting of Towns and Cantonments and Railway premises, is shown below —

Tribal Areas (population 757,768 persons)

Districts and States	Area	Population	nila Int square
DISTRICTS			í
Quetta Pishin Loralai Zhob Bolan Chagai Sibi	4,750 7,521 10,225 344 20 016 11,175	76 212 70 7 4 45 345 614 10 616 120 767	16 11 5 1
Total	54,037	351,159	7
STATES			
Kalat Sarawan Jhalawan Kachhi Dombki Kaheri Country Makran Kharan Las-Bela	73 269 5,229 20,705 4 000 1,359 23,261 18,665 7,132	340 672 28,285 88 910 105 675 26 953 67 285 23 378 63 678	55 4 20 20 3 1 P
Total	80 401	403.010	•

Regular Areas (population 110 849 persons)

Districts and States DISTRICTS	Area	Population	Mo of I was
Quetta Pishin Loralai Zhob Bolan Chagai Siln	10 4 90 15 20 12	71 _00 6 703 0 618 4 174 4 704 13 248	142r 117r 1 107 27h 23° 1 101
Total	191	1(4,35)	**1
STATES			,
Kalat Sarawan Halawan Kachbi	1	1490 179 6. 61	
Dembli Kahen Comtre Paksan Khasan Las-Pels	,	1 177	47
To.al	9	14.7	1,

² Figures of population in column 6 differ from those files in the corresponding table for 1921 in the case of Silvand Stahre Tolden at the transfer Country within the Sibi District and in that of Betale is to the form the district transfers as shown on the five leaf of Imperial Tolden.

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TABLE XX.-SUMMARY FIGURES FOR DISTRICTS AND STATES.

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TABLE XX SUMMART FIGURES FOR DISTRICTS AND STATES.

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.

AREA AND POPULATION BY POLITICAL AGENCIES AND OTHER LOCAL AREAS

The number of persons per square mile for the indigenous population living in Tribal Areas (Total population 757,768 persons) and in the Regular Areas (Total population 110,849 persons) consisting of Towns and Cantonments and Railway premises is shown below —

Tribal Areas (Total population 757,7t S persons)

Districts and States	, i	Area	Population	1 No of 1 mages
DISTRICTS				
Quetta Pishin		4,756	76 _42	1.,
Loralai		7,521	79.7.4	11
Zhob		10,225	48 345	5
Bolan		344	514	1
Chagai	1	20,016	19,516	
Sibi		11,175	129,757	12
Total		54 037	351,158	1 7
STATES				
Kalat	1	73,260	340,642	5
Sarawan		5,000	28 285	Ü
Jhalawan		20 795	88,916	1
Kachlu		4 060	105 805	26
Dombli Kalieri Country		1 359	26 953	_()
Makran		23 261	C7,2%)	3
Kharan		18 555	23,524	1
Las Bela		7 132	63 003	ū
Total		80 401	403 610	;

Regular Areas (Total population 110 \$10 persons)

District	s and States	\ma	Population	hat where yo of piecon
Quetta Pishin Loralai Zhob Bolan Chagai Sibi	STRICTS	66 4 19 15 -0 12	71 200 7 7 43 9 7 15 4 174 4 7 1 13,245	1 401 107 275 275 1 101
	Total	191	In 2	7
Kalat Sarawan Thalawan Kachhi Dombla Kaher Makran Kharau Las Bela	STATES	r ₁	1 4() 17) 2 61	15°
	Tetal		1400	ı

² Figures of population in column a differ from the live a time responding table for 1921 in the case of Sibi in 180 if r Fibel a 1910 The Country within the Sibi District and in it of Botim a continuous and interpretable for district transfers as shown on fix-but of Imperal Table II

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TABLE XV.

PART II -BILINGUALISM.

This part of Table XV gives for speakers of each mother tongue the numbers speaking other local languages of Baluchistan in addition to their mother tongues. Languages of other parts of India or foreign countries are not shown with the exception of Western Hindi (which represents Urdu, Hindostani and Hindi), Persian and Sindhi. The numbers speaking these languages are likely to increase in future and they have therefore been shown separately.